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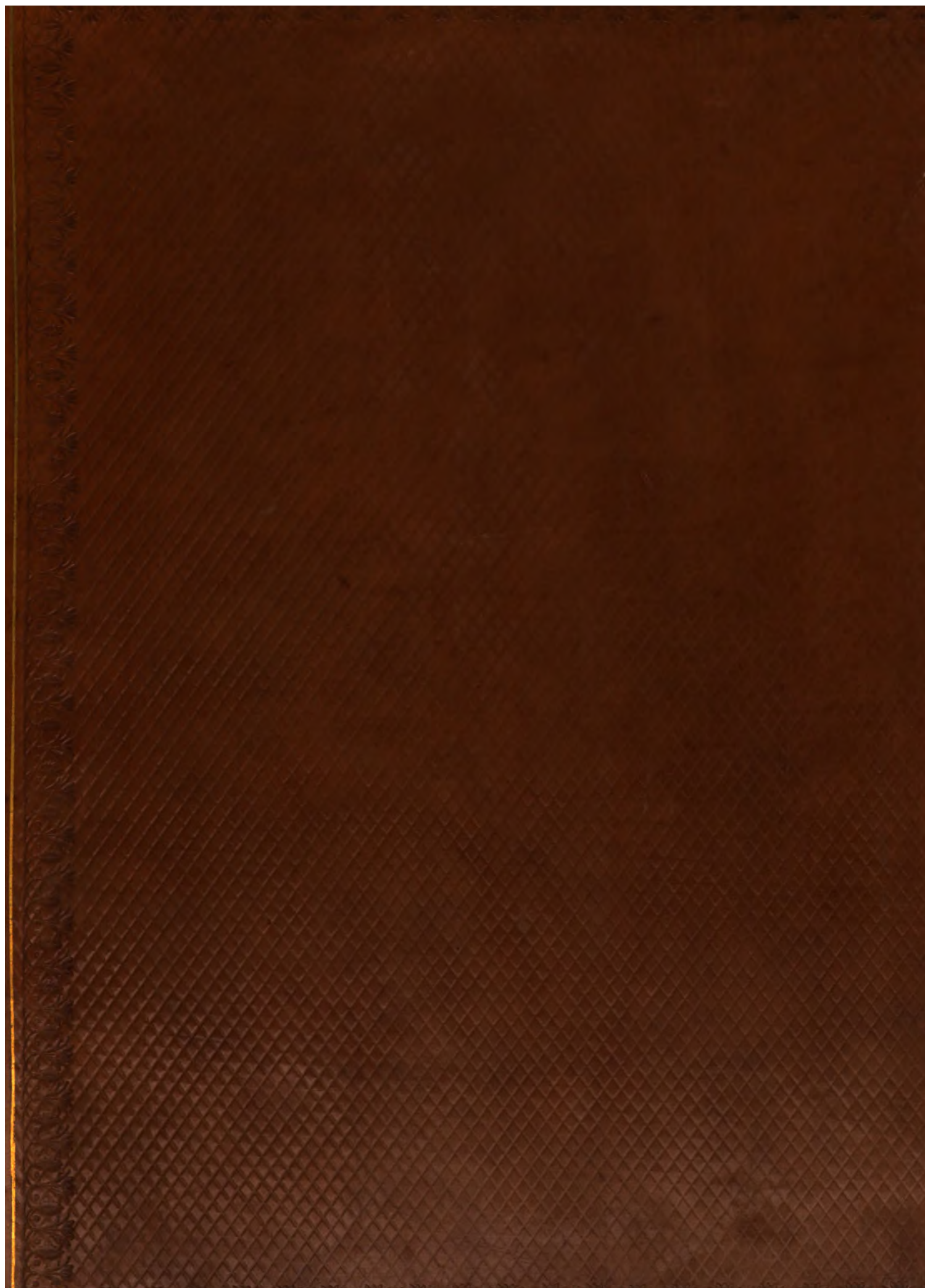
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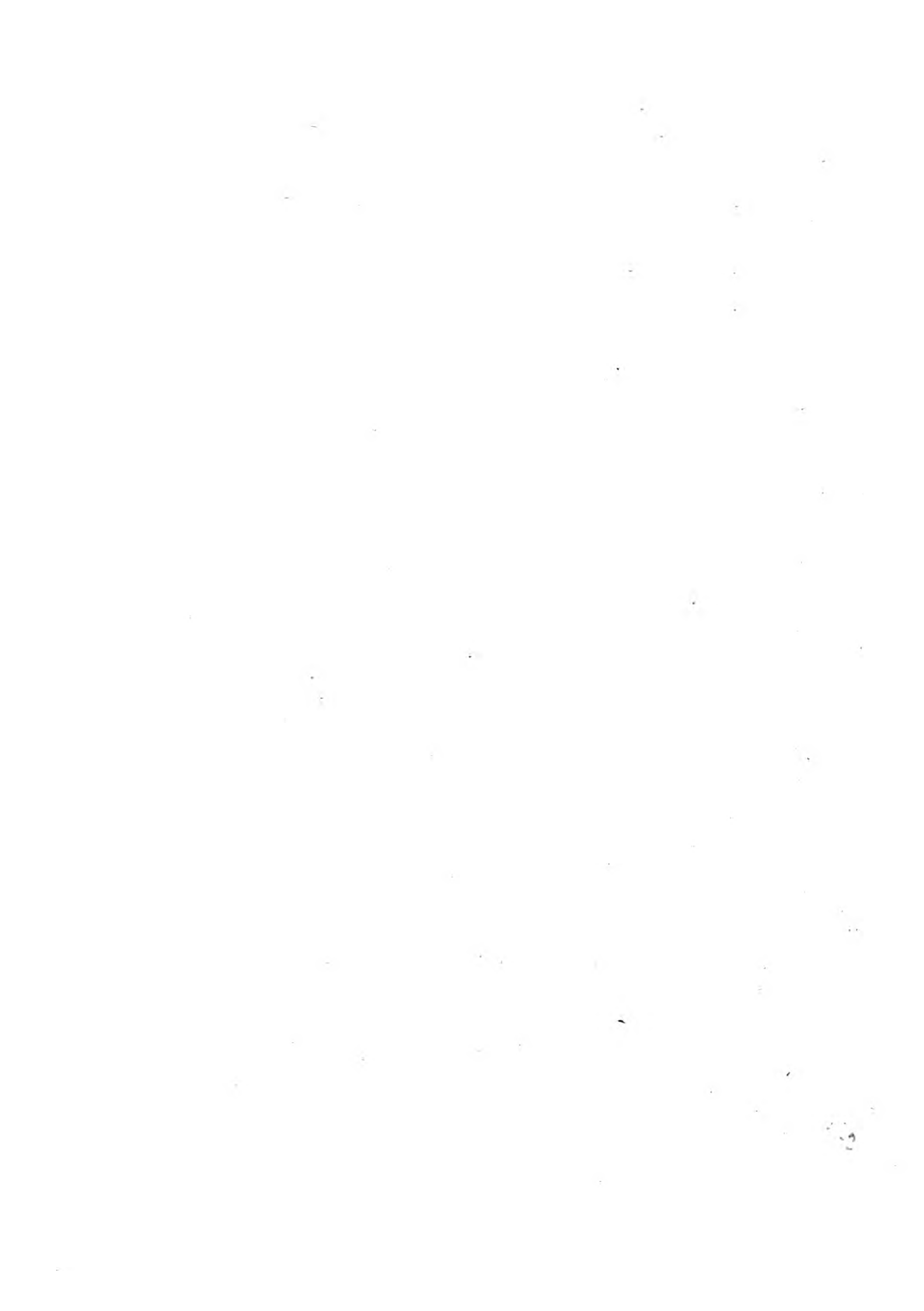
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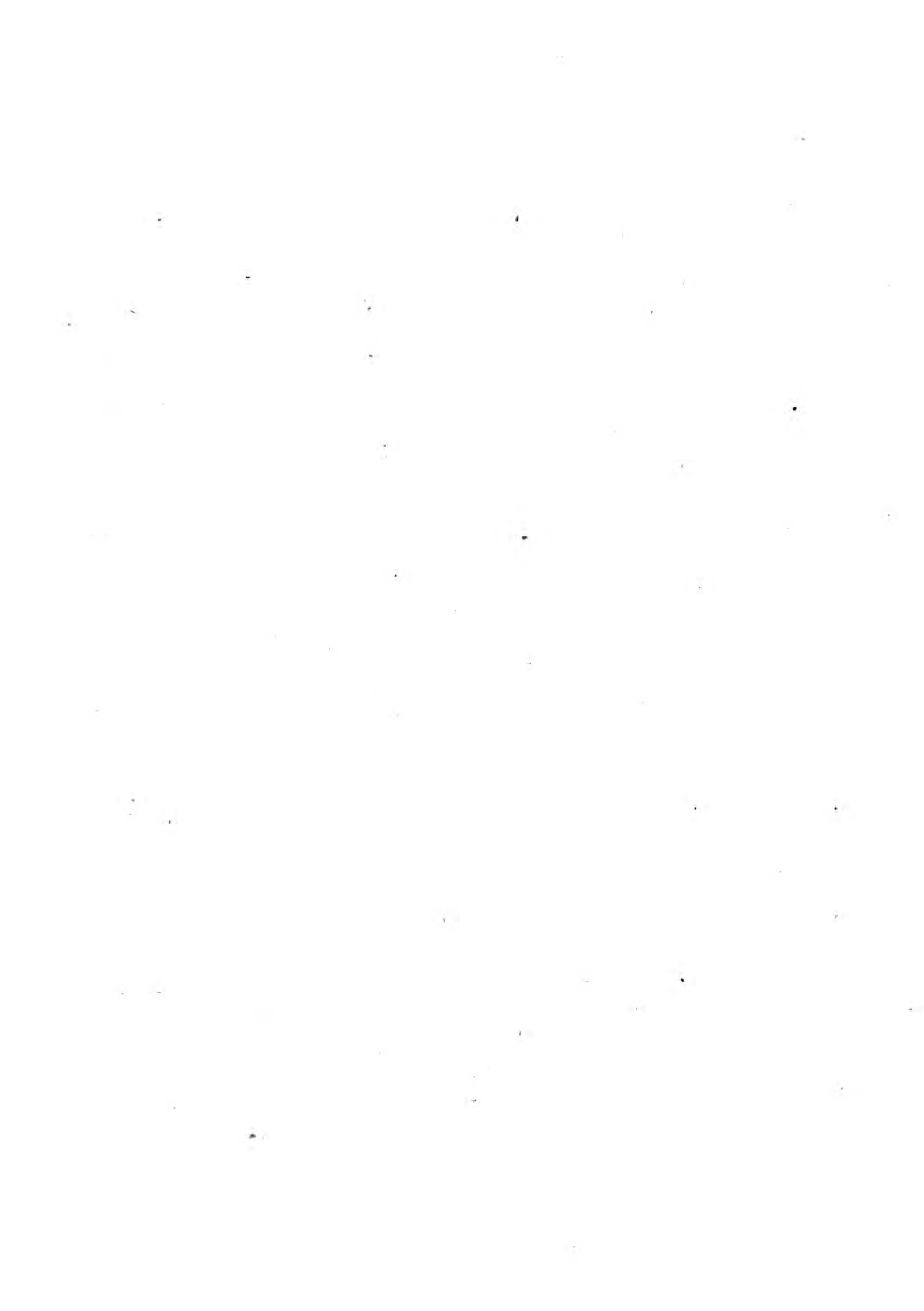


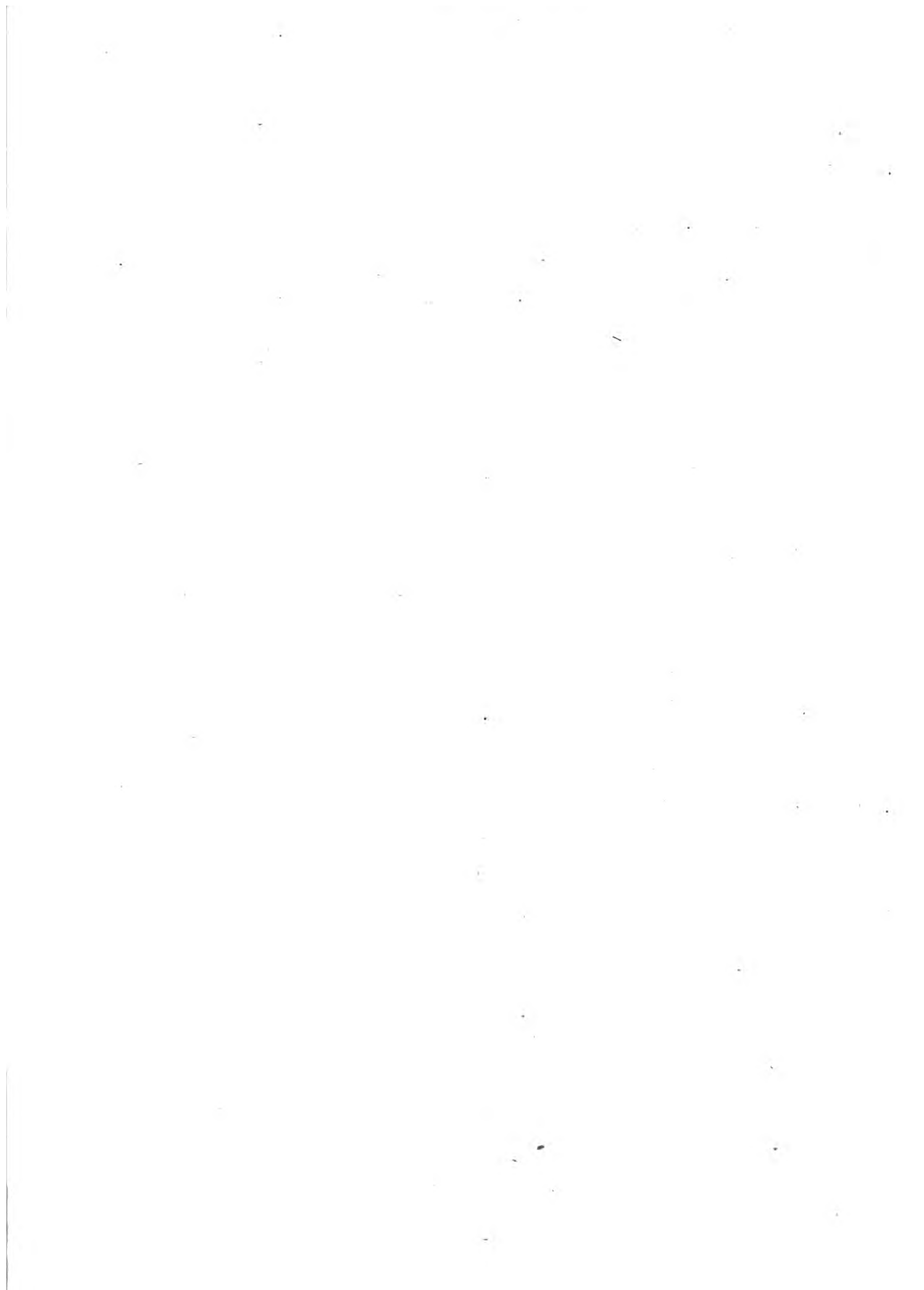








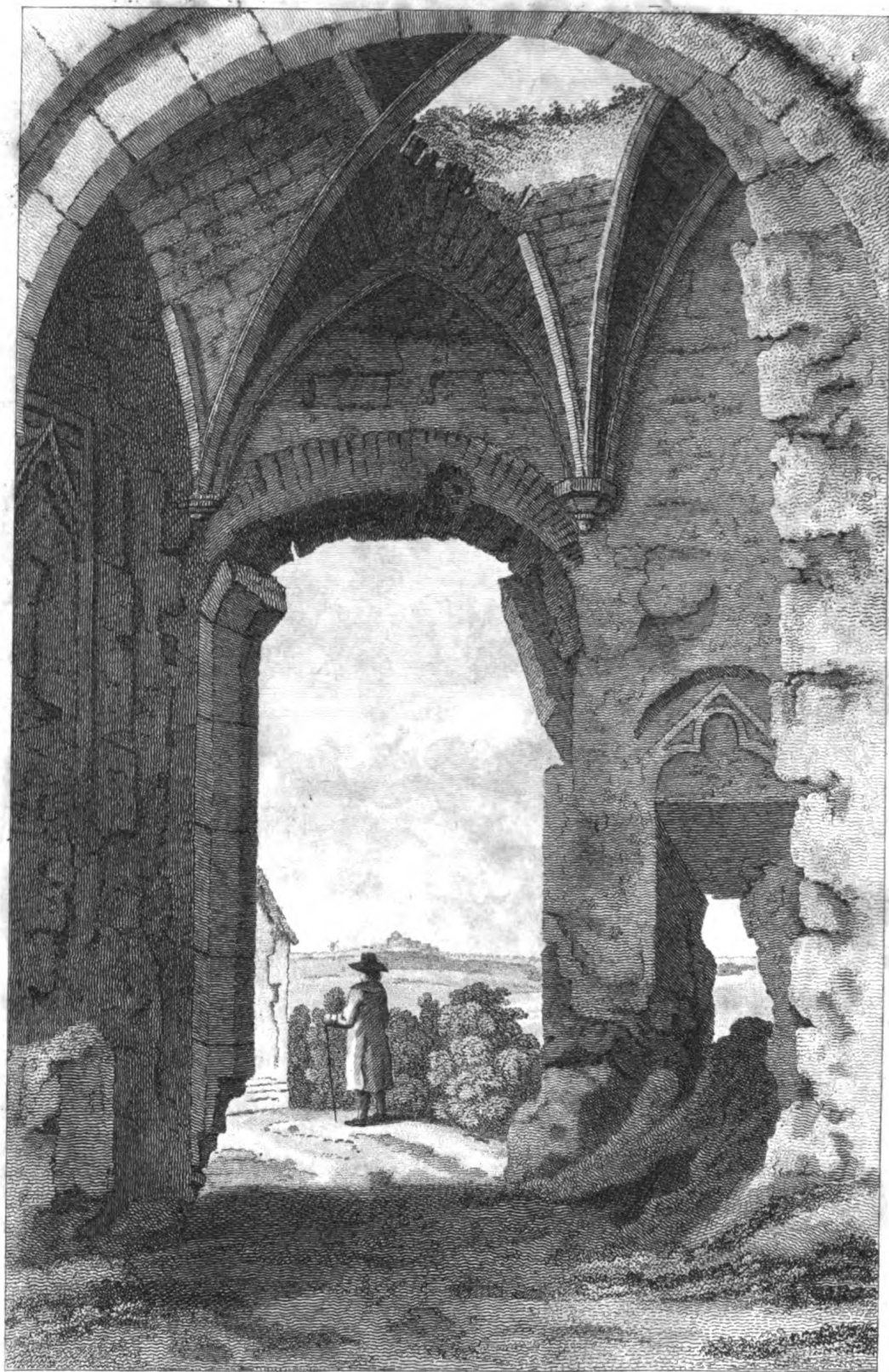












Sparrow sculp.

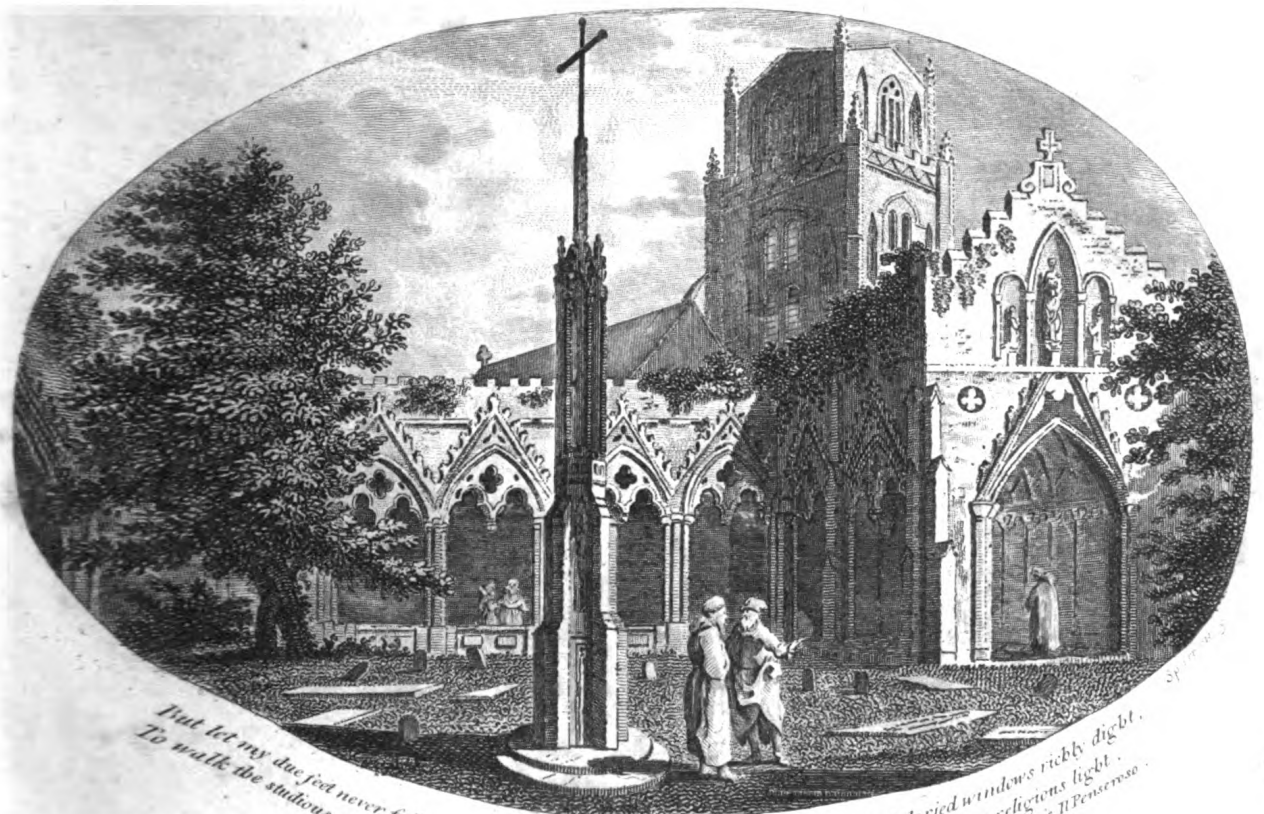
INSIDE VIEW OF THE NORTH EAST GATE WINCHELSEA, SUSSEX.

*Pub.<sup>d</sup> May 7. 1845 by J. Hooper.*

THE  
**Antiquities**  
 OF  
**ENGLAND**  
 AND  
**Wales.**

By Francis Grose Esq. F. A. S.

VOL.V. New Edition.



*But let my due feet never fail  
 To walk the studious cloisters pale,*

*And love the high embowed roof,  
 With antic pillars maffy proof.*

*And storied windows richly dight,  
 Casting a dim religious light,  
 Milton's Il Penseroso.*

**E N G L A N D**. Printed for HOOPER & WIGSTEAD, N<sup>o</sup> 212, High-Holborn, facing  
 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square.



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## SHROPSHIRE

Is an inland county, that prior to the arrival of the Romans was included in the principality of Cornavii, of the Britons; and after the arrival of the Romans, was comprised in their province of Flavia Cæsariensis. During the Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, the last established, which began in 582, and ended in 827, having had 18 kings. It is now included in the Oxford circuit, belongs to the diocese of Hereford, and is in the province of Canterbury. It is bounded on the N. by Cheshire and Flintshire; S. by Herefordshire and Worcesterhire; E. by Staffordshire, and W. by Montgomery, Radnor, and Denbighshire in North Wales; and is of an oval form, being 44 miles long from N. to S. and 28 broad from E. to W. and is 134 in circumference; containing 890,000 square acres, or, 1106 square miles, 140,000 inhabitants, 23,284 houses; is divided into 15 hundreds, 170 parishes, 52 vicarages, 615 villages, and 15 market-towns, viz. Shrewsbury, the county-town, which has above 900 houses, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Wenlock, Bishop's-Castle, Drayton, Wem, Ofwestry, Whitechurch, Churchfretton, Clebury, Newport, Ellismere, Shefnall and Wellington. It sends 12 members to parliament, pays 7 parts of the land-tax, and provides 640 men to the



## S H R O P S H I R E.

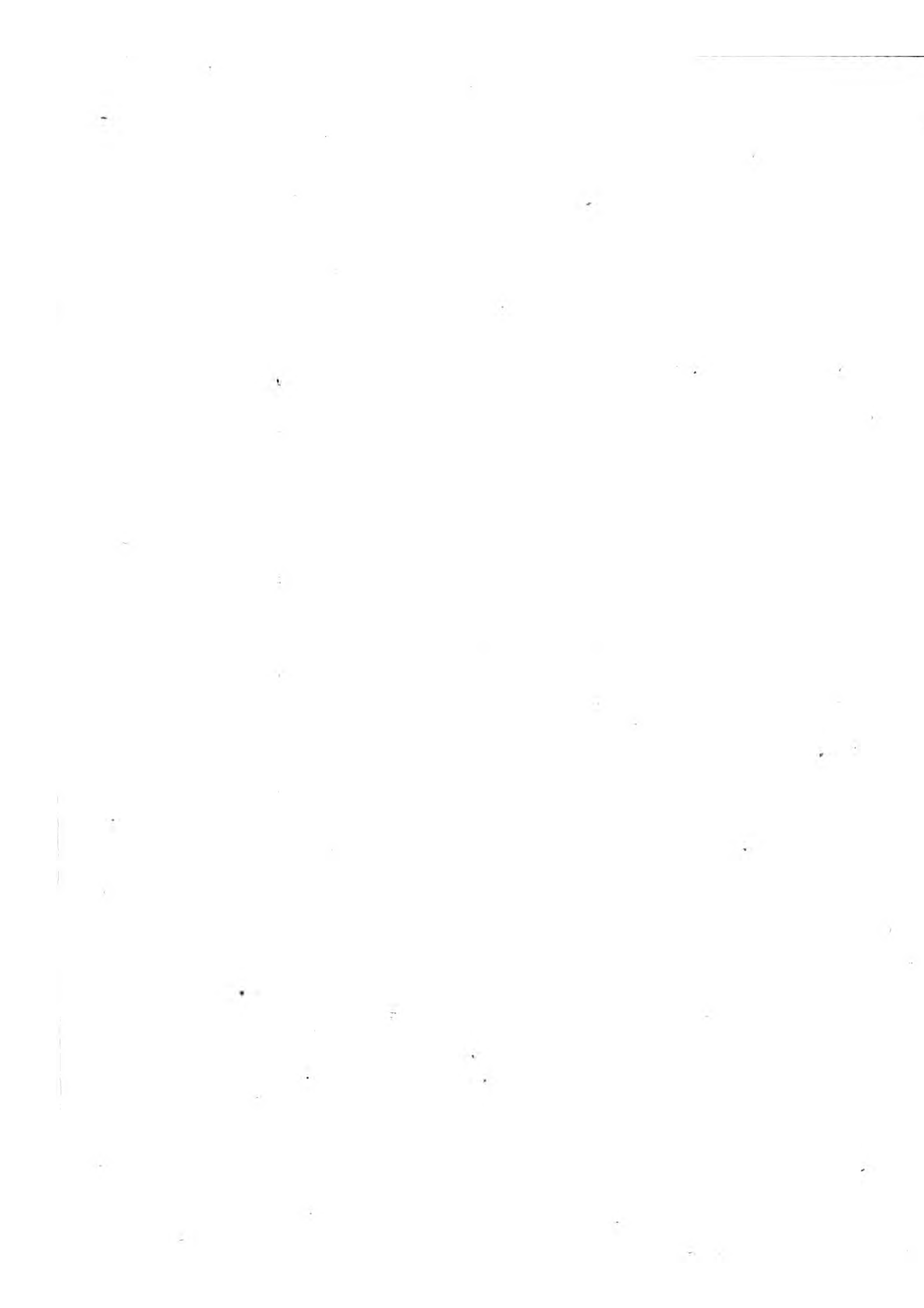
national militia. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Tweed, Teem, Clud, Ony, Warren, Tern, Corve, Rea, Kemlot, and Mele. The air is wholesome, pleasant and good; and produces corn, barley, pastures, hay, cattle, fruits, river-fish, pit-coal, lead and iron mines, pitch and tar. It has Wire, Morf, and Hockstock forests; with the hills of St. Gilbert, Caradock, Wrekin, Superston, Browncl, Brethen, and Clebury-mount. There is a burning well near Wenlock. It is noted for flannel and friezes, Welch cottons, and white broad-cloth, besides remarkably fine gun-stocks.

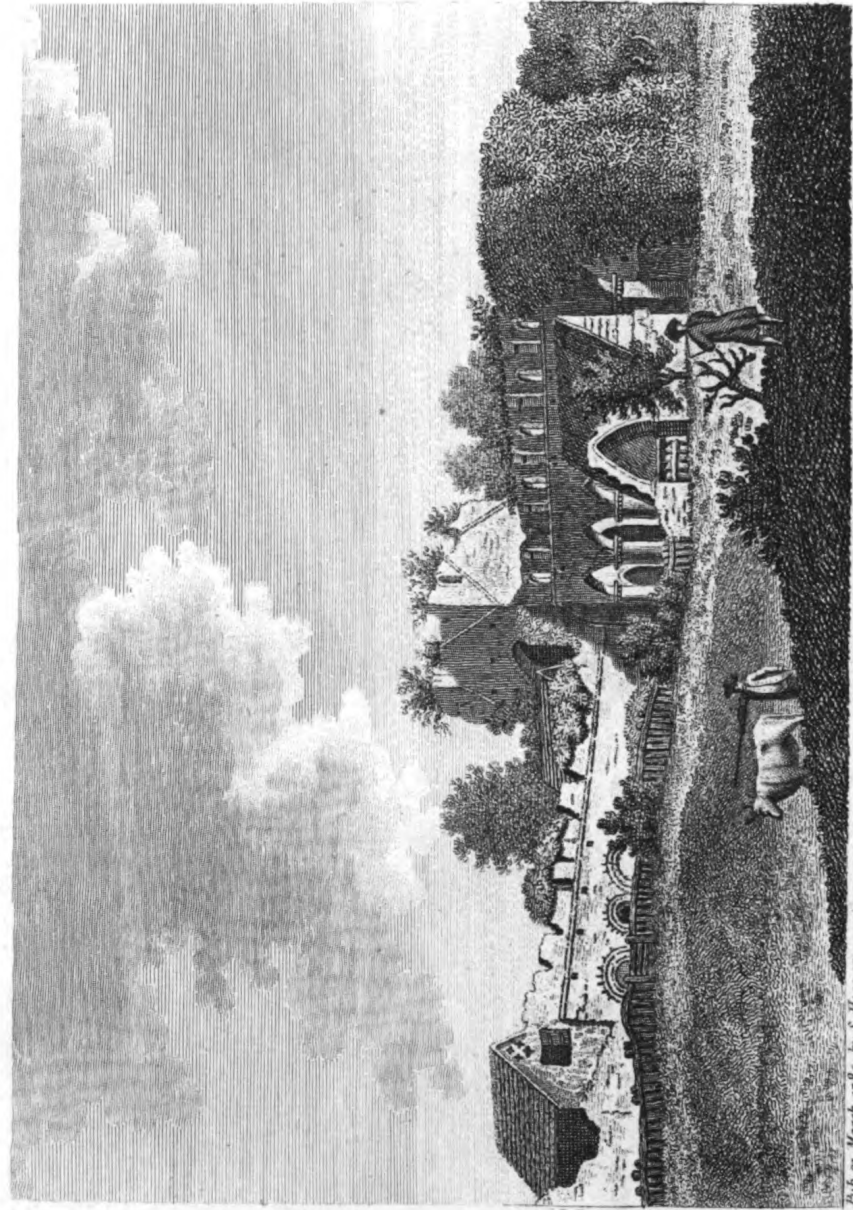
The Roman, Danish, or Saxon encampments in this county, are Wroxeter; the Gair, at the junction of the rivers Clun and Teem; Brandon near Caer Craddock; upon Tongley Hill, and Bishop's-Mote, near Bishop's-Castle; upon Brown Clee Hill, near Ludlow, and Old Oswestry, near Oswestry.

There is but one station of the Romans in this county, and that is Rutunium, now Wroxeter, which stands 12 miles, agreeable to the Itinerary of Antoninus, from Mediolanum, now Knightly, in Staffordshire; and 11 miles from Uriconium, now Wrottesley, in the same county.

### ANTIQUITIES worthy Notice in this COUNTY.

<p>Acton Burnell Castle near Shrewsbury            Bieldewas Abbey            Bridgenorth Castle            Burford Church near Ludlow            Caw's Castle near Westbury            Clun Castle near Bishop's-Castle            Ellefmore Church            Haghmon Priory near Shrewsbury            Hales-Owen Castle            Hopton Castle near Ludlow            St. Julian's Church in Shrewsbury            St. Kenelm's Chapel near Hales-Owen</p>	<p>Littlehall Priory near Newport            Ludlow Castle and Church            Offa's Dyke            Old Work of Wroxeter            Oswestry Castle            Shrewsbury Abbey and Church            Stoke Castle near Drayton            Tone Castle near Shefnall            Watt's Dyke            Wenlock Abbey near Bridgenorth            Whitchurch Church            Whittington Church and Castle.</p>
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*Pub. in March 1785, by S. Hooper.*

*Billetenar Abbey, Shropshire.*

*R. Godfrey Sc.*

# S H R O P S H I R E.

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## BILDEWAS ABBEY.

**BILDEWAS**, or Buldewas abbey, lies about a mile south-east of the foot of the mountain called the Wreken, and close to the river Severn, over which there is a bridge, said by the inhabitants to have belonged to, or to have been built for the convenience of, this abbey; but its appearance does not speak it of that antiquity.

This house was founded in the year 1135, by Roger, bishop of Chester (which Tanner says was the same see with that now called Litchfield and Coventry), for monks of the order of Savigny, united afterwards to Cisterians. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Chadd. The foundation was confirmed by king Stephen, in the year 1139. It had afterwards many noble benefactions and donations; several of them were confirmed by the charter of king Rich. I. anno 1189, being the first year of his reign: and Hen. II. by his charter to Randolph, abbot of this place, subjected the abbey of St. Mary's, Dublin, to the government of the abbots of Bildewas.

Leland, in his Itinerary, says, "Matilda de Bohun, wife to sir Robert Burnell, was founder of Bildevais abby; though some, for the only gift of the site of the house, took the byshope of Chester for founder." Camden seems likewise to have been of the same opinion; as he mentions Bildewas as the burial-place of the family of the Burnels, patrons thereof: but among all the charters of the Monasticon, there is no mention of this Matilda, or sir Robert: but the foundation is in

two or three places expressly ascribed to Roger, bishop of Chester.

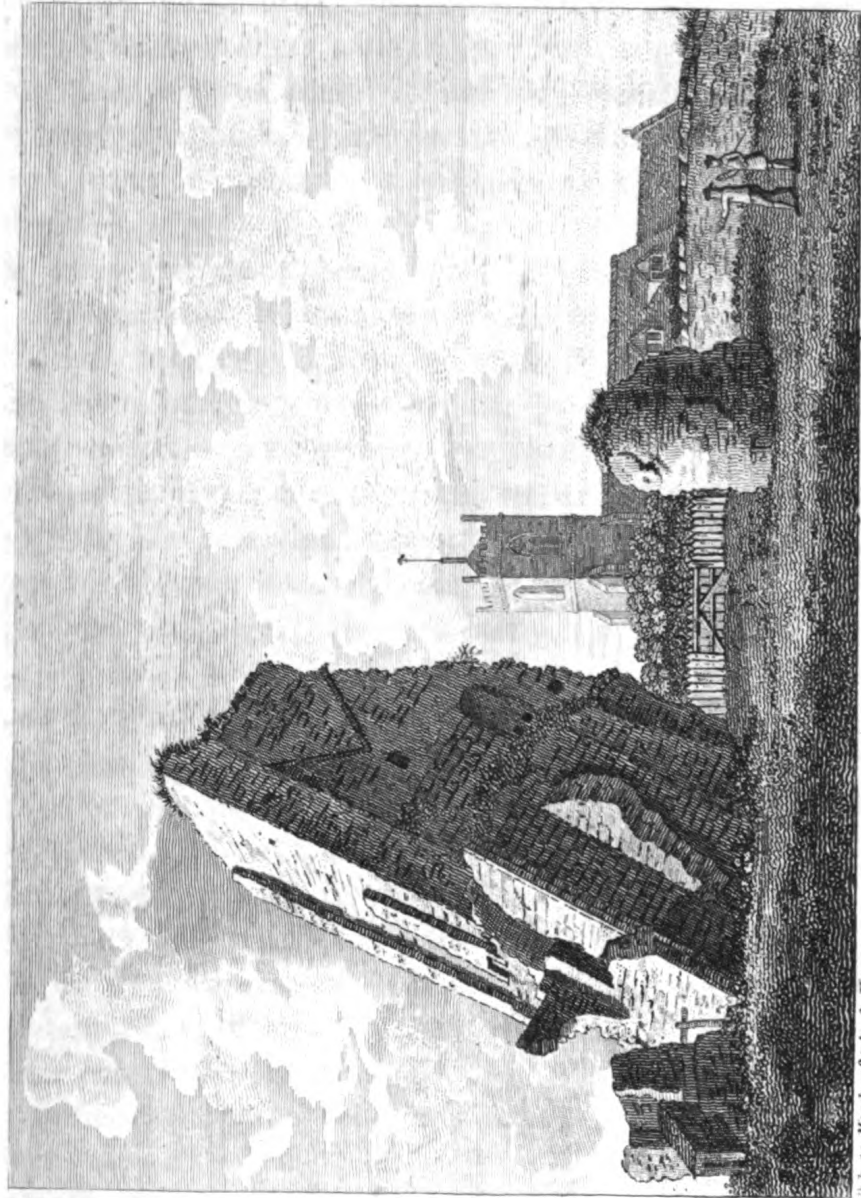
About the time of the suppression, here were twelve monks, who were endowed with 110*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* per annum, according to Dugdale; but Speed estimates the value at 129*l.* The site, with all the lands belonging to this monastery, in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Darbyshire, were granted to Edward lord Powis, in the 29th year of the reign of king Hen. VIII.

Great part of the walls of the church are now standing, which show it was once a magnificent building. The arches of the aisles are supported by columns of a remarkable thickness. This drawing was made in the year 1772.

#### BURGH, BRUGGE, OR BRIDGENORTH CASTLE.

**BRUGGE**, or Bridgenorth, was built by queen Ethelfleda in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. It consists of an upper and lower town, which are separated by the river Severn, over which there is a handsome stone bridge with a gatehouse; part of it was lately demolished by a flood.

The castle stands on the south end of the lofty rock which forms the upper town: when or by whom it was built is not certain. It is mentioned as early as the third of Hen. I. anno 1102, when, according to Stowe and others, both that and the town were strengthened by Robert de Belesme, earl of Shrewsbury, eldest son of Roger de Montgomery, and held against the king, who, after a short resistance, made himself master of it, and permitted Belesme to retire to Normandy, but seized his estates here. Robert finished within the walls of the castle a chapel, which was afterwards made a collegiate church for a dean and six prebendaries, and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalene. This chapel, Tanner says, was begun by his father; and,  
till



U. P. 1851

*Bridenorth Castle, Shropshire.*

*Pub. 45. March. 1851. by J. Hooper.*





till the general dissolution, was accounted a royal free chapel. The 21st of Elizabeth it was granted to sir Christopher Hatton.

In the siege above-mentioned sir Ralph de Pitchford, one of the king's commanders, behaved himself so gallantly, that Henry granted him an estate in the neighbourhood called the Little Brugge, to hold by the service of finding dry wood for the king's great chamber in the castle as often as he should come there.

This town and castle being thus in the possession of the crown, it continued there some time; but in the reign of Hen. II. anno 1165, was held by Hugh de Mortimer against that monarch, who besieging it in person, gave occasion to one of the most romantic acts of loyalty ever recorded. Hubert de St. Clare, constable of Colchester castle, seeing one of the enemy taking aim at his sovereign, stepped before him, and received the arrow in his own breast, thereby saving the king's life at the expense of his own. He died justly lamented by his royal master, who took his only daughter into his immediate protection, and, when of a proper age, provided for her very advantageously in marriage. Nothing more occurs concerning this fortress till the 18th of king John, when it was entrusted to the keeping of Philip d'Aubigny. In the 10th of Hen. III. Henry de Alditheley, or Audley, was constable; and it appears from Madox's History of the Exchequer, that in the 40th year of the same king it was committed to Hugh de Akor, together with the castle of Shrewsbury and counties of Salop and Stafford, during the king's pleasure. Hugh was to render 126*l.* yearly for the proficuum of the counties, and was to keep the said castles at his own cost.

In the 10th of Rich. II. Hugh lord Badlesmere was constituted governor of this castle, and had certain lands in the town; but the manor remained in the crown till John Sutton, lord Dudley, in the 1st of Rich. III. obtained a grant of it for himself and heirs male. The succession did not, as it is said, continue



tinue long in his family ; his son, being a weak and extravagant man, was tricked out of his estates by usurers.

The following entry occurs among the grants of Rich. III. in Bib. Harle. No. 433 : “ To William Clerc, the king hath confirmed the constableness of the castel of Brigenorth, in the countie of Salop, during his lyff, with wages and fees of 6*d.* by the day of the fee of Brigenorth.”

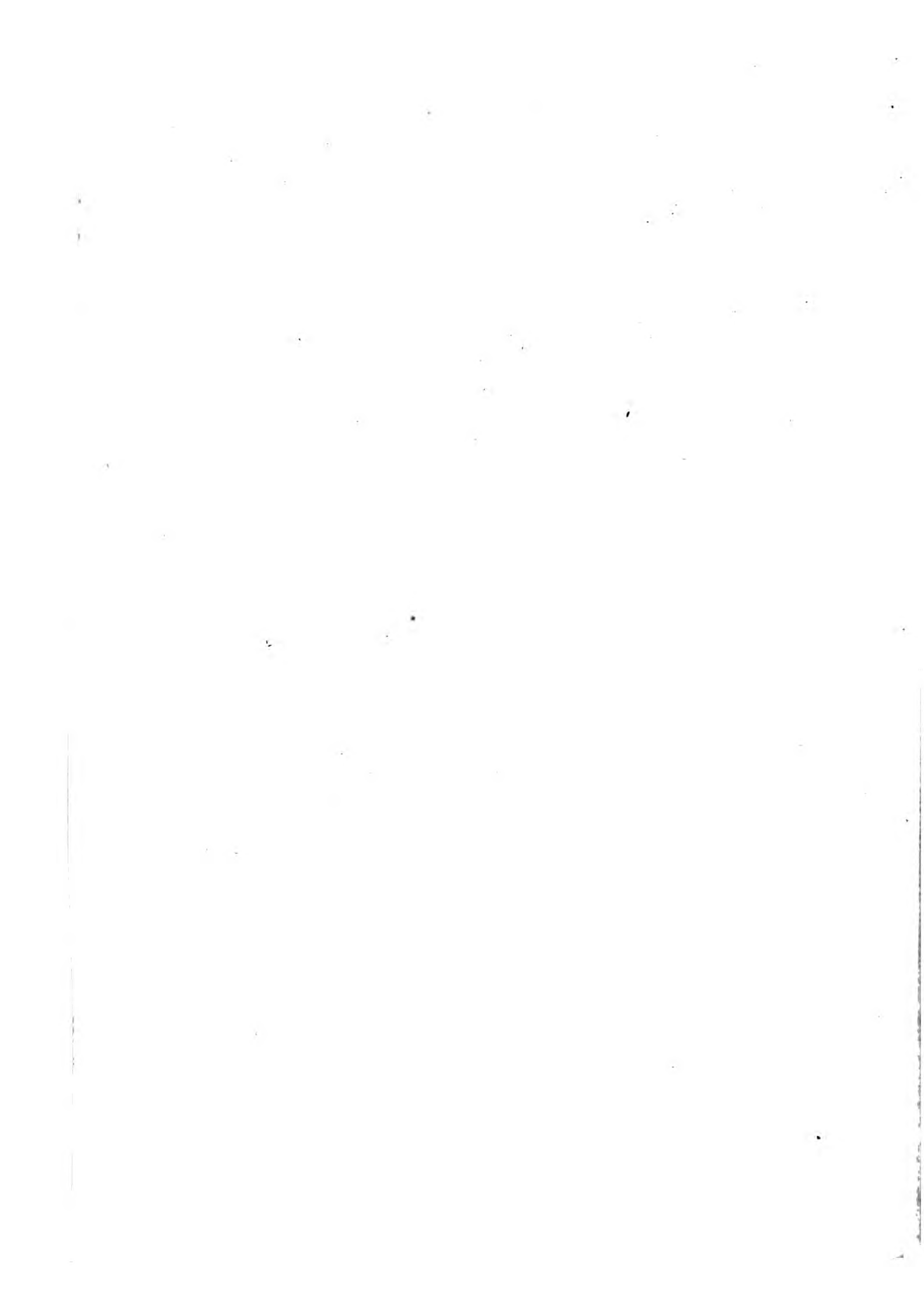
By an act of resumption in Rot. Parl. first Hen. VII. it appears that Richard Halghton was then constable of this castle.

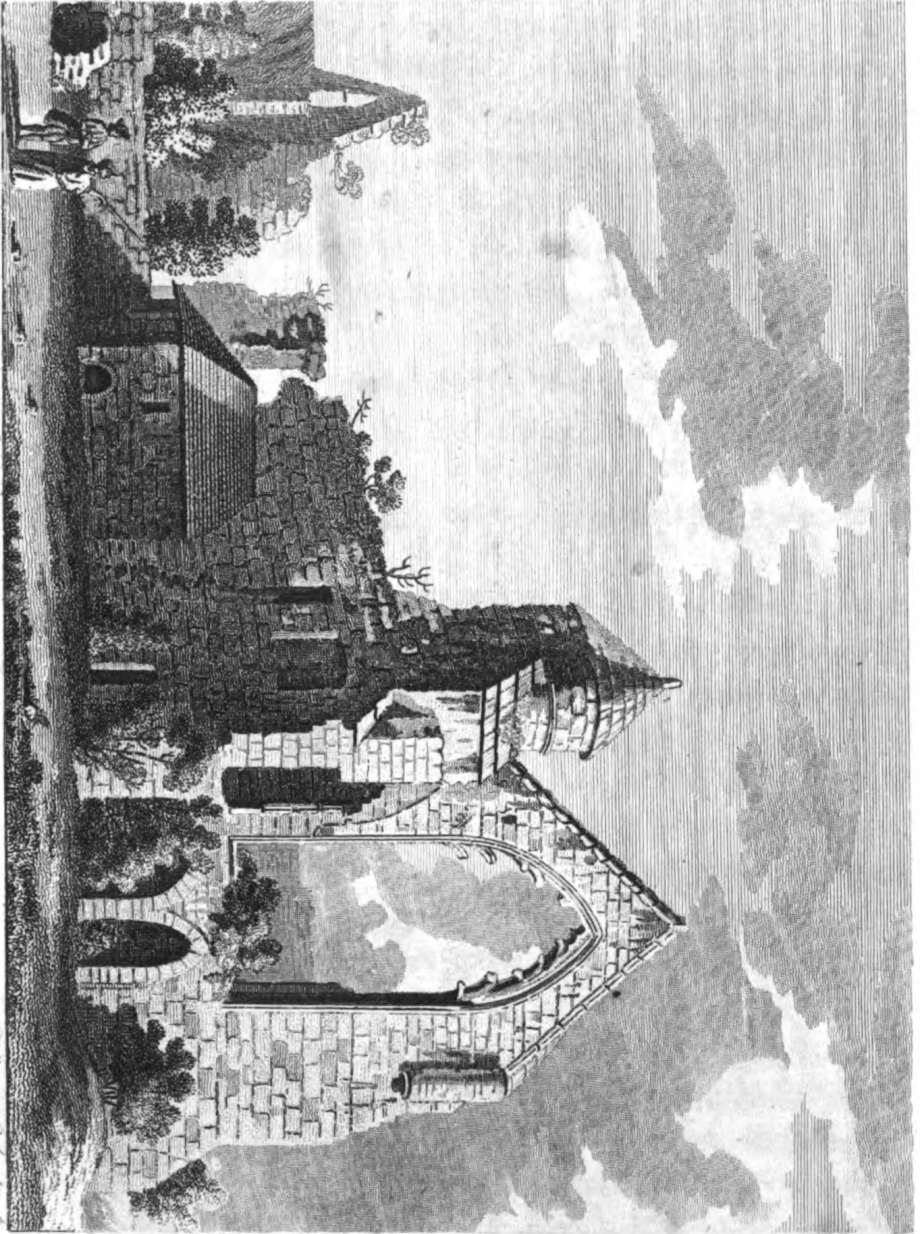
In the last civil war this castle was totally demolished, and the collegiate church so injured, that it was taken down and rebuilt. The south side of the new church is shown in this view.

The following account of this castle is given by Leland in his Itinerary :

“ The castle standeth on the south part of the towne, and is fortified by east with the profound valley instead of a ditch ; the walles of it be of a great height ; there were two or three strong wardes in the castle, that now goe totally to ruine. I count the castle to be more in compasse than the third part of the towne. There is one mighty gate by north in it, now stopped up, and a little posterne, made of force thereby through the wall, to enter into the castle. The castle ground, and especially the base court, hath now many dwelling-houses of tymber in it, newly erected.

“ There is a college church of St. Mary Magdalene of a dean and six prebendaries within the castle ; the church itself now a rude thinge. It was first made by Robert de Belesmo for a chappell onely for the castle, and he endowed it with landes ; and afore that this chappell was established in the castle, there was a like foundation made at Qualeford, a chappell of St. Mary Magdalene, by Robert de Belesmo, earl of Schrobbsbury, at the desyre of his wife, that made vow thereof in the tempest of the sea.”





HAGGHMOND ABBEY, SHROPSHIRE.  
*Published the 10<sup>th</sup> of October 1793 by S. Hooper.*

*J. Bonner sculp. del.*

At present there is nothing left standing but what seems to have been a part of the tower, which, by undermining, was made to incline so much, that it appears to threaten destruction to such as approach it. It makes nearly an angle of 73 degrees with the horizon, or 17 from the perpendicular.—This view was drawn anno 1774.

### HAGHMOND, OR HAUGHMOND ABBEY.

**T**HIS abbey lies about two miles north-east of Shrewsbury, and probably derives its name from being situated on a high mound or eminence.

It was an abbey for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded in the year 1110, by William Fitz-Alan, lord of Clun, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist. Leland places this foundation as early as the first of Henry I. which according to Tanner was before those canons were brought into England; at the instance of Alured, abbot of this monastery, king Hen. II. granted to the founder the patronage thereof in all vacancies. The family of the Says, of Richard's castle, were great benefactors to this house. Osbert de Say granted to them his mill at Wichbald, and his brother and heir, Hugh de Say, confirmed to the canons here one yard land lying in a place called Wydebroke, within his lordship of Richard's castle; and moreover gave to them his mill at Rocheford, with the toll thereof.

Walter lord Clifford, called the son of Richard de Ponce, gave also to these canons, his mills at Tamedbury, and certain lands in Sinetune; to which Walter his son and heir added his mills at Almitone and Sinetune, for the maintenance of their kitchen, with one yard land in Sinetune, and a messuage belonging to the mills there. Robert de Clifford also in the 14th of Edw. III. gave them the moiety of the hamlet of Winderton, in Warwickshire; and Ralph le Strange endowed them with

the patronage of his chapel at Crockin. All these lands and revenues given by several benefactors were confirmed to them by king Edward, in the 13th year of his reign. Several Welch princes are said to have made considerable donations to this house.

In the third of Hen. V. Ralph, then abbot of this house, at the recommendation of Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, granted unto Robert Lee, residing with him as esquire, a corrody for life, of meat, drink, and apparel, for himself, a boy, and two horses, as had before been customary to esquires of other abbots, so long as he should abide in the said monastery.

In the time of Hen. VI. Thomas Holden, esq. granted to the prior of the Holy Trinity of London, and his successors, in behalf of the whole order of canons regular, one messuage and garden, in the parish of St. Peter and St. Michael, near the north gate in Oxford, for a college for those of that order to study in. Richard, bishop of Coventry, likewise granted to these canons, that the sacristan under the abbot might baptize as well Jews, as children, in that monastery, and might use parochial rights within the same. Nicholas, abbot of this house, in the year 1332, allotted certain revenues for the maintenance of the kitchen, and for the purchase of twenty hogs, to be made into bacon for the use of the house.

Richard Burnell, abbot in the year 1459, made certain ordinances respecting the offices of the prior and sub-prior, whereby their privileges and authority were settled. Pope Alexander the III<sup>d</sup> granted divers liberties and advantages to this abbey: such as not to pay tithes for the land and cattle in their own occupation; a free burial-place, and authority to present clerks to the parochial churches, which they held, reserving the profits for the benefit of the house; to celebrate divine offices privately, in the time of a general interdiction, and to pay no tithes of their mills or meadows, unless the usage had been otherwise. Pope Boniface the IX<sup>th</sup> granted in-

dulgences to such penitents as should visit this church on certain days in the year, being confessed, and truly repenting of their sins.

At the dissolution, the yearly revenues of this house were valued at 259*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* 9. Dugdale—294*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Speed. The site was granted 32d Hen. VIII. to Edmund Lyttleton.

Leland in his Itinerary says, “ Ther was an hermitage, and a chapell before the erectyng of the abbey. W. Fitz Allyn and his wyffe, with Richard Fitz Allen and other, ar ther buried, and Richard Fitz Alan, a child, which child fell, as is sayde, by the necligence of his norice out of hir armes frym the battlements of the castle of Shrawardig. The abat of Haghmon told me, that he hath hard that the castell of Acton Burnell, a goodly manor place, where the parliament was kepte, was firste made by one Burnell a byshope.”

Names of some of the Abbots out of the Monasticon, Bishop Tanner’s and Dr. Wilks’s Collections.

Alured is the first I meet with : he occurs temp. Hen. II.

Engelarde was succeeded, anno 1241, by Gilbert.

John le Strange, anno 1243, 28th Henry III. and Alexander, 1259.

Henry de Astley, anno 1283, 10th Edw. I. : his successor was Gilbert de Caumpidon, elected by virtue of the royal assent, dated July 27th, 1285. He resigned anno 1307, to

Richard de Brook, whom I find instated abbot, June 15, 1307 : his successor, as I presume, was one

Nicholas. He built the new kitchen, &c. about the year 1332, temp. Edw. III. The next I find is

Ralph. He occurs abbot, anno 1414, and might probably be succeeded by

Richard Burnel, whom I find elected, anno 1420. He presided in the year 1459, but how long after I know not.

Richard Pontesbury, 1495.

Thomas



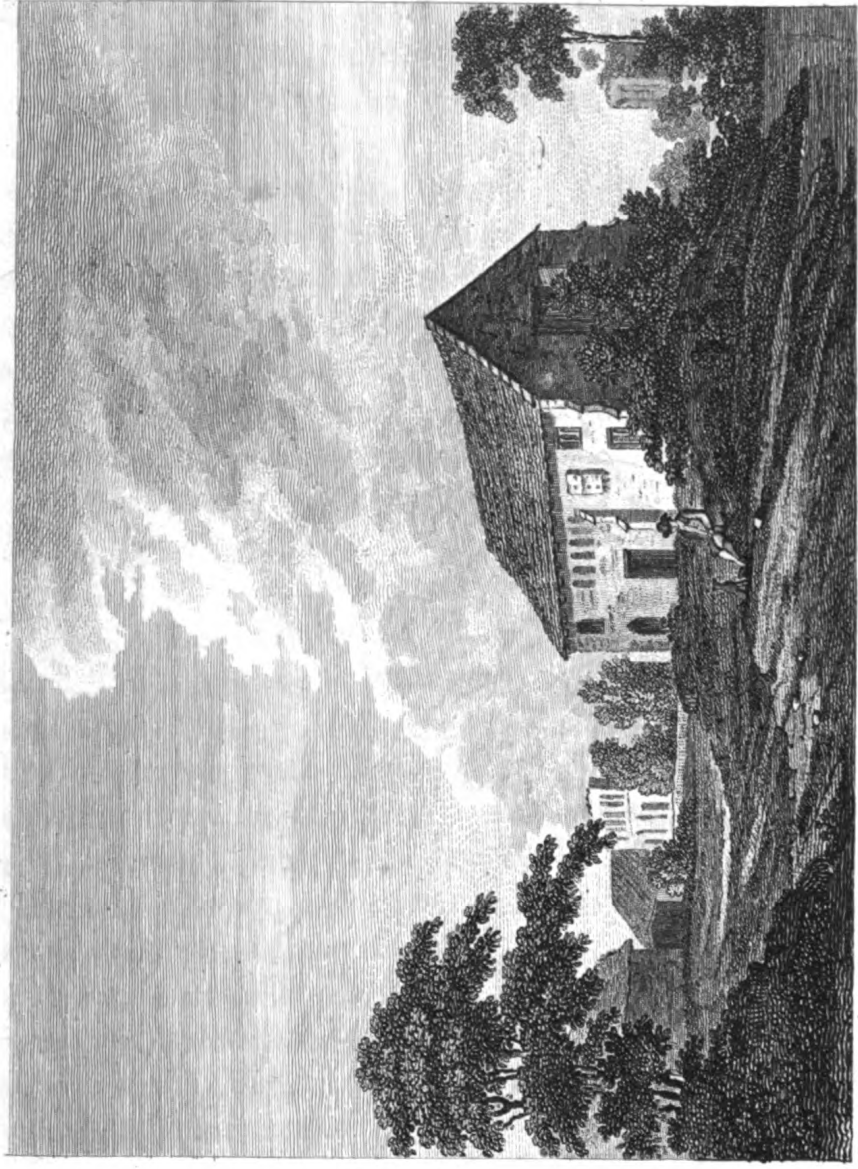
Thomas Corvesar was the last abbot; he with ten monks surrendered this convent, 9th Sept. 1539, and had a pension of 40*l.* per ann. assigned him.

Anno 1535, here remained in charge 11*l.* in annuities and corrodies, and these pensions, viz. To Christopher Hunt, 10*l.* William Rilaunde, Hugh Coke, and Roger Mekins, 6*l.* each. William Rigge, Thomas Leigh, John Mathew, and William Owen, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.—This view was drawn anno 1778.

#### HALES OWEN ABBEY.

THIS was a monastery of the præmonstratensian order, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. John the Evangelist. “It seems (says Tanner) to have been begun and finished at the charges of the crown, though the bishop of Winchester had the patronage.” King John, in the sixteenth year of his reign, as appears by his charter, printed in the *Monasticon*, gave to Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, the manor of Hales, with the advowson of the church, for the purpose of founding this monastery, which was accordingly erected and endowed. This grant was confirmed by Hen. III. in the eleventh year of his reign, and William Ruff added the gift of the church of Walesdale, with its chapels and appurtenances.

Roger, bishop of Coventry, by his deed, anno 1248, appropriated the said church to this abbey, after the death of one Vincent, then rector, reserving for a vicar to serve the said church, 13 marks per annum, out of its revenues, with half the churchyard and buildings; besides which, he was to enjoy all the revenues of the chapels of the said church, except sheaves of corn. And in case these revenues should not suffice to support the said chapels, then the canons were to allow such competent sum as should be judged necessary by certain discreet and honest men; all other charges to be jointly defrayed by the abbot and vicar. The bishop likewise reserved to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, six marks yearly, in satisfaction for the



*Spencer Soltau*

*Hales Owen Abbey, Shropshire.*

*Pub. 25. March. 1865. by J. Hooper.*



...with the ...  
...of the ...  
...to the ...

the demands he or his successors had on the said church ; out of which six marks, he assigned 60s. for the works or repairs of the church of Litchfield, and the other 20s. to the vicars appointed to say the mass of our Lady. The abbot to promise, on oath, to pay the said money, which the dean and chapter of Litchfield were forbidden on any account to apply to other uses.

In the year 1270, Godfrey, bishop of Worcester, ordained that the abbot and canons of this monastery, and their successors, should always present to him, or the bishop of Worcester for the time being, a proper person to officiate as vicar in the parish-church of Hales Owen, who should obey him, and be answerable for the cure of souls committed to his charge. The abbot to pay ten marks per annum, by equal half-yearly payments, for the maintenance of this vicar, who was also to enjoy the usual house, garden, and orchard, with the herbage of the churchyard. And that the canons should also find another priest, there styled *presbyterum secundarium*, to serve in the said church. They were also to sustain all ordinary and extraordinary charges.

One John de Hempton, having given the manor of Rowley to this house, on condition that a proper chaplain should be assigned to celebrate divine service for the good of his soul, the soul of his wife Eleanor, and their children ; also for the soul of his brother, and those of the faithful ; which chaplain was to be nominated by him and his successors ; Thomas, then abbot of this house, did, by a deed, sealed with the common seal of the convent, anno 1331, direct that the names of the said persons should after their decease be inserted in their martyrology, or list of benefactors ; and that, on their anniversary, the full service should be performed for them, so long as the said manor should continue undisputed, and in the hands of the convent.

By Joan de Botetout, lady of Weleye, widow of John de Botetout, and one of the sisters and coheirs of John de Someri, baron of Dudley, in the 11th of Edw. III. the manor of Wer-

valey was given to this house for founding certain chantries, and performing several alms-deeds; and her son, John de Botetout, gave the advowsons of the church of Clent, and chapel of Rowley, with the chapels thereunto belonging. And the said John, in the 29th of Edw. III. also released the said convent from the obligation of finding one canon, who was to celebrate divine service for his family, reserving those chantries founded by his mother.

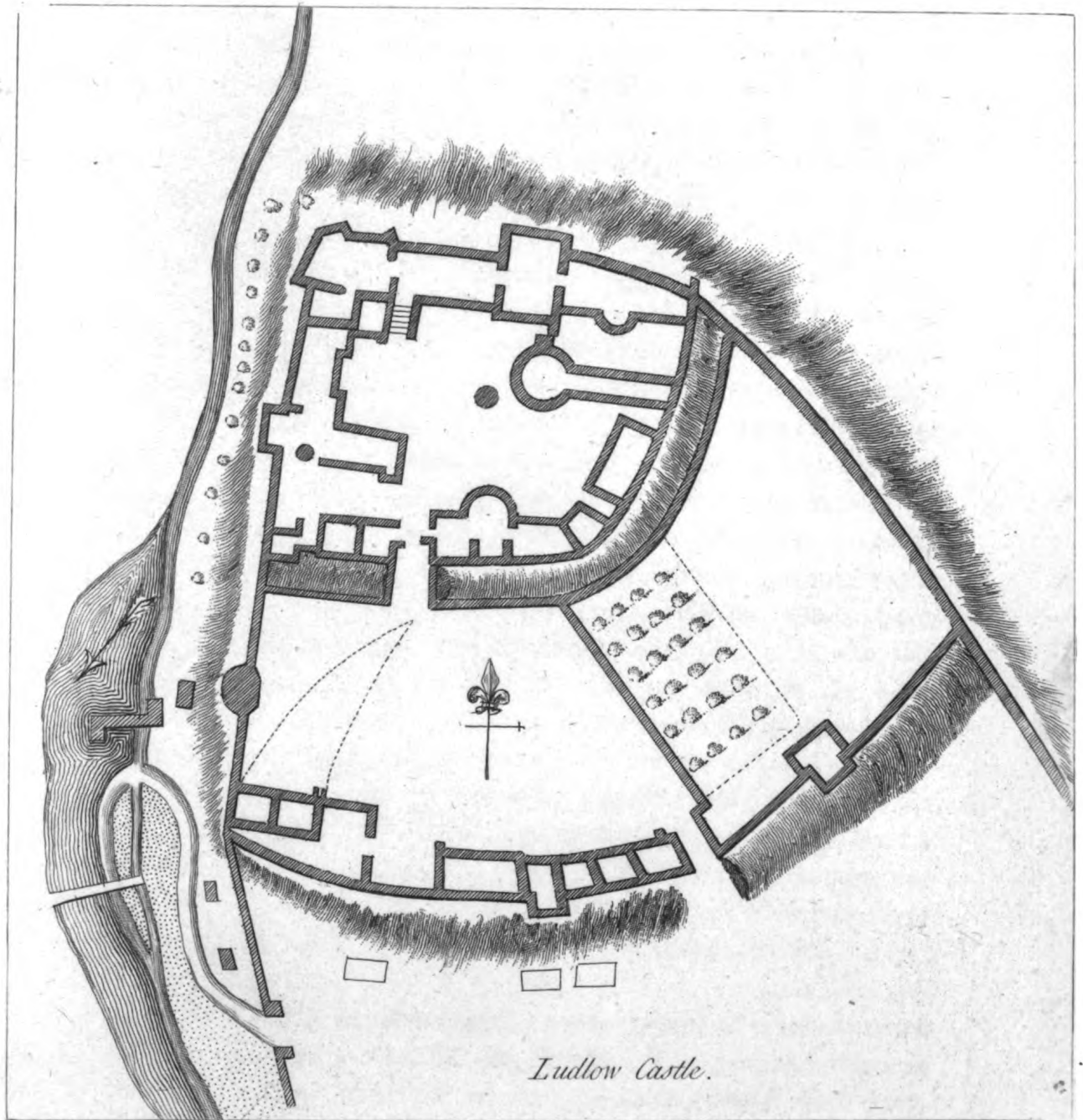
Wolston, bishop of Worcester, appropriated to this abbey the before-mentioned church and chapel of Clent and Rowley, reserving to the vicar there, who was to have the cure of souls, a revenue estimated at 10*l.* per annum; also a house or messuage on the south side of the church, with the adjacent curtilage, or spot of ground; the house to be then built by the canons, but afterwards repaired and maintained by the vicar, who was also to receive the tithes of calves, pigs, lambs, geese, eggs, chickens, wood, milk, cheese, wax, honey, bees, gardens, curtilages, fisheries, fish, pigeons, mills, flax, hemp, wool, trees, fruit, pasture, and hay, and all other small tithes, in the said parish, except tithes of corn of all sorts, and those of the lands belonging to the canons; he was likewise to have mortuaries, both living and dead, the herbage of the churchyard, and all the altarage. Sir Hugh Burnell, governor of the castle of Bridgenorth, and one of the favourites of king Rich. II. by his testament, dated October 2d, 1417, 5th Hen. V. bequeathed his body to be buried in the choir of this abbey, near the body of Joyce, his wife, under a fair tomb of alabaster, which he had before prepared.

At the dissolution, this monastery was valued at 280*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* ob. Dugdale; 337*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* ob. Speed. The site and most of the lands belonging to the monastery, were granted 30th Hen. VIII. to sir John Dudley.

In Browne Willis's History of Abbies is the following list of abbots of this house :

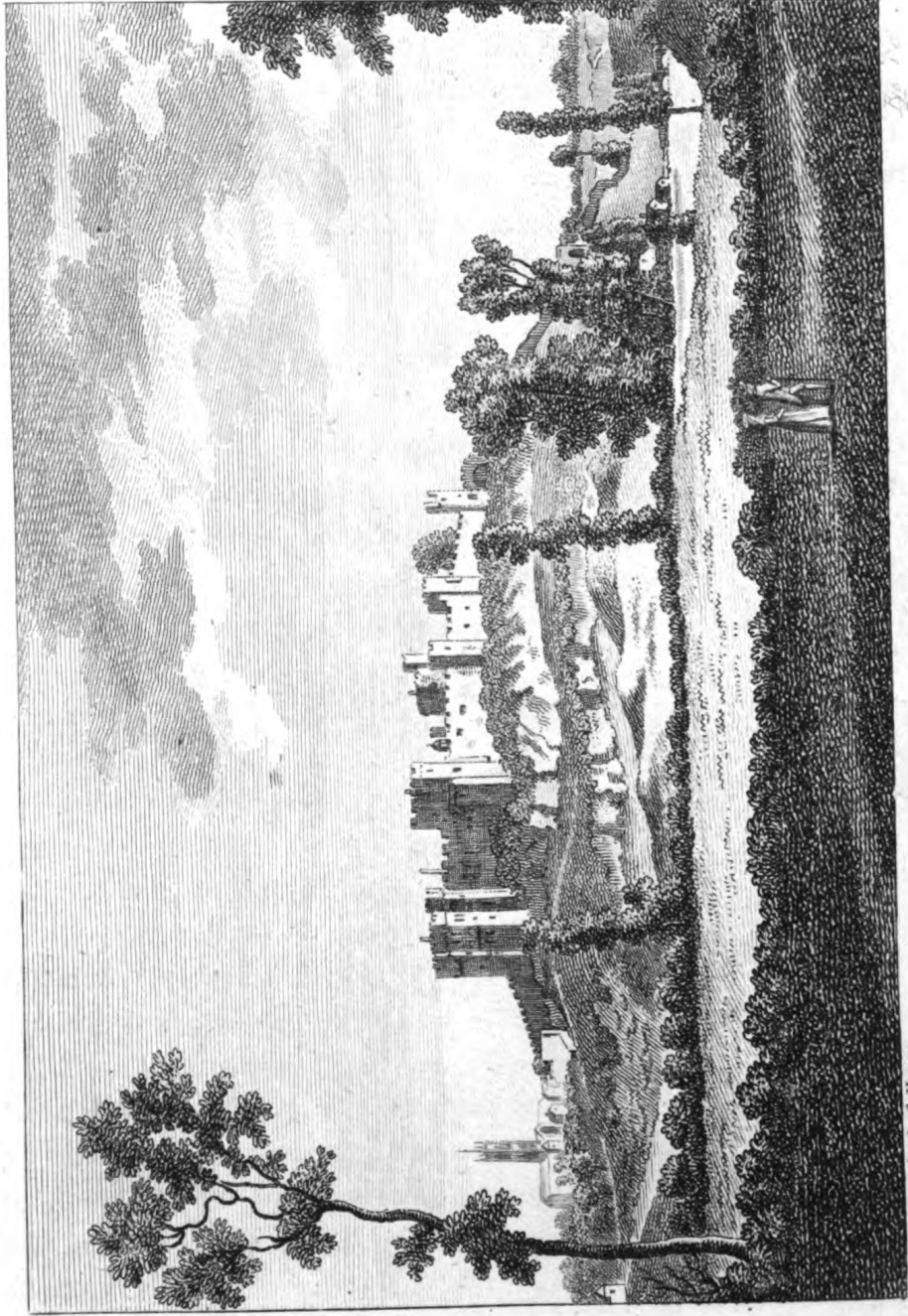
“ In





*Ludlow Castle.*





Ludlow Castle, Shropshire.

Feb. 21. March. 1785, by S. Hooper.



“ In Hen. VIth and Edw. IVth’s reigns, viz. 1432, and 1475, John Derby, L.L.B. occurs abbot ; as does

“ Thomas Brige, anno 1488 and 1500, in king Hen. VIIth’s time, when the convent consisted of 35 religious, as appears by their names returned at a visitation.

“ William Taylor, last abbot, surrendered this convent, June 9th, 1539, and had a pension of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—To this monastery was granted, 10th Edw. IV. the small præmonstratensian priory of Dodford, in the parish of Bromesgrove, in the county of Worcester, dedicated also, like most of the order, to the blessed Virgin; Tanner says it was founded in the time of king John. The lands belonging to this house were, 26th Hen. VIII. valued only at 7*l.* per annum; and were granted, 30th Hen. VIII. together with those of Hales Owen, to sir John Dudley, who shortly after alienated those of this priory to John Fownes.—This view was drawn anno 1774.

#### LUDLOW CASTLE.

**LUDLOW** castle was built by Roger de Montgomery soon after the conquest, all the country hereabouts having been given him by the Conqueror. Its walls by some are said to have formerly been a mile in compass; but Leland in this measure includes those of the town. This castle was seized by Henry I.; its owner, Robert de Belesme, son of Roger de Montgomery, having joined the party of Robert de Courthose against that king. It remained in the possession of the crown at the accession of king Stephen but was nevertheless garrisoned and held out against him by Gervase Pagnet, during the contest with the empress Maud. Stephen besieged, and, as some write, took it anno 1139; but others assert, he was obliged to raise the siege. In one of the attacks, prince Henry, son of David king of Scots, newly created earl of Northumberland, rashly approaching too near the walls, was snatched from his horse by a



kind of grappling-iron; perhaps somewhat similar to the *corvus*, one of the machines invented by Archimedes for the defence of Syracuse, and mentioned by Tacitus as used by the Romans against Civilis. From this danger Henry was delivered by the king, who himself with great risk and difficulty disengaged him.

It remained in the crown till the succeeding reign, when Hen. II. bestowed it on Fulk Fitz-Warine, called de Dinan, together with the vale below it, which lies on the banks of the river Corve, called Corve Dale. It was again in the crown in the 8th of king John, who granted it to Philip de Albani, from whose family it came to the Lacies of Ireland. The last of that house, Walter de Lacy, dying without issue male, left the castle to his grand-daughter Maud, the daughter of his deceased son Edward, and wife of Peter de Geneva, or Jenevile, a Poictevin, and, as some say, of the house of the duke of Lorain; from whose posterity it descended again by a daughter to the Mortimers, from whom it passed hereditarily to the crown. But one moiety of the manor of Ludlow, upon the division of the estate of Walter de Lacet, fell to Margery, another daughter of the before-named Edward, who married John Verdon; by whose daughter, Isabel, it passed by marriage to William de Ferrers, of Okam. During the troubles between king Hen. II. and his barons, anno 1264, this castle was taken by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester.

In the 30th of Hen. VI. 1451, it belonged to Richard duke of York, who there drew up the declaration of his allegiance to the king, pretending the army of 10,000 men he had assembled in the marches of Wales, "was for the public wealth of the realme." This declaration, Stowe says, he subscribed as follows: "In witness whereof I have signed this schedule with my signe manuell, and set thereunto my signet of arms, written in my castle of Ludlow the 9th of January, the 30th yeere of the raigne of my soveraigne lord king Hen. VI." Another apology, much to the same effect, was likewise dated from  
this

this castle by the same duke 8 years afterwards ; when lord Audley had been defeated at Blore Heath, in Staffordshire, by the earl of Salisbury, and Andrew Trollop and John Blunt had withdrawn themselves from his party. Notwithstanding which, he, with divers others, were attainted of treason at a parliament then held at Coventry ; where (says the last cited authority) “ their goods and possessions escheted, and their heires (were) disinherited unto the ninth degree ; their tenants spoiled of their goods, bemaïmed and slain ; the town of Ludlowe, belonging to the duke of York, was robbed to the bare walls, and the dutchess of York spoiled of her goods.” Hall says, the castle was likewise spoyled, and that the king sent the dutchess of Yorke with her two younger sonnes “ to be kept in ward, with the dutchess of Buckynham her sister, where she continued a certain space.”

It came again to the crown in the reign of Edw. IV. whose eldest son Edward for a while kept his court here, under the tuition of lord Anthony Woodvile, and the lord Scales ; being sent by his father, as Hall says, “ for justice to be dooen in the marches of Wales, to the ende that by the authorite of hys presence, the wilde Welshemenne and evill disposed personnes should refrain from their accustomed murthers and outrages.”

From an act of resumption in Rot. Parl. 1st Hen. VII. we learn that John Fowler was the constable of this castle, which was afterwards inhabited by prince Arthur, that king's eldest son, who died here anno 1502, aged only 16 years. His bowels are buried in the church of this town ; and it is said, his heart, contained in a leaden box, was taken up some time ago. The particulars of his funeral are printed in the last edition of Leland's Collectanea, where a very remarkable circumstance occurs : “ All things thus finished (says this account), there was ordeyned a great dinner : and in the morne a proclamation was made openly in that cittie, that if any man could shewe any victuals unpaid in that country, that had been taken by any

of that noble prince's servants before that daye, they should come and shewe it to the late steward, comptroller, and cofferer, and they should be contented." This proclamation does great honour to Hen. VII. especially considering the avaricious temper attributed to him.

From the reign of Hen. VIII. when the court of the marches of Wales was instituted, it seems to have remained in the crown; the court being held in the castle, and the lord president of the marches residing there. It was in repair in the time of Charles I. and inhabited anno 1634, by the earl of Bridgewater, at that time lord president; when Milton's masque of Comus was represented, the principal parts being performed by his lordship's sons and daughter; in which masque the castle was represented in one of the scenes. During the civil war of that reign, Ludlow was for a while kept as a garrison for the king; but on the 9th of June 1646, was delivered up to the parliament. At present it belongs to the crown, and a sort of governor is appointed to it; but the building is suffered to fall to ruin.

A very just and accurate account of this castle is given in the *Tour through Great Britain*, in these words: "The castle of Ludlow shews plainly, in its decay, what it was in its flourishing estate. It is the palace of the prince of Wales, in right of his principality.

"Its situation is indeed most beautiful. There is a most spacious plain or lawn in its front, which formerly continued near two miles; but much of it is now enclosed. The country round it is exceeding pleasant, fertile, populous, and the soil rich; nothing can be added by nature to make it a place fit for a royal palace. It is built in the north-west angle of the town upon a rock, commanding a delightful prospect northward, and on the west is shaded by a lofty hill, and washed by the river. The battlements are of great height and thickness, with towers at convenient distances. The half which is within the walls of the town, is secured with a deep ditch; the other is founded

on a solid rock. A chapel here has abundance of coats of arms upon the pannels; as has the hall, together with lances, spears, firelocks, and old armour.

“ It will be no wonder that this noble castle is in the very perfection of decay, when we acquaint our readers, that the present inhabitants live upon the sale of the materials. All the fine courts, the royal apartments, halls, and rooms of state, lie open and abandoned, and some of them falling down; for since the courts of the president of the marches are taken away, here is nothing that requires the attendance of any public persons; so that time, the great devourer of the works of men, begins to eat into the stone walls, and to spread the face of ruin upon the whole fabric. Over several of the stable-doors are the arms of queen Elizabeth, the earls of Pembroke, &c.” The sword of state carried before the princes of Wales, was very lately remaining.

The town of Ludlow was called by the Welch, *Dinan* and *Lhystwasoc*, i. e. the prince's palace, probably from the castle. It stands at the confluence of the *Temd* and *Corve*, was fortified with walls and towers, and had seven gates, also a handsome church with curious painted glass. It is a corporation governed by bailiffs and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament; it has a market on Mondays. Its chief note arose from its being the place where the court for the marches of Wales was kept; first instituted by Hen. VIII. for the convenience of the Welch and neighbouring inhabitants. It consisted of a lord president, several counsellors, a secretary, an attorney, solicitor, and four justices of the counties of Wales, and was held in the castle: but this court becoming a great grievance to the subject, was dissolved by an act of parliament passed in the first year of king William and queen Mary.—This drawing was made anno 1774.

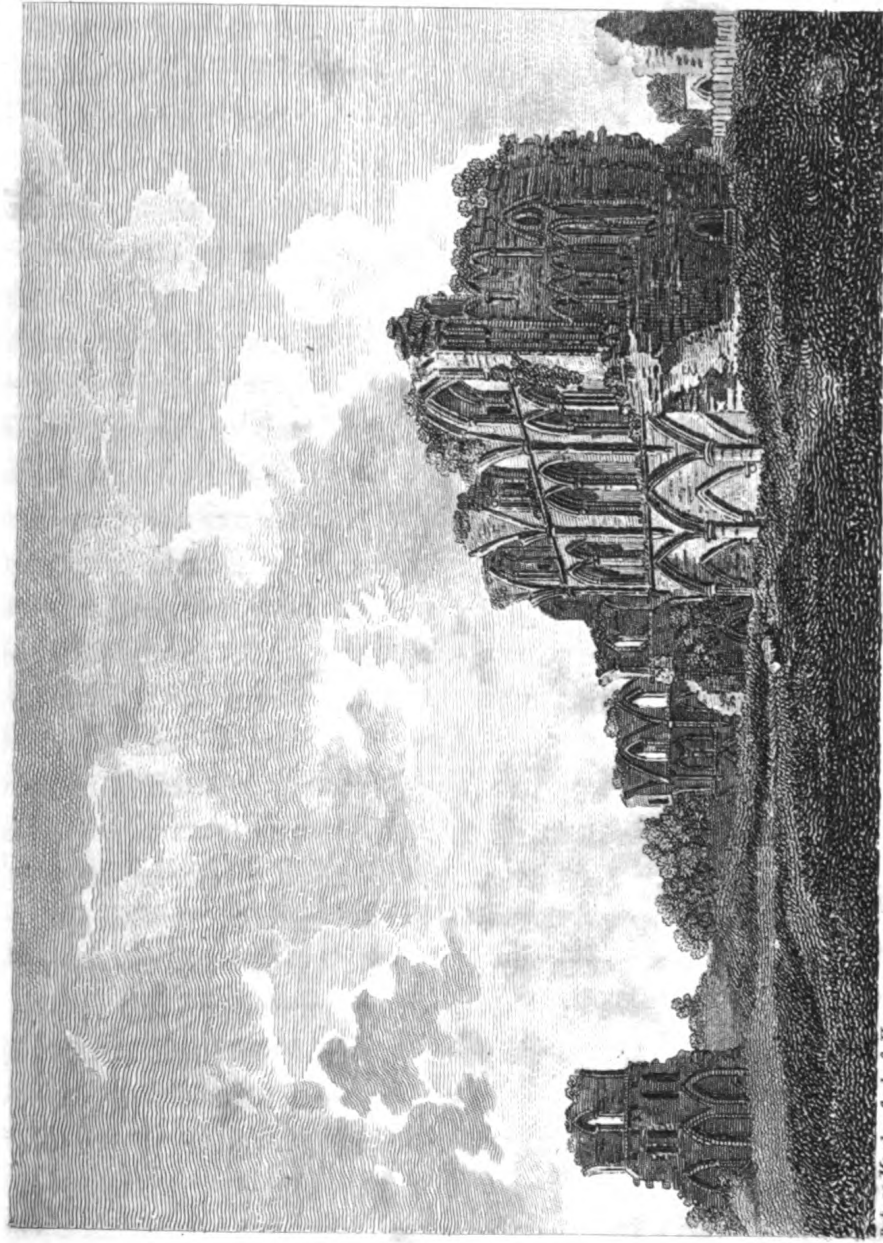


## WENLOCK MONASTERY.

THIS monastery takes its denomination from the town of Wenlock, near which it stands, and which is situated about ten miles south-east of Shrewsbury, and gives its name to the hundred. This house was, as it is said, founded about the year 680, by Milburga, daughter of king Merwald, and niece to Wolphere, king of Mercia; she presided as abbess over it, and at her death was buried here. According to Matthew of Westminster, her grave was long after discovered by accident, when many miracles were performed. The monastery was destroyed by the Danes, but restored by Leofric, earl of Chester, temp. Edward the Confessor; but again falling to decay, and being forsaken, it was, in the 14th of William the Conqueror, rebuilt and endowed by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury, a person of vast possessions in these parts. So says William of Malmsbury; but both Brompton and Leland attribute its restoration to Warin, earl of Shrewsbury.

This last refounder (whosoever he was) placed therein a prior and convent of cluniac monks, who were looked upon as a cell to the house de Caritate in France, and suffered the same fate with other alien priories, till the 18th Rich. II. when it was made indigenious, or naturalized. In Rymer this is called the second house of the order; but Prynne mentions it as a cell to the abbey of Cluny. It was dedicated to St. Milburga, and, at the 26th Hen. VIII. had revenues to the yearly value of 401*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* 9. clear, as Dugdale; and 434*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* ob. in the whole. It was granted, 36th Hen. VIII. to Augustino de Augustini. This monastery was at first called Wimnicas, but in after-times its legal style was Wenlock Magna, or Moche Wenlock.

In the Monasticon is the patent of king Edw. III. reciting and confirming the charter of Isabella de Say, lady of Clun, whereby



Sparrow sculp.

Wenlock Monastery, Shropshire.

Pub. 25 March, 1785, by S. Hooper.



whereby she granted to these monks the church of St. George at Clun, with seven chapels depending on it; namely, the chapel of St. Thomas, in Clun; of St. Mary, at Waterdune; St. Swithin, at Clumbierie; St. Mary, at Clintune; St. Mary, at Appitune; with those of Eggedune and Subbledune. There is likewise an inquisition, taken the 29th of Edw. I. determining the right of presentation to the cell of Frene to be in the monks of Wenlock. In Stevens's Supplement, vol. ii. p. 14, seven deeds are translated into English from the Latin originals, then in the hands of Francis Canning, esq. of Foxcote, in the county of Warwick, viz. the deed of Geoffry de Say for the manor of Dudintun; confirmation of that deed by Hen. II.; another deed of the same king, granting, that these monks might always enjoy the said manor, unless he or his heirs gave them 11/ per annum, in churches or other things, in lieu of it. Charter of Hen. III. to them for the said manor, anno regni 46, p. 15. The deeds of William Mitleton and Adam Fitz-William about a yard-land in Mitleton. A composition between Simon dean of Brug, and the prior and convent of Wenlock, about the church of Dudinton.

Gervas Painel, pursuant to his father's design, founded at Dudley in Staffordshire, anno 1161, a priory of the invocation of St. James for the monks of St. Milburga of Wenlock, giving them the ground on which the said church of St. James stood, as also the church of St. Edmond and St. Thomas at Dudley, and those of Norkphel, Segesle, Ingepenne, and Bradsel, with the tithes of his bread, game, and fish, as long as he resided at Dudley, or at Herden; also grazing, wood, and divers other privileges. This house was always considered as a cell to Wenlock, and after the dissolution its lands were granted as a parcel thereof.

The following list of priors is collected from Browne Willis's History of Abbies, and his series of principals of religious houses, printed in Tanner's Notitia; and from the former are taken



the sums that remained in charge. Imbertus, prior about the year 1145. Peter de Leja, promoted from this dignity, anno 1176, to the see of St. David's. Joybertus occurs prior anno 1198; he was also prior of Daventry and Coventry. Richard, elected 1221. Guicardes, 1265. Aymo de Montibus, who was succeeded 1272, by John de Tycford.

John Tubbe occurs prior in the beginning of the reign of Edw. I. about the year 1277. His successor was Henry de Bonville, anno 1291 and 1297; Henry, elected 1325; Henry de Myons, elected 1363; Roger Wyvel, 1395; John Stafford, 1422; William Brugge, on whose resignation, anno 1437, 16th Hen. VI. Roger Barry was admitted prior; William Walwin, elected 1462; John Stratton, elected 1468; John Shrewsbury, elected 1479; Thomas Sutbury, 1482; Richard Wenlock, 1485; Richard Singar; Rowland Gracewell, elected 1521; John Cressage, alias Baylis, who surrendering this convent January 26, 1539, had a pension assigned him of 80*l.* per annum. Anno 1553 here remained in charge 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in fees, and 75*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in annuities and corrodies; and these pensions, viz. to Richard Fennymore and William Benges, 6*l.* each; William Morphew, John Leighe, Thomas Balle, and John Hopkins, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each. The arms of this monastery were azure 3 garbs, or in pale a croysier argent.

This monastery is situated in a small bottom, having the town on the west, and is surrounded on all sides by gently ascending grounds. At present it has no body of water near it; but from some remaining dams, it seems as if here had been formerly some pools or ponds. Indeed, all religious houses distant from the sea must have had these conveniences, in order to supply the monks with fish, which made a very considerable part of their diet.

Of the buildings there still remains what is now made a good dwelling-house, with proper offices for a farm: adjoining to  
this

this house is a range of cloisters. The church was built in the form of a cross; part of its walls are standing; those particularly of the southern end of the transept are pretty entire. At the extremity of it are seen the remains of a chapel, into which the entrance lies under three circular arches adorned with undulating zigzags; the pillars are so far buried, that the architraves appear but just above the ground. On the inside of the walls are razed figures of pointed and circular arches mutually intersecting. Other broken and detached parts of the body of the church remain, and the bottom of the south aisle is converted into stabling.

About half a century ago, a considerable part of the ruins were taken down by an agent of the manor, to rebuild some houses of which he had a lease; but the late sir Watkin Williams Wynn put a stop to any further demolition. The walls that encompassed the monastery and part of the gate-way remain. Here are neither any remarkable monuments nor inscriptions, neither have any such been dugged up; although it is said (I think by Leland) that the body of king Merwald was found in a wall of the church.

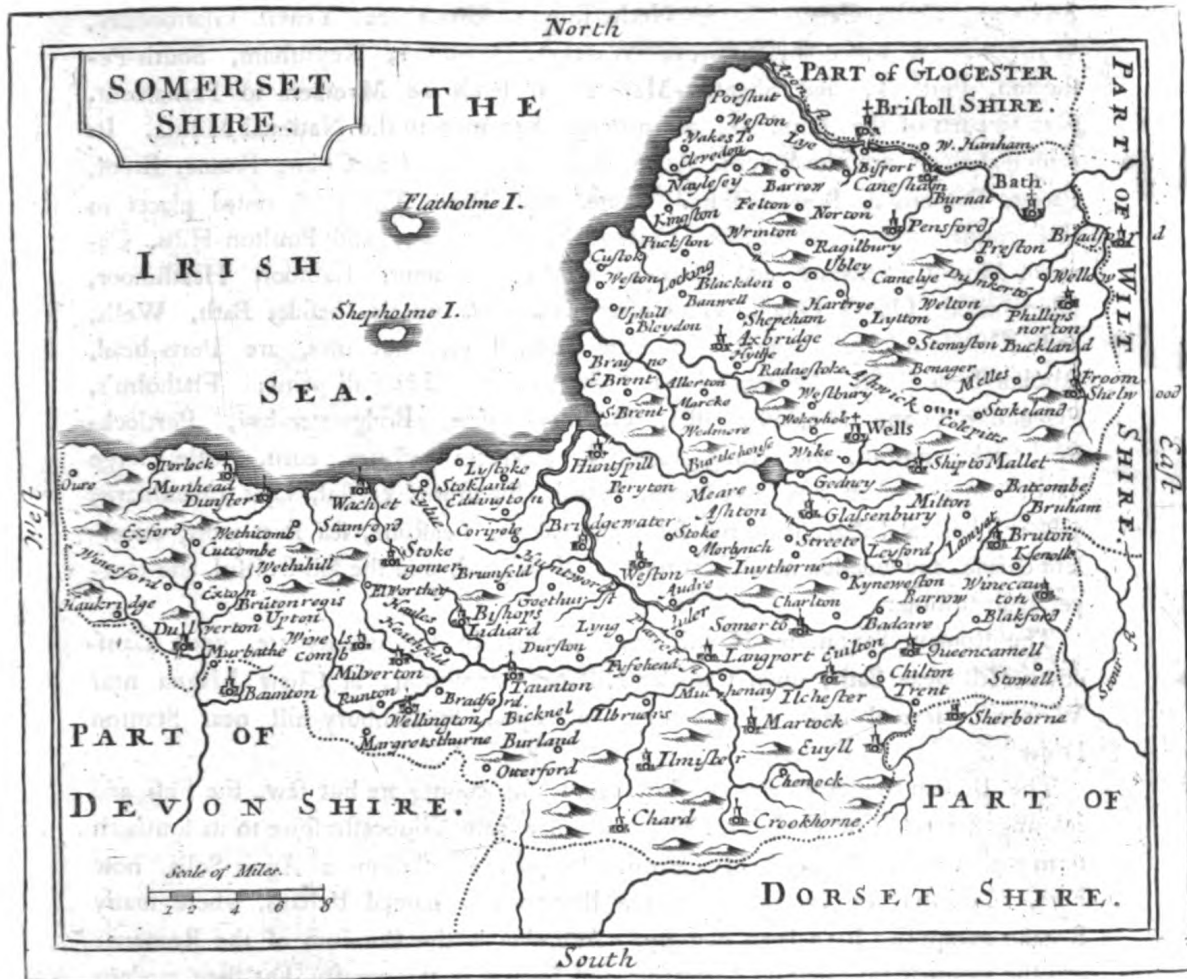
The common people have an absurd tradition of a subterraneous communication between this house and Bildewas abbey; which has not the least foundation in truth, the nature of the ground rendering such an attempt impracticable; but indeed there is scarce an old monastery in England but has some such story told of it, especially if it was a convent of men, and had a nunnery in its neighbourhood. These reports were probably invented and propagated in order to exaggerate the dissolute lives of the monks and nuns, and thereby to reconcile the multitude to the suppression of religious houses.

This monastery and manor, soon after the dissolution, came into possession of Thomas Lawley, esquire, who lived in the house.

By

By a marriage with a Lawley, it devolved to Robert Bertie, esq. of the Ancaster family ; and from him it passed into the family of Gage, but whether by marriage or purchase I have not been able to learn.

Sir John Wynn of Wynnstay, in the county of Denbigh, bought it of lord viscount Gage, and devised it, with his other estates, to his kinsman, the late sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart. whose son, of the same name, is the present proprietor.  
—This view was drawn anno 1771.



## SOMERSETSHIRE

Is a maritime county, that with the ancient Britons was belonging to their principality of the Belgæ: after the arrival of the Romans, it was comprised in their province of Britannia Prima. During the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the Kingdom of the West Saxons, the third Kingdom established, which began in 519, and ended in 828, having had 18 Kings; the last of whom, Egbert, brought the other six under his subjection, and gave the name of England to the whole. At present it is comprehended in the Western circuit, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and in the province of Canterbury. It is bounded N. by the Severn sea, and part of Gloucestershire; S. by Dorsetshire and Devonshire; E. by Wiltshire; and West by Devonshire. It contains 1335 square miles, or 1,078,000 square acres, with 298,000 inhabitants, 44,700 houses, is 52 miles long, 32 miles broad, and 204 in circumference, being divided into 43 hundreds, 385 parishes, 132 vicarages, 1760 villages, and 34 cities and market-towns, viz. Bath, Wales, and a great part of Bristol, cities; Taunton, Bridgewater, Ilchester, Minehead, Milbourn Port, Somerton, Pensford, Frome, North-Curry, Bruton, Langport, Philip's-Norton, Wincauton, Wellington, Dunster, Dulverton, Axbridge,

## S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

Axbridge, Castle-Cary, Chard; Netherstowey, Crookhorn, Yeovil, Glastonbury, Winton, Wivelfcomb, Stowey, Watchet, Ilminster, Keynsham, South-Petherton, Portlock, and Shepton-Mallet. It sends 18 Members to Parliament, pays 19 parts of the Land-tax, and provides 840 men to the National Militia. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Avon, Ivel, Ax, Car, Ex, Chew, Frome, Brent, Parret, Dunbroke, Brew, Ordred, Tone, and Tor. The most noted places in this county are Mendip-Hills, Quandock, Blackdown, and Poulton-Hills, Camalet-Mount, Selwood and Neroche forests, Sedgmoor, Exmoor, Heathmoor, Kings-wood, Odin's Down, Glastonbury salubrious waters, besides Bath, Wells, and Alford mineral waters. Its head-lands, bays, and isles, are Ports-head, Anchor-head, St. Thomas's-head; Stert-point, Botestall-point; Flatholm's, Steepholm's, and Shepholm isles, Cadbury castle, Bridgewater-bay, Portlock-bay, Severn-mouth, and Hung-Road. It produces pastures, corn, cattle, large oxen, fruits, copper and lead-mines, marble, limestone, crystal, lapis calaminaris, yellow oker, alabafter, sea-weed for glafs-makers, freestone, sea liver-wort, excellent cheefe, and woollen manufactures. Its air is good, and the soil fruitful, and temperate in summer.

The Roman, Saxon, or Danish encampments in this county are, upon Lanf-down-Hill near Bath; upon Camalet-Hill near Somerton; at Chew Magna near Winton; several near Glastonbury, and upon Stantonbury-hill near Stanton Drew.

The Roman military ways or stations in this county are but few, the Fofs and Ickning-street. The Fosse crosses this county from Gloucestershire to its southern termination upon the coast of Devon. Its principal station is Agnis Solis, now Bath. Ilchester, or Ivelchester, was a Roman city named Ischalis, where many Roman antiquities have been dug up. Axbridge is the Bomium of the Romans; and the antiquarians mention Leucarum and Nidum in this county, but their modern names are unknown.

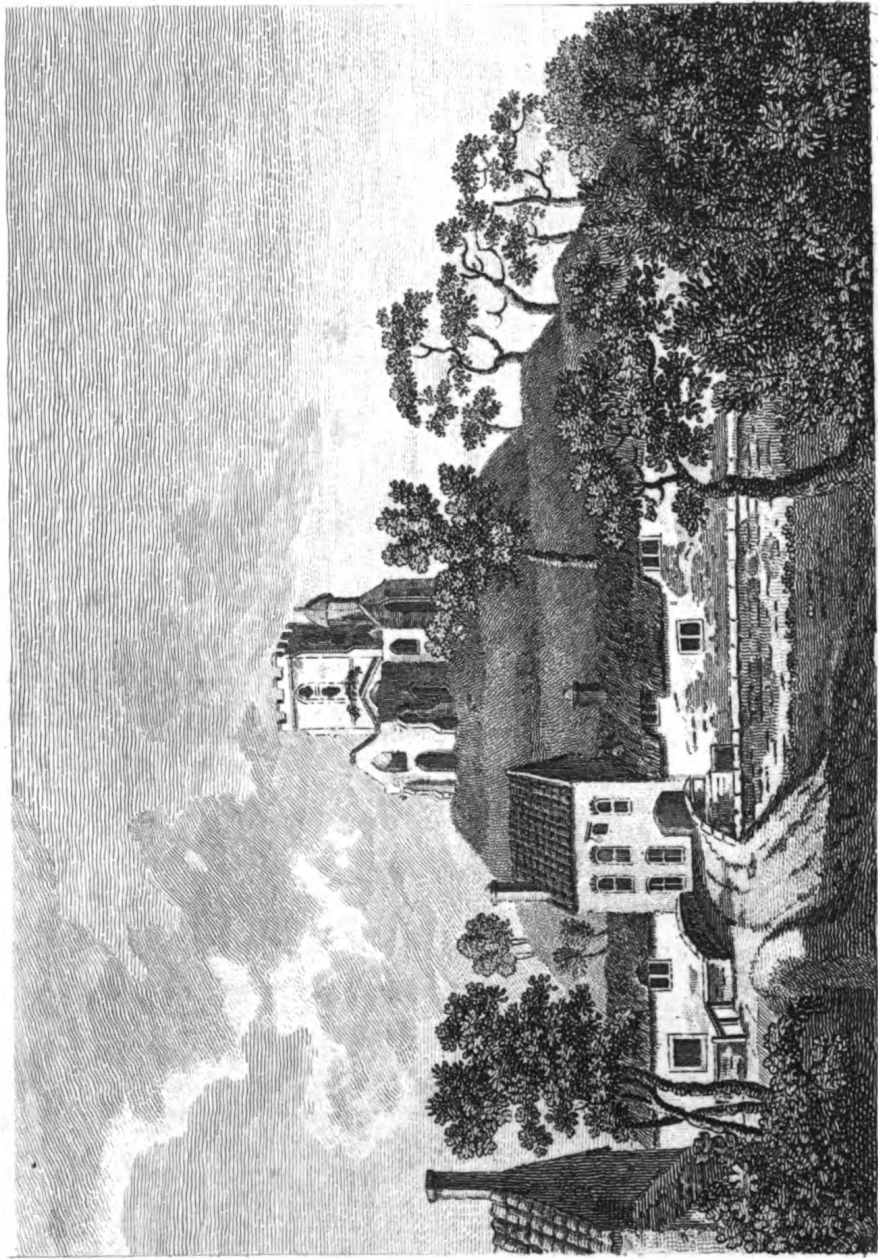
### ANTIQUITIES worthy notice in this COUNTY.

The Abbots Inn at Glastonbury  
 Axbridge Church Steeple  
 Barrow Chapel  
 Bath Cathedral, &c.  
 Bridgewater Castle and Bridge  
 Bruton Priory  
 Charter-house in Selwood Forest  
 Cleve Abbey  
 Druidical Monuments at Stanton Drew  
 Dunster Castle  
 Enmore Castle near Bridgewater  
 Farley Chapel and Castle  
 Glastonbury Abbey, &c. Church, &c.  
 Henton Abbey and Castle near Philip's  
 Norton

Ilchester Castle  
 Keynsham Abbey  
 Bristol Churches  
 Monastery in Athelney  
 Montacute Priory in Ilchester  
 Nunnery Castle near Frome  
 Staffordale Abbey near Castle-Cary  
 Stoke Courcy Church and Castle near  
 Bridgewater  
 Taunton Castle  
 Wells Cathedral, &c.  
 Witham Priory near Frome







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Burreough Chapel Somersetshire.

Pub. 20. April. 1785. by S. Hooper.



## SOMERSETSHIRE.

## BURROUGH CHAPEL.

THIS chapel is in the deanery of Ilchester and hundred of Somerton, and stands east of the river Parret, on a steep mount, said to be natural; from which, perhaps, it takes its name: mounts being from the ancient Saxon language styled burroughs or borrows; a name, however, generally confined to such as were thrown up, or formed by art, for sepulchral monuments. Verstigan, in his Antiquities concerning the English Nation, has the following curious disquisition on the word burrough: "It was (says he) a thing usual among our old Saxon ancestors, as by Tacitus it also seemeth to have bin among the other Germans, that the dead bodies of such as were slaine in the field were not laid in graves; but, lying upon the ground, were covered over with turves or cloddes of earth: and the more in reputation the person had bin, the greater and heigher were the turves raised up over their bodies. This some used to call **Byriging**, some **Beorging**, and some **Buriging**, of the dead (all being one thing, though differently pronounced), and from whence we yet retaine our speech of burying of the dead, that is, hyding of the dead. Now because these **Byrighs** or **Beorghs**, &c. (being as much to say as hiding places) seemed as hilles; the name of **Byrgh** or **Beorgh** (now **Bergh**) became (though metaphorically) all Germanie over to be the general name of a mountaine, more than the name of **hil** or **Dunn**, there formerly used. I am the more

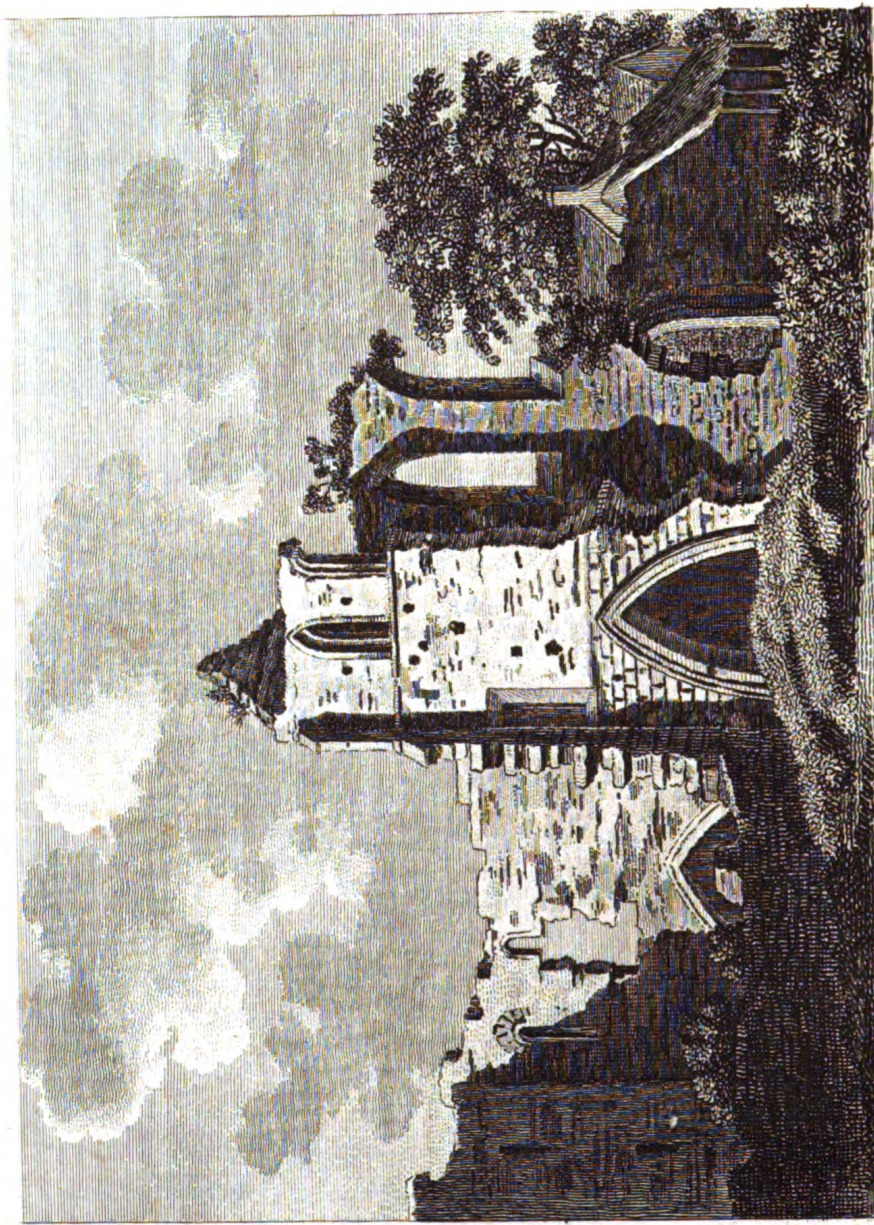
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willing to shew the originall meaning of this word, because of the number of places in England, which end in bery, bury, and burrow, originally all one, and properly signifying to shroud or to hyde; which may also appear by our calling in some partes of England, the places made for conies to hide and shroud themselves in, **Conie-beries** or **Conie-buries**; and in other parts of England **Conie-burrowes**. The name also of burgh or burrough, now commonly wryten burrow, which we give to some townes, is from hence originally derived; places first so called having bin with walles of turf or clods of earth fenced about for men to be shrowded in as in fortes or castles. And where the word burie is the termination of a citie, as Canterburie, Salisburie, and the lyke, it metaphorically signifieth a high or chief place."

Burrough chapel belonged to the rectory of Aller, otherwise Auler, a place famous for the baptism of Godrun, king of the Danes, for whom K. Alfred here stood sponsor, after having vanquished and bound him by an oath to depart the kingdom with all possible expedition. This chapel was dedicated to St. Michael. It is at present in ruins. The tradition is, that it was destroyed in Cromwell's time; and it appears likely, as in Walker's History of the Sufferings of the parochial Clergy at that period it is said, "that Walker Foster, B. D. was vicar of Auler (perhaps he meant rector); that his living was sequestered, himself imprisoned, and that he could never receive any fifths from his successor, only once in derision, when he was offered a groat." He was born in Northamptonshire, and had been fellow of Emanuel college, to which the patronage of Auler belongs. "He lived (adds Walker), if I mistake not, to be restored."

During his sequestration it is more than probable the chapel was neglected, or rather destroyed; such demolition, particularly of places dedicated to saints, being by the furious zealots of those times deemed highly meritorious. It was built cathedral-





Sparrow & Co.

*Cleve Abbey, Somersetshire.*

Pub. 9. April. 1785. by S. Hooper.



dral-like, in the shape of a cross. No remarkable monuments are to be found in it, neither do the neighbouring inhabitants bury there. Divine service for the parish is performed in the parochial church of Lyng.

The ruin, the mount, and river, together form a picturesque view. The mount, though generally deemed natural, has much the appearance of being artificial.—This view was drawn anno 1762.

#### CLEVE ABBEY.

CLYFF, Cleve, or Old Cleve abbey, is situated in the western part of the county, next Bristol channel, in the deanery of Dunster and hundred of Williton. It was dedicated to the honour of the blessed virgin Mary; and is, by Dugdale, classed among the benedictine monasteries; but Tanner thinks it was of the cistercian order. The following account of its foundation is given in the *Monasticon*, extracted from a manuscript in the Cotton library, which treats of the abbey of Rewesby.

“ William, youngest son of the forseid William de Romare and the seid Lucy hys wyff, found the abbey and monastery of seid blessed lady of the Clyff, in the forseid countie of Somerset, in the nyenth yere of the reigne of king Rich. I. late king of England, and that by the hondes and oversight of one Hugh, then abbot of the forseyd monastery and abbey of Rewesby; the which stalled and made then first abbot of the forseyd monastery of Clyff aforeseid oone Raff, as hit apperith, by old wretyns, in the seide abbey of Clyff; and this seide William, youngest son, dyed, and is tumbed and beryed in the forseyd monastery and abbey of Rewisbey; and lyeth ther, in the south side of the tumbe of the forseide William de Romare, his seide fader; and theis versis followyng be wretyn uppon the tumbe of this forseide William, the youngest son: hic jacet in tumba, Willielmus de Romare, filius Lucie, comitissæ Lincolnæ, fundator monasterii Beatæ Mariæ de Clyve.”

This

This monastery was endowed by the founder, with all his lands at Cleve, with all their rights, excepting the service of his soldiers; and by another deed, he confirmed the said lands, with all belonging to them, only reserving to himself the freemen thereof.

King John confirmed the above donation, and that of his chamberlain, Hubert de Burgo, of the free tenure of the said Cleve, and of the church of Hammel. Richard, earl of Poictou and Cornwall, also ratified to the monks of Cleve the lands of Pochewill and Treglaston, the gift of Hubert de Burgo aforesaid, and those of Pundestoke, granted by William de Pundestoke, with all other donations in Cornwall. Reginald de Mohun gave to this abbey, which in his grant he calls by the name of vallis florida, or the flowery vale, vulgo Cleve, all his lands of Salworth; and by another deed confirms the donation of Storemansford, given by William Mohun.

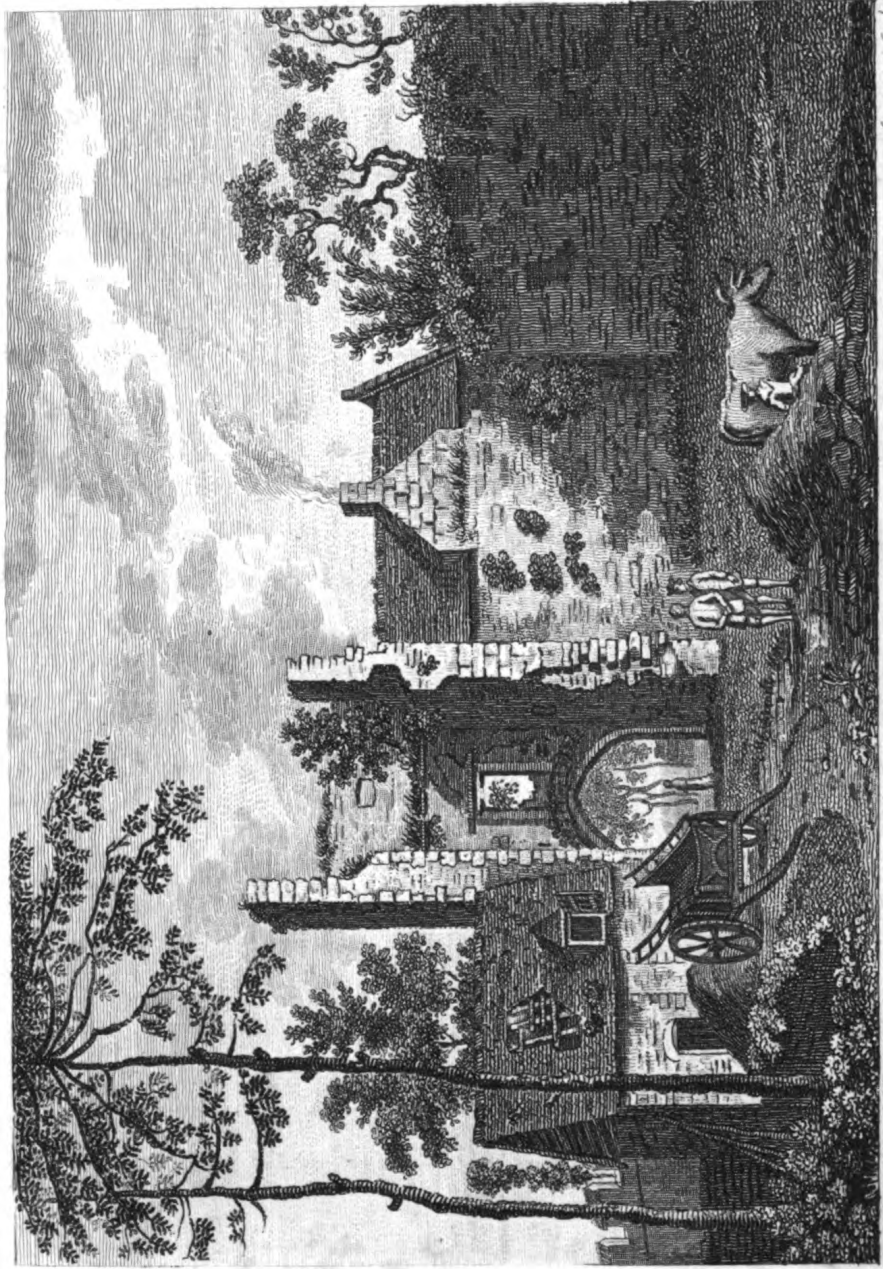
King Hen. III. by his charter, confirmed the gifts of Hubert de Burgo; and by another, dated in the 13th year of his reign, granted to this abbey, his manor of Brampton in Devonshire, to be held of him and his heirs, at the annual rents of 22*l.* to be paid at two payments into the exchequer.

In a manuscript belonging to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, quoted by Tanner, it is said that this abbey was a cell to the abbey of Bec; and that William de Romare, earl of Lincoln, having given the church of Old Clyve, A. D. 1188, to Savericus, bishop of Bath and Wells, he made it a prebend in the cathedral church of Wells, and annexed it to the abbot of Bec and his successors. Here were not long before the dissolution, seventeen monks, who were endowed with 155*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* per annum, according to both Dugdale and Speed. The latter, by mistake, places this abbey in Devonshire, and ascribes its foundation to Ailmer, earl of Cornwall, before the conquest. The site, with great part of the lands, was granted to Robert, earl of Sussex, and Mary his wife, 33d Hen. VIII. and to

Thomas







Sparrow sculp

Farley Castle, Somersetshire.

Pub. by April, 1785, by J. Hooper.

Thomas earl of Sussex, the 14th of Elizabeth. In 1754, when this view was taken, besides the ruins here represented, the gate-house of the abbey was still standing.

### FARLEY CASTLE.

AT what time this castle was erected, or who was its builder, is not certainly known; indeed, considering its importance (at least if one may judge from the extent of its ruins) it seems surprising so little should be said of it in history.

The first account of it is no further back than the 16th of Edw. III. when Farley, or Farleigh, appears to have been the property of Bartholomew lord Berghersh, who then obtained a charter of free warren for all his demesne lands here. It was sold by his grand-daughter, the sole heir of his son Bartholomew, with other estates, to Robert lord Hungerford; who, for his attachment to the house of Lancaster, was attainted by parliament when Edw. IV. was settled on the throne: his lands being confiscated, this manor with several other of his estates were given to Richard duke of Gloucester, brother to the king, in whose possession it continued till his accession to the crown.

Richard, among the many honours and favours he bestowed on John lord Howard, duke of Norfolk and earl-marshal of England, in consideration of his faithful services to the house of York, granted him the castle and lordship of Farley in special tail. It seems afterwards to have returned to the Hungerfords; but whether it was restored to them, or they re-purchased, does not appear. By Camden's manner of expressing himself, it looks as if it did not belong to them when he wrote: his words are, "Farley, once a castle on a hill (but now pulled down), belonging not many years since to the Hungerfords:" and yet from the date of some monuments in that chapel it appears to have been the burial-place of that family as late as

the year 1613. It was afterwards the property of the earl of Huntingdon, and has since been purchased by — Frampton, esq. the present proprietor.

An old woman who shows the ruins says, that her grandfather was game-keeper to the last of the Hungerfords that possessed this castle, who sold 28 manors, and lived to be 115 years of age; but that, owing to his great extravagance, the last 30 years of his life he was reduced to subsist on charity. — This view, which shows the inside of the drawbridge-gate, was taken anno 1774.

#### THE CHAPEL IN FARLEY CASTLE.

**T**HIS chapel consists of a single aisle, having a recess or small chantry on its north side, the ceiling of which is ornamented with (what was once) a fine painting of the resurrection, in many parts now demolished; but though it is exposed to the injuries of air and weather, the roof being decayed and gone, the remaining part is remarkably fresh. In a border next this ceiling are represented several saints.

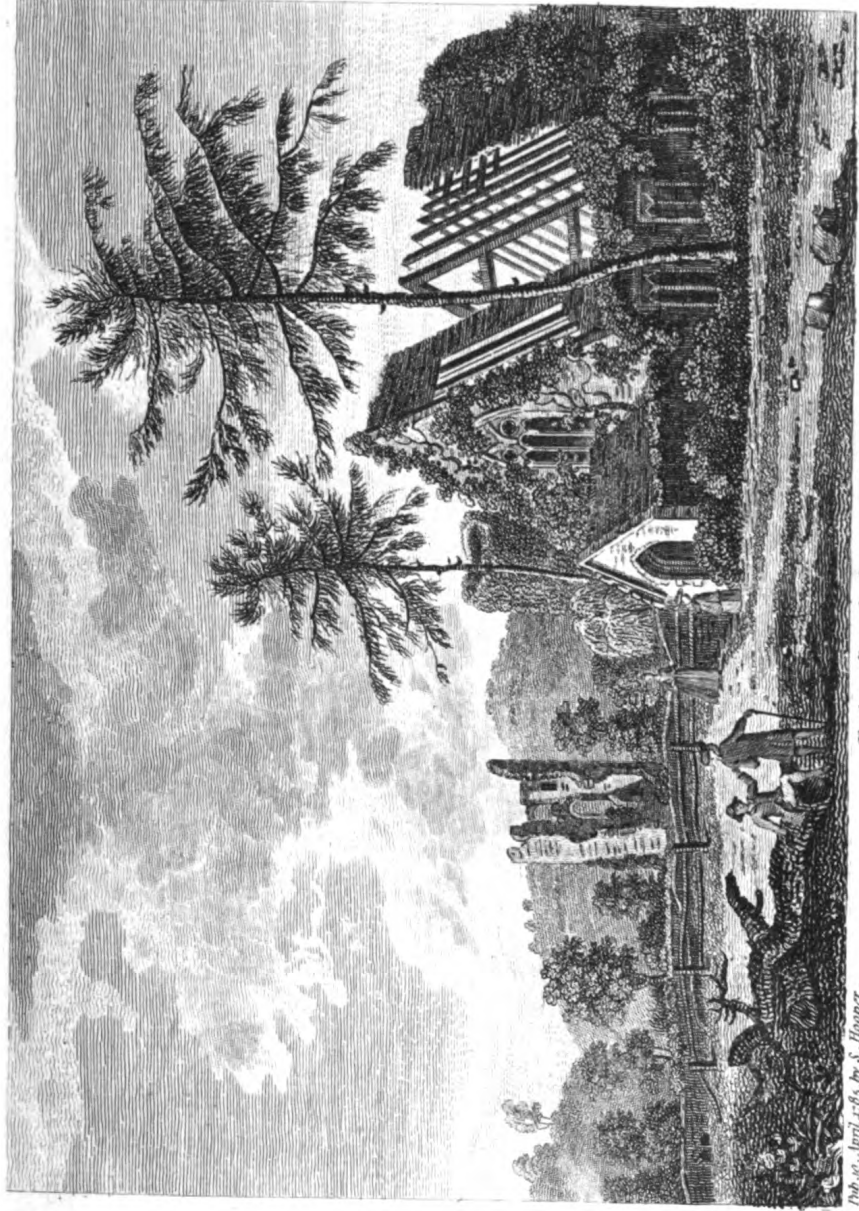
This chapel was (it has before been observed) the burial-place of the Hungerfords; though many other persons were probably interred here, as a great heap of human bones are piled up in one corner of the building, and through every aperture of broken pavement more appear.

Here are four monuments of that family in the recess, which is paved with black and white marble; one very elegant, representing a man and his wife, carved in white marble, recumbent on a black marble slab.

Among many memorandums of the Hungerfords, the following has rather a pretty turn, particularly in the four last lines. It is engraved on brass:

If birth or worth might add to rareness life,  
Or teares in man revive a vertuous wife,  
Looke in this cabinet, bereav'd of breath,  
Here lies the pearle inclos'd; she which by death,

Sterne



Pub. ac. April 27/83. by S. Hooper.

*Furley Chapel, Somersetshire.*

*Sparrow J.culp*



Sterne death subdu'd, slighting vain worldly vice,  
 Achiuing heaun with thoughts of paradise.  
 She was her sexes wonder, great in bloud ;  
 But what is far more rare, both great and good.  
 Shee was with all celestial virtues storde,  
 The life of Shaa and soul of Hungerforde.

## AN EPITAPH

Written in memory of the late right  
 Noble and most truly virtuous  
 Mrs. Mary Shaa,  
 Daughter to the Right Ho<sup>ble</sup> Walter Lord  
 Hongerford, Sister and Heyre General to the  
 Right Noble S<sup>r</sup> Ed. Hongerford Knt. deceased  
 And wife unto Thomas Shaa Esq<sup>r</sup>. leaving  
 Behind Robert Shaa her only sonne  
 She departed this life in the faith  
 Of Christ the last day Septem<sup>br</sup>.  
 Ano. D<sup>ni</sup> 1613.

In a vault beneath this chapel, to which the descent is from without, are several leaden coffins (six, I think), exactly resembling those enclosing Egyptian mummies, having the representation of a human face raised on them, a swelling about the shoulders, gradually tapering to the feet. Upon the upper lids of two of them are placed similar small coffins, containing the bodies of children; they are kept from the ground, being laid on pieces of stone squared like large beams. Here is likewise an urn, containing the bowels of some person who was embalmed.

Near the entrance into the chapel stands a chest of old armour, formerly belonging to the Hungerfords, and brought from the castle, on opening of which were found three original letters written by Oliver Cromwell. Two of them, it is said, were lent to a gentleman, who never returned them. The third is preserved in a frame, by the woman who shows the monuments.



Although this letter really contains nothing interesting, yet from a writer of Oliver's rank even trifles become important; a copy of it is therefore hereunder given:

“S<sup>r</sup>, I am very sorryd my occasions will not permit mee to return to you as I would, I have not yett fully spoken w<sup>th</sup> the Gentlemen I send to wait upon you when I shall doe itt I shall be enabled to be more particular being unwilling to detain youre servant any longer. W<sup>th</sup> my service to youre Lady and family I take leave and Rest y<sup>r</sup> Affectionate Servant.

July 30th 1652.

O Cromwell.

“For my Honnerd frind Mr. Hungerford the Elder at his House These.”

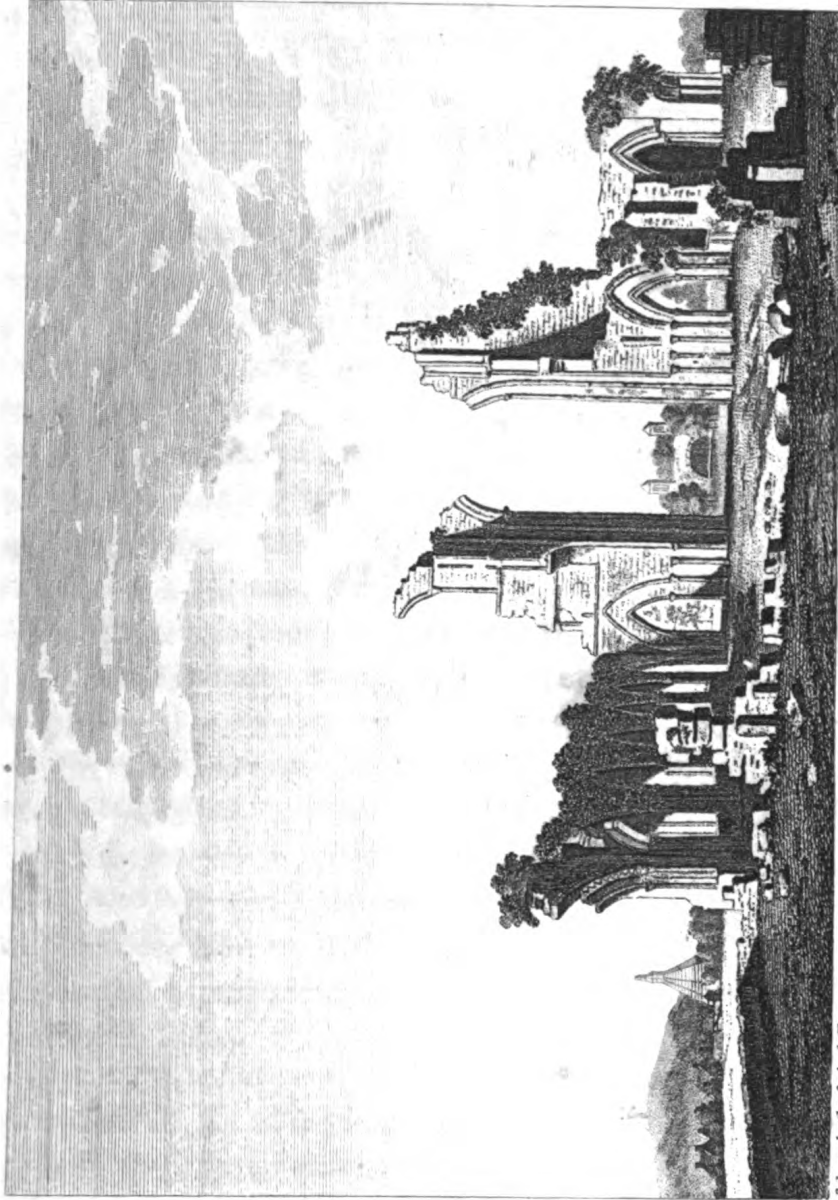
In the east wall are the remains of the communion-table, the slab of which was not long ago taken away.—This view, which was drawn anno 1774, not only shows the chapel, but also two of the towers of the castle, one quite overgrown with ivy.

#### GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

**T**HIS was a mitred abbey; it stood near the middle of the county, in a spot formerly called Ynyswytryn, or the Glass Island, and the Island of Avalonia, being encompassed on every side by bushes, water, and marshes. The history of its foundation is by several of the monkish historians thus related:

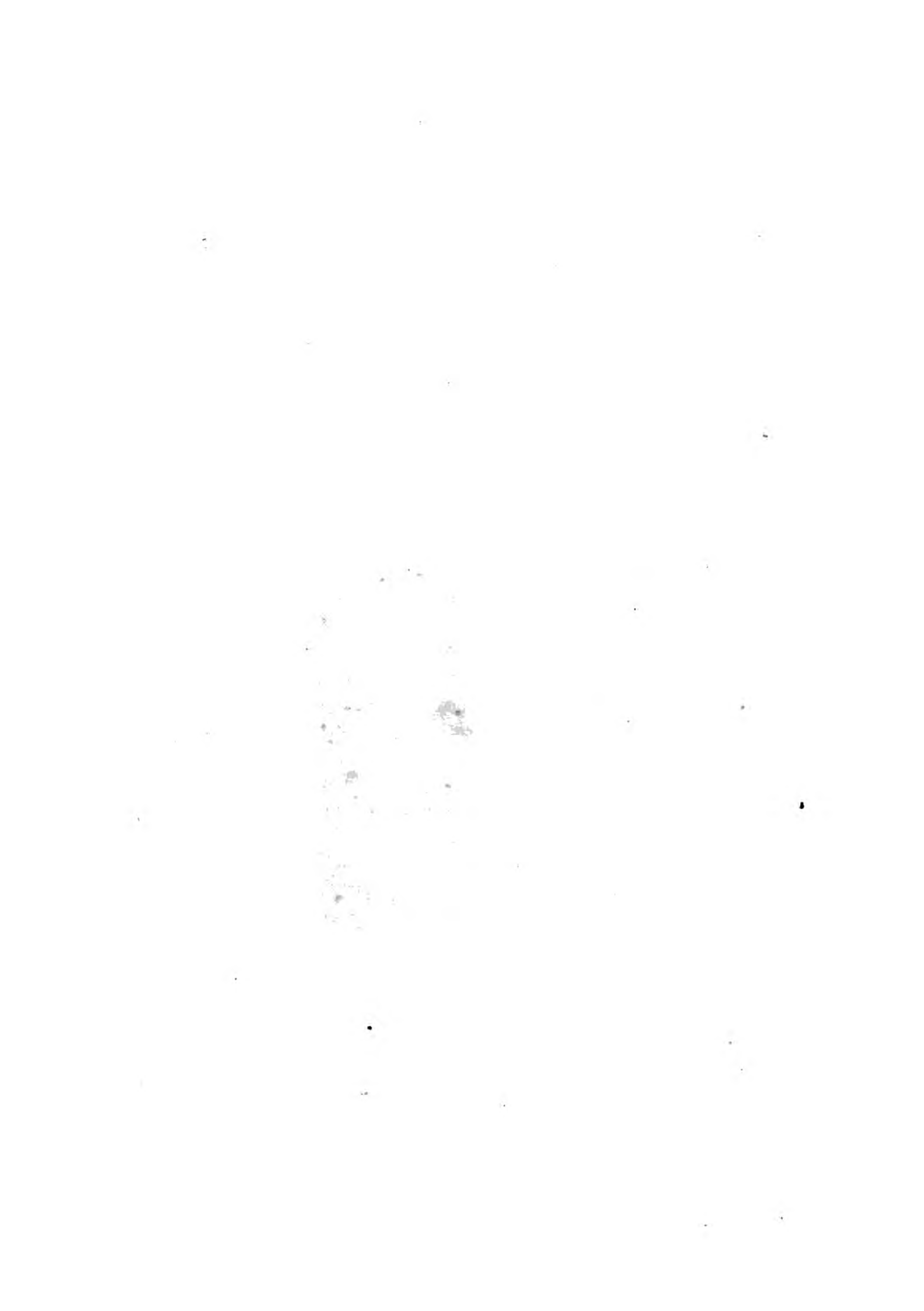
Philip the apostle, thirty-one years after the death of Christ, on the dispersion of the christians, preached the gospel among the Franks, of whom he converted and baptized many; and, being desirous of extending christianity as far as possible, chose out eleven of his most zealous followers, over whom he set his friend, Joseph of Arimathea; and having given them his benediction, sent them to Britain to preach the faith. Arviragus was then king of that part wherein they landed: who, although not converted, yet permitted them to settle in his kingdom; and  
for





*Glastonbury Abbey.*

*Pub. 20 April 1785, by S. Hooper.*



for that purpose, granted them this place and other lands, to the amount of 12 hides, manses, familys or ploughs, nearly equal to 1440 acres; part of this they inclosed with wattles, or hurdles, and with the same materials erected a place of worship, being the first christian church in this island.

The legend says it was consecrated by Christ in person, and by him dedicated to the honour of his mother; and that St. David, bishop of Menevia, or St. David's, some time after intending to consecrate it, was forbidden by our Lord, who appeared to him in a vision, and as a token that he had himself performed that ceremonial, with his finger pierced St. David's hand; which wound was the next day seen by many persons. Here these holy men lived a kind of eremitical life, spending their time in acts of penitence and devotion: they, however, frequently went out into the adjoining country; where, by their preaching, they converted many of the pagans to christianity. Two of the successors of Arviragus, observing the good effects this new doctrine had on the morals of their subjects, encouraged them in their undertaking, and confirmed and added to the lands granted by that prince.

After the death of these holy men, the people, for want of pastors, revolted to their idolatry; so that christianity was nearly forgotten, when king Lucius coming to the throne, and being desirous of knowing the tenets of the christian religion, applied to pope Eleutherius, and entreated him to send some preachers into his kingdom. Eleutherius accordingly dispatched Phaganus and Diruvianus, who soon converted and baptized that king and most of his subjects; and in travelling about to instruct the few unconverted, they by chance came to this island; where, finding this chapel built by Joseph and his followers, which had many evidences of having been used as a place of worship by christians, they obtained it of the king, and appointed twelve of their number to reside there. These lived a sort of monastic life; serving God in

the ancient chapels, and keeping up their number, by choosing a fresh member on the death of any of their fraternity. This society was at length reduced into a more regular form by St. Patrick, the Irish apostle, who instructed them in the monastic discipline, and became their first abbot, in which office he continued thirty-nine years. St. Dunstan afterwards introduced among them the rule of St. Benedict.

This place was famous for the residence of the holy fathers, Benignus, Kolumkil, and Gildas the historian : after them came St. David, who added to the east end of the old church a lesser chapel, in manner of a chancel, which he dedicated to the blessed Virgin : near this chapel was buried St. Joseph of Arimathea, with the other disciples, St. Patrick, St. Gildas, St. Dunstan, and many other saints and martyrs. The monks were now enabled to make themselves an oratory of stone ; which they dedicated to Christ, and his apostles St. Peter and Paul. The old church was repaired with more lasting materials ; the number of monks increased : in a word, this community began to take hasty strides towards that wealth and magnificence for which it became afterwards so renowned.

The account of the foundation here given is far from being uncontroverted ; many of our most learned antiquarians doubting whether either Joseph of Arimathea, St. Patrick, or St. David, were ever here : among them are found the respectable names of Spelman, Stillingfleet, and Collier. On the other hand, it is not to be denied, that the popular opinion, founded on tradition, ran strongly for this being the burial-place of Joseph of Arimathea ; and, by a record preserved in Rymer's *Fœdera*, it appears, one John Blome of London, in the reign of Edw. III. obtained a license, dated at Westminster, June 10, 1345, to go to the monastery of Glastonbury, and dig for the corpse of Joseph of Arimathea, according to a divine revelation which he said he had on that subject in the preceding year.

This abbey was most liberally endowed by the munificence of  
king

king Ina, who built the great church, and enriched the house with so much land and so many privileges, that he has by some, particularly bishop Stillingfleet, been deemed the founder. It was likewise benefited by Edward the Elder, Edred, Edgar, and other Saxon kings and nobles; but at the conquest, king William stripped it of several of its possessions, and bestowed them on his soldiers; and in 1083, made one Turstin, a Norman, abbot thereof; but afterwards, that king restored to it some of these lands, confirming them by his grant.

In the year 1116 or 1120, the church was rebuilt by Herlewinus, successor to Turstin; and anno 1184, the whole monastery, except part of the abbot's lodgings and the steeple, was consumed by fire; after which, there then being no abbot, king Hen. II. sent one of his chamberlains, Ralph Fitzstephens, to take care of the revenue of the abbey; who began, and partly finished, a new church, and the offices of the house: these were perfected by the abbot Henry de Saliaco, or Swansey; in whose time the tomb of king Arthur was discovered in the cemetery. It is said, king Hen. II. on the faith of several ancient songs recording his being buried in this place, ordered search to be made; and, at about seven feet under ground, a kind of tomb-stone was found, with a rude leaden cross fixed on it, on which was a Latin inscription, in barbarous gothic characters, the English of which is, "Here lies buried the famous king Arthur, in the isle of Avalonia." About nine feet below this monumental stone was found a coffin, hollowed out of the solid oak, containing the bones of a human body, supposed to be that of king Arthur: these were, by the care of the abbot, translated into the church, and covered with a magnificent monument.

About the year 1313, Geoffry Fromond, being made abbot, began the great hall, and made the chapter-house to the middle; his successor, Walter de Tanton, who died before confirmation, made the front of the choir with the curious stone images where the crucifix stood. Adam de Solbury, the next abbot, gave the seven  
great

great bells belonging to the church. Walter Monnington, the fifty-third abbot, was a considerable benefactor; he built the vault of the choir and of the presbytery, and lengthened the presbytery two arches: he died anno 1374. John Chinnock, the next in succession, finished what had been begun by Monnington, and built the cloyster, dormitory, and fraternity; also perfected the great hall and chapter-house, begun by the abbot Fromond: having continued abbot near fifty years, he died anno 1420.

Richard Beere, installed about anno 1495, built the new lodgings by the great chamber, called the king's lodgings in the gallery; as also the new lodgings for the secular priests and clerks of our Lady: he likewise built the greatest part of Edgar's chapel at the east end of the church, arched the east part of the church on both sides, and strengthened the steeple in the middle by a vault of two arches, which would have otherwise fallen: he moreover made a rich altar of silver, gilt, and set it before the high altar; and returning out of Italy, where he had been ambassador, he built the chapel of our Lady of Loretto, adjoining to the north side of the body of the church: he also erected the chapel of the sepulchre at the south end of the body of the church; an alms-house, with a chapel on the north side of the abbey; and built the manor-place at Sharpham, in the park.

Richard Whyting, the last abbot, successor to Beere, finished Edgar's chapel: he was, according to Willis, and others, a man of irreproachable life and fervent piety; but refusing to surrender up his abbey to king Hen. VIII. he was sent for to town, and, in his absence, persons were deputed to search his study, who pretended to find there, in a cabinet, a little book written against the king's divorce; upon which, being indicted, he was found guilty of high treason, and was dragged on a hurdle to the top of a high hill, which overlooks the monastery, and whereon stands the church called the Torr; here he was hanged in his monk's habit: after which he was quartered, his head set up on the abbey-gate, and his quarters sent to Bath, Wells, Ilchester,



Ilchester, and Bridgewater. The king soon after took possession of the lands and revenues of this abbey; which were valued, according to Speed, at 350*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.*; Dugdale 3331*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* ob. The site was granted, 1st Edw. VI. to Edward duke of Somerset; and the 1st of Elizabeth to sir Peter Carew.

It was in this monastery that St. Dunstan took the devil by the nose; the story is thus related in *The Golden Legend*, printed by William Caxton, anno 1493:

“ And thenne he was made abbot of Glastenburye by consente of the kinge and hys brother Edmund. And in that place ruled full well and relygyously the monkes his brethren, and drewe them to holy lyvyng; by good example gyvyng. Saint Dunstone and St. Ethelwolde were bothe made preestes in one daye, and he was holy in contemplation, and when soo that St. Dunston was wery of prayer, thenne used he to werke in goldsmythes werke wyth hys owne handes, for to eschewe ydlenes: and he gave alwaye almesse to poure people for the love of God. And on a tyme as he sat at his werke, his hert was on Jehesu Cryst: his mouth occupied wyth holy praiers, and his hondes besi on his werke: but the devyll whiche ever had grete envye at him, came to him in an eventyde in lykeness of a woman (as he was busy to make a chalys:) and with smyling, sayd yt she had greate thynges to tell him and thenne he bad her say what she wolde and thenne she began to tell hym many nice trifilles and no maner therein: and thenne he supposed that she was a wycked spirite and an one caught her by the nose wyth a payre of tongues of yren brenninge hote, and thenne the devyelle began to rore and crye and fast drewe awaye, but saynt Dunstone held fast tyll it was ferre wythin the nighte and thenne he let her goo: and the fende departed wyth an horrible noise and crie and sayd that all the people mighte here, alas what shame hath this carle done to me, how may I best quyte him agen, but never after the deuyell had never lust to tempte him in that crafte.”



Osbertus, precentor and sub-prior of the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, who wrote the life of this saint, relates the same story with this additional circumstance: that the foul fiend, whilst under the pincers of the saint, called him Bald-pate, his hair being, as his historian observes, rather thin.—This drawing was made anno 1756.

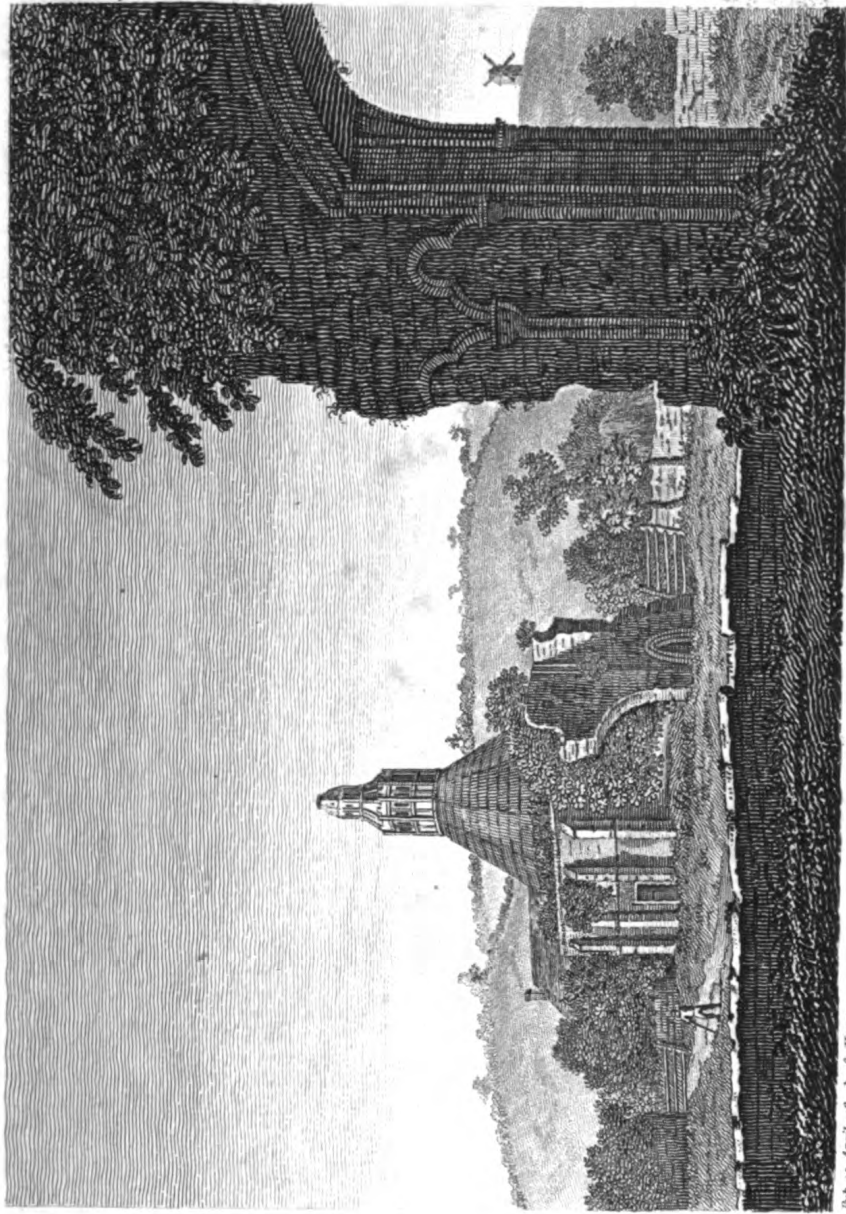
#### THE ABBOT'S KITCHEN AT GLASTONBURY.

THE abbot's kitchen here represented is much more entire than any of the other buildings of this monastery, and was probably of more modern construction: this surmise is somewhat justified by a tradition, which says, that king Hen. VIII. having some disputes with one of the abbots, threatened to burn his kitchen, thereby insinuating a reproach for his gluttony and luxurious manner of living; to which the abbot haughtily answered, that he would build such a one, that all the wood in the royal forests should not suffice to accomplish that threat, and forthwith erected the present edifice: perhaps this might be true of some former king, but the building seems rather older than the reign of Hen. VIII.

Doctor Stukely, who accurately considered and surveyed the remains of the abbey, gives in his *Itinerarium Curiosum* the following account of this building:

“Nothing is reserved entire but the kitchen, a judicious piece of architecture; it is formed from an octagon, included in a square; four fire-places fill the four angles, having chimnies over them in the flat part of the roof; between these rises the arched octagonal pyramid, crowned with a double lantern, one within another; there are eight carved ribs within, which support the vault, and eight funnels for letting out the steam through windows, within which, in a lesser pyramid, hung the bell to call the poor people to the adjacent almery, whose ruins are on the north side of the kitchen; the stones of the pyramid are all cut slanting, with the same bevils to throw off the rain.”—This drawing was made anno 1753.

THE



Pub. as April 1863, by S. Hooper.

Abbot's Church, Glastonbury.

Spencer 1863

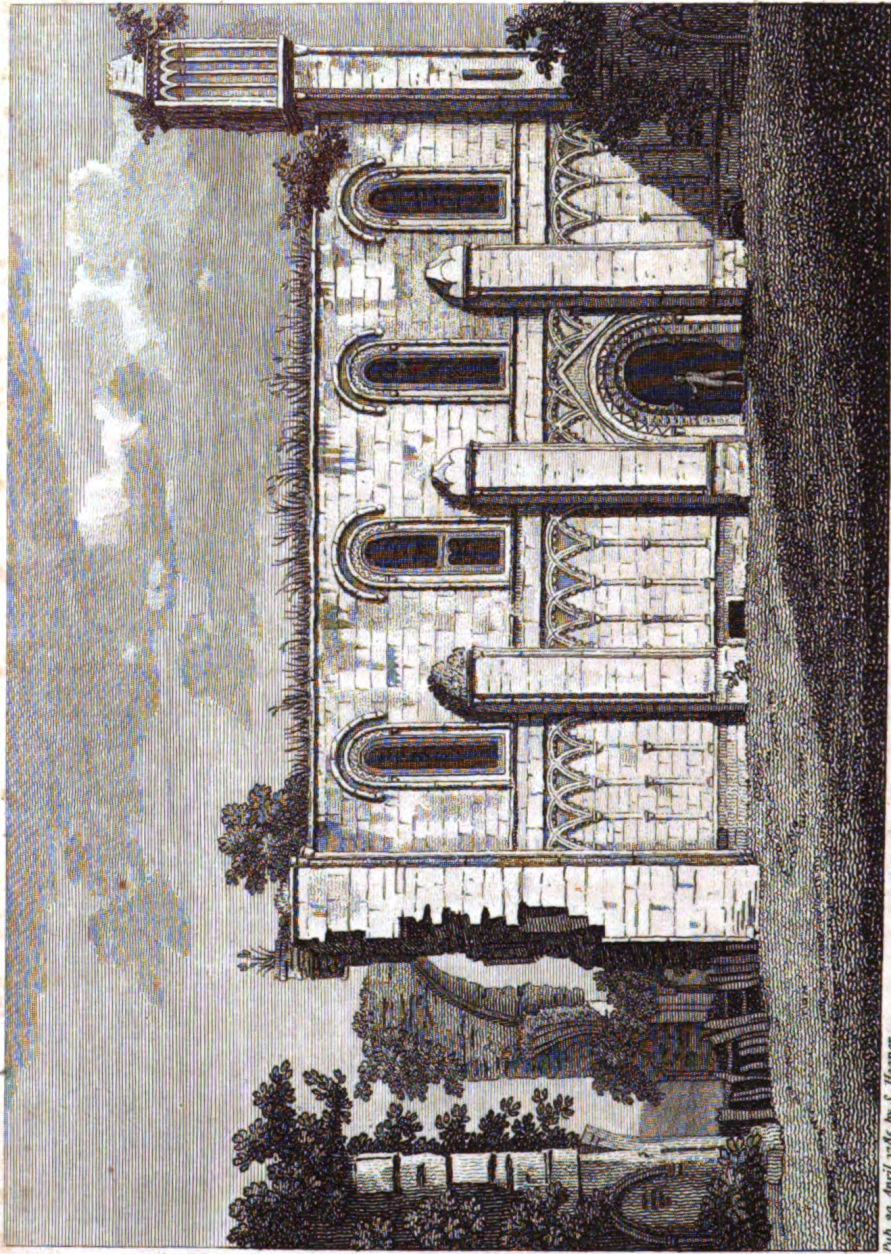
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J. Newton sc.

Joseph (St.) of Armathæa, at Glastonbury

Pub. as April 1786, by S. Hooper.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA,  
AT GLASTONBURY.

THIS chapel stands at the west end of the conventual church of the abbey, to which it communicated by an arch, and a spacious portal. Dr. Stukely, in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, wherein he has accurately considered this monastery, treating of Joseph of Arimathea's chapel, thus describes it: "The present work is about the third building upon the same spot. It is 44 paces long, 36 wide without. 'Tis so entire, that we could well enough draw the whole structure. The roof is chiefly wanting: two little turrets are at the corners of the west end, and two more at the interval of four windows from thence, which seems to indicate the space of ground the first chapel was built on; the rest between it and the church was a sort of ante-chapel: underneath was a vault, now full of water; the floor of the chapel being beaten down into it: it was wrought with great stones. Here was a capacious receptacle of the dead: they have taken up many leaden coffins, and melted them into cisterns. Hence is the subterraneous arched passage to the Torr, according to their notion. The roof of the chapel was finely arched with rib-work of stone; the sides of the wall are full of small pillars of Sussex marble, as likewise the whole church, which was a way of ornamenting in those days; they are mostly beaten down. Between them the walls are painted with pictures of saints, as still easily seen. All the walls are overgrown with ivy, which is the only thing here in a flourishing condition; every thing else presenting a most melancholy, though venerable aspect."

In Steven's *History of Abbies, or Additions to the Monasticon*, there is a very particular account of the death of Richard Whiting, the last abbot; but from whence taken is not there said. But it appears pretty evident, that it is from some zealous Roman Catholic writer; therefore, not altogether an impartial evidence. Nevertheless, as it shows the almost royal state in



which the abbots of the great monasteries then lived, the reader will not perhaps be sorry to see it here transcribed.

“ Whiting was abbot of this monastery ; a man both venerable for his age, which was almost decrepit, and really wonderful for the moderation of his religious life, which he had preserved amidst the greatest plenty of temporal blessings. For this England has still retained ; that though the monasteries were extraordinary wealthy, they should not be governed by any but monks. All the religious men also lived in community, were more assiduous in the choir, and very rarely ever went abroad without the enclosure of their monasteries. Whiting therefore being abbot, had an entire and enclosed monastery of about an hundred religious men ; but according to the custom of abbots, he maintained 300 domestics in separate houses and places adjoining ; and among them many gentlemen’s sons. Besides, he kept many at their studies in the universities. He practised hospitality to all travellers passing by upon any account whatsoever, in so much that he sometimes entertained 500 horsemen. On Wednesdays and Fridays he distributed bountiful and fixed alms on the poor resorting from all the villages round about. And this was the custom of almost all the other monasteries, and richer abbots in England. The king’s officers, who went about to the monasteries, having therefore acquainted Hen. VIII. that Whiting could not be prevailed on to sign the instrument proposed by his majesty ; they were directed to bring him immediately to London, without hindering him to take a long and decent retinue suitable to his dignity ; but to take care that he should dispose of nothing that belonged to the monastery : and lastly, that a certain knight, who was the chief of his family, and whom the king’s officers had already corrupted, should come with him, as it were to assist him on his journey, but in reality as a keeper and spy. When he was come to London, the king’s counsellors did not think fit to say much to him, when they understood from his steward that he was positively resolved never to subscribe



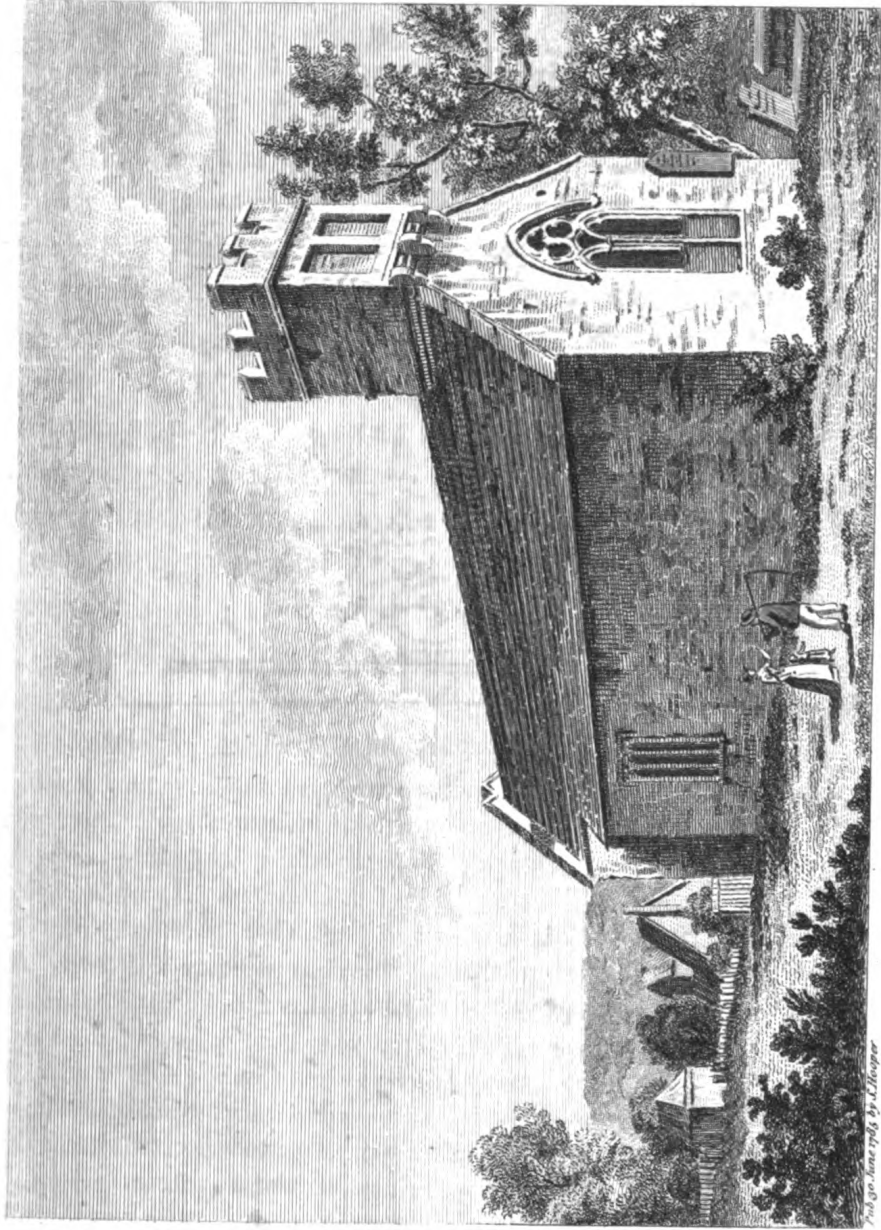
scribe that instrument ; but the king would not seem to exact it from any man by force. Having searched Whiting's cabinets, the king had found a little book written against the divorce, brought in without Whiting's knowledge by them that searched, which he thought a sufficient pretence to put him to death. Having therefore received a slight check, and being stripped of part of his retinue (for he came with about 150 horse), he was dismissed from London to receive the king's pleasure at home. But when he arrived at the city of Wells, which is five miles from Glastonbury, he was informed that there was an assembly of the gentry, and he summoned to it. He went immediately, and entering the court was going to take his place among the prime of them, when the crier called him to the bar, and bid him answer to the crimes of high treason laid to his charge. The old man wondered, looked about him, and asked his steward what the meaning of it might be? He, as he had been instructed, bid him be of good heart, whispering him that this was all done to fright him. Soon after Whiting was condemned and sent away to Glastonbury, yet never imagining that his end was so near. When he came near the walls of the monastery, a priest was presented to him to hear his confession in the horse-litter that carried him ; for they assured him he must die that very hour.

“ The old man, with tears, begged he might have a day or two allowed him to prepare for death, or at least that going into the monastery he might recommend himself to his monks, and take his leave ; but neither was granted : for being turned out of the horse-litter and laid upon an hurdle, he was dragged along the ground to the top of an high hill, which overlooks the monastery, where he was hanged in his monk's habit, and quartered on the day above-mentioned. The shepherd being slain, the sheep were easily dispersed ; nor were there many religious men found after the death of these three abbots to oppose the king's tyranny. Henry, therefore, like a conqueror, invaded, threw down, plundered, and demolished all ; but the possessions

and revenues of the monasteries he for the most part distributed among the nobility, that they might never after be reclaimed or restored to the church by any of the princes his successors, exchanging some for other lands and revenues, and disposing of others for ready money; and he compelled the catholics against their wills to buy these spoils of the church, to the end he might by that means oblige them to defend his wicked act. And this was the end of monasteries and monks in England, almost a thousand years after they had brought the christian faith into that island, increasing with it, and being advanced by the generosity of all the kings. King Henry, that he might rejoice in wickedness, and glory in his sin, commanded the bishops and other churchmen, that in all their sermons to the people they should congratulate the expelling of the monks out of England, and inform the multitude how advantageous the same would be to them, as being delivered not only from the pope's yoke, but also from the trouble of these monks; of which there was frequent gratulation in most places."—This view was drawn anno 1756.

#### CHARLCOMBE CHURCH.

THIS singular little church stands in a most retired and picturesque spot under the east side of Landsdown hill, about a mile north of the city of Bath. The date of its erection is not known, but it is supposed to be older than the first church of Bath abbey, to which, at the dissolution, it belonged. Indeed its general appearance, and particularly that of its porch, bears evident marks of antiquity; its font is old, but here are no ancient monuments or brasses. It is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at *5l. 15s. 10d.* The patronage was conveyed to the corporation of Bath by the Rev. Walter Robins, LL. D. to be annexed to the mastership of the public grammar-school founded by king Edw. VI. of which he was master.—This view, which shows the north and west sides, was drawn anno 1784.



*Charkeombe Church, St. Andrew's.*

*J. H. Thompson del.*





## STAFFORDSHIRE

Is an inland county which belonged to the principality of the Cornavii, of the ancient Britons. The Romans included it in their third province of Flavia Cæsariensis. During the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, the 7th established, which began in 582, and ended in 827, having had 18 kings. It is now included in the Oxford circuit, in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and province of Canterbury. It is bounded on the north and east by Cheshire and Derbyshire; south by Warwickshire and Worcestershire; and west by Shropshire. It is in the form of a lozenge, being pointed at both ends, and broadest in the middle, and is situated near about the centre of England. It is 27 miles broad; 44 long, and 142 in circumference; containing 1006 square miles, or 810,000 square acres, divided into five hundreds, 130 parishes, 39 vicarages, 670 villages; has 190,000 inhabitants, 44,700 houses; having one city, Litchfield, and 17 market-towns, viz. Stafford, Newcastle-under-line, Tamworth, Burton, Uttoxeter, Tutbury, Wolverhampton, Eccleshall, Cheadle, Bromley-Paget's, Betley, Brewood, Leek, Penkridge, Rugely, Stone, Walfall, and Kinver. It sends 10 members to parliament, pays seven parts of the



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land-tax, and provides 560 men to the national militia. The principal rivers are the Trent, Manyfold, Chernet, Lime, Penk, Stour, Tern, Dove, Borne, Sow, Blith, Teyn, and Sinefall: the most noted places are Ecton, Moon, and Mowcap hills; the Cloud, Needwood-forest, Cankwood, and Black-meer. It produces corn, fish, coals, iron, copper, lead, alabaster, stone, lime-stone, marble, &c. excellent ale; woollen, iron, and earthen-ware manufactures. The air is good and very healthy, but sharp in the north and moor-land. Stafford retains the ancient custom called Borough-English, by which the youngest son inherits the lands, if the father dies intestate.

The Roman, Danish, Saxon, and British encampments in this county, are upon Atwood heath, north-east of Kinver, in Needwood forest, one near Wrottesley, another at Abbot's Caste, another in Beaufert park, near Litchfield, and the Devil's-ditch at Tamworth.

The Roman military stations in this county are four, viz Mediolanum, now Knightley; Uriconium, now Wrottesley; Uxacona, now Wall-Litchfield; and Etocetum, now Barbeacon, four miles from Birmingham. Mediolanum, the first station, has a military way which leads from it, through Newport to Rutunium in Shropshire. There was also another military way which led to this station from Bovium, or Bangor, in Flintshire, where it crossed the Dee, and led hither by Whitchurch and Drayton, in Shropshire, which is the Watling-street.

Uriconium, the 2d station, answers in distance from Wroxeter and Wall-Litchfield.

Uxacona stands on the Watling-street, a short mile from Litchfield.

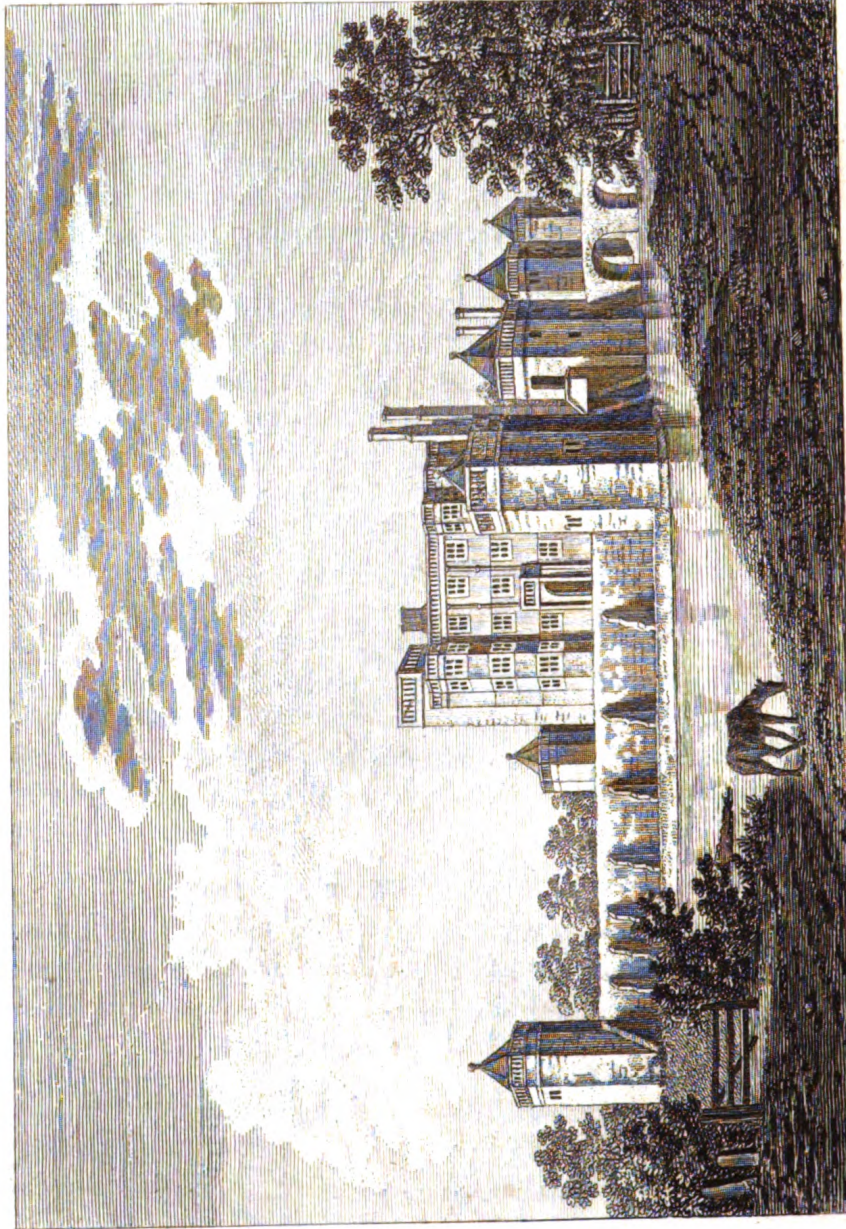
Etocetum stands on the military way that leads through Warwickshire from Aulcester to Barbeacon and Litchfield: thence it has its course to Alrewas, and there passing the Trent, bends towards the camp in Needwood forest, and thence to Little Chester near Derby. From Barbeacon the Watling-street passes through Birmingham to Aulcester, 16 miles.

### ANTIQUITIES worthy Notice in this COUNTY.

Alton Castle	Litchfield Cathedral
Burton Abbey and Bridge	Ranton Abbey, near Eccleshall
Caverswall Castle	Stafford Church and Castle
Checkley Pyramid in the Churchyard	Stourton Castle, near Stourbridge
Croxton Abbey, near Cheadle	Terley Castle, near Draiton
Darleston Castle, near Stone	Tixhall Manor-house Gate
Dudley Castle and Priory	Tutbury Priory and Castle
Eccleshall Hall	Wolverhampton Church, &c.
Hilton Abbey, near Cheadle	







Caverswall. Castle.

Pub. in April, 1865, by S. Hooper.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

## CAVERSWALL CASTLE.

CARESWALL, or Caverswall castle, stands in the north part of the county, and in the hundred of Totmanstoe. The following account of it is transcribed from the Magna Britannia, in six vols. 4to. :

“ Careswall, or Caverswall, was, 20 Conq. held of Robert de Stafford, by Ernulfus de Hesding, but hath long been the lordship of a family of that name, ancient and gentile, descended probably from him ; for in the reign of Richard I. one Thomas de Careswall was lor<sup>d</sup> of it. From him it descended to sir William de Careswall, knight ; whose grandson, William de Careswall, erected a goodly castle in this place: the pools, dams, and houses of office, being all of masonry. His posterity enjoyed it till 19 Edw. III. ; when, by the heir-general, it passed from the Careswalls to the Montgomeries, and from them, by the Giffords and Ports, to the family of Hastings, earls of Huntingdon, who were owners of it in the last century, and, we suppose, are still. The castle, in the beginning of that century, was in reasonable good repair, but was suffered to run into decay (if not ruined on purpose) by one Brown, the farmer of the lands about it, lest his lord should be at any time in the mind to live there, and take the demesne from him. It hath been since sold to Mathew Cradock, esq. in whose posterity it was in 1655, but

is since come to captain Packer. In the church of this place is a monument for William de Careswall above-mentioned, the builder of the castle, with this inscription about it :

“ Willielmus de Carswellis.” At the head.

And then about it this distich :

“ Castri structor, eram, domibus, fossisq; cemento  
“ Vivis dans operam, nunc claudor in hoc monumento.”

In English thus :

“ I built this castle, with its rampiers round,  
“ For the use of th' living, who am under ground.”

Erdswick says that the following lines were since written under this monument :

“ William of Careswell, here lye I  
“ That built this castle, and pooles hereby.  
“ William of Careswell, here thou mayest lye ;  
“ But thy castle is down, and thy pooles are dry.”

The first part was an imperfect translation of his epitaph ; the second, a sort of jeering answer, occasioned by the state of the castle ; written, perhaps, to excite the owner to an inquiry into the misbehaviour of his tenant Brown before-mentioned.

#### DUDLEY CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

**T**HIS castle is said to have been built by one Dodo, or Dudo, a Saxon, about the year 700 ; its present appellation of Dudley being, according to this account, a corruption of his name. At the conquest it was, as appears from Domesday-book, given to William Fitz Ausculph, who possessed 25 manors in this county.

In

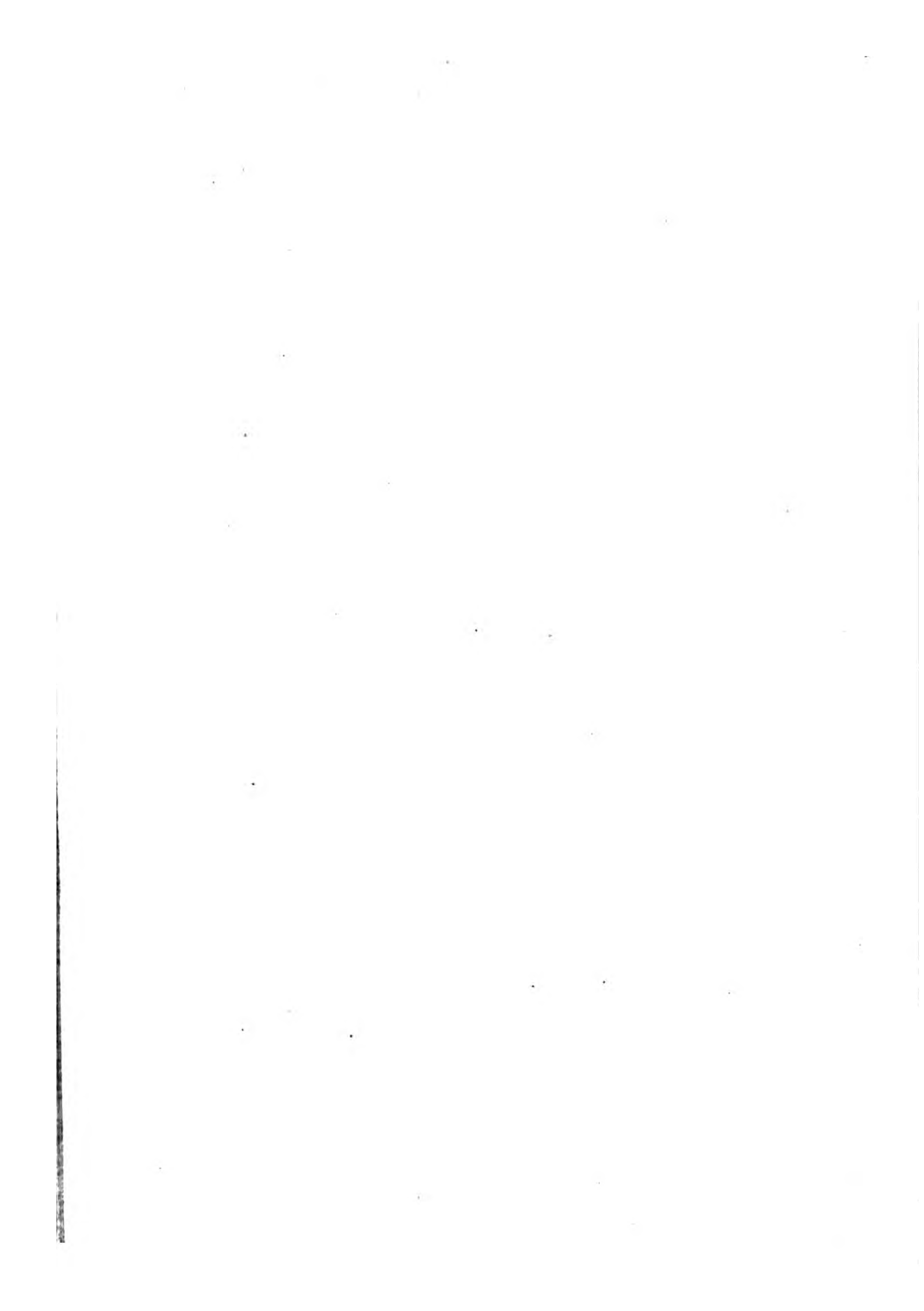




Pub. 9 - April, 1865, by S. Hooper.

Dudley Castle, Staffordshire. N. 1.

Wood, Fry & Co.





In the reign of king Stephen, when the empress Maud contended with that king for the crown, this castle was in the possession of Gervase Pagnel, who then fortified it, and held it for the empress.

In the reign of Hen. II. Pagnel resided here; and upon the assessment for the marriage of the king's daughter, he certified his knights fees de veteri feoffmento to be in number fifty; and de novo, six and a third part. Afterwards taking part with prince Henry in an insurrection against his father, the king dismantled his castle of Dudley.

The heiress of the Pagnels marrying John de Somery, brought this estate into that family. In the 17th of Hen. III. when it is styled an honour, it was seized by the king; its owner, Roger de Somery, having neglected or refused to appear when summoned to receive the honour of knighthood. The writ is preserved in Madox's History of the Exchequer; and in English runs thus: "Because Roger de Somery, at the feast of Pentecost last past, has not appeared before the king to be girded with the military girdle, the sheriff of Worcestershire is hereby commanded to seize on the honour of Dudley, and all the other lands of the said Roger within his jurisdiction, for the king's use; and to keep them, with all the cattle found upon them, so that nothing may be moved off without the king's permission. Witness the king at Wenlock, &c."

In the 48th of this king, Somery obtained the royal license to castellate his mansion at Dudley, which probably had remained unfortified ever since it was dismantled in the reign of Hen. II. This castle and estate continued in the Somery family till the 15th of Edw. II. when the male issue having failed, Margaret, one of the heirs general, transferred it to the Suttons by marrying one of that family named John. A MS. in the possession of Thomas Astle, esq. calls the person who married the heiress of the Somerys, "sir Richard Sutton." The Suttons were a respectable family in Nottinghamshire; and, on account of their owning Dudley castle, one of them, temp.

Hen. VI. was, as lord Dudley, summoned to parliament. In the possession of their descendants it continued till parted with by John lord Dudley (said to have been a very weak and necessitous man) to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, son of that instrument of extortion used by king Hen. VII. to plunder his subjects.

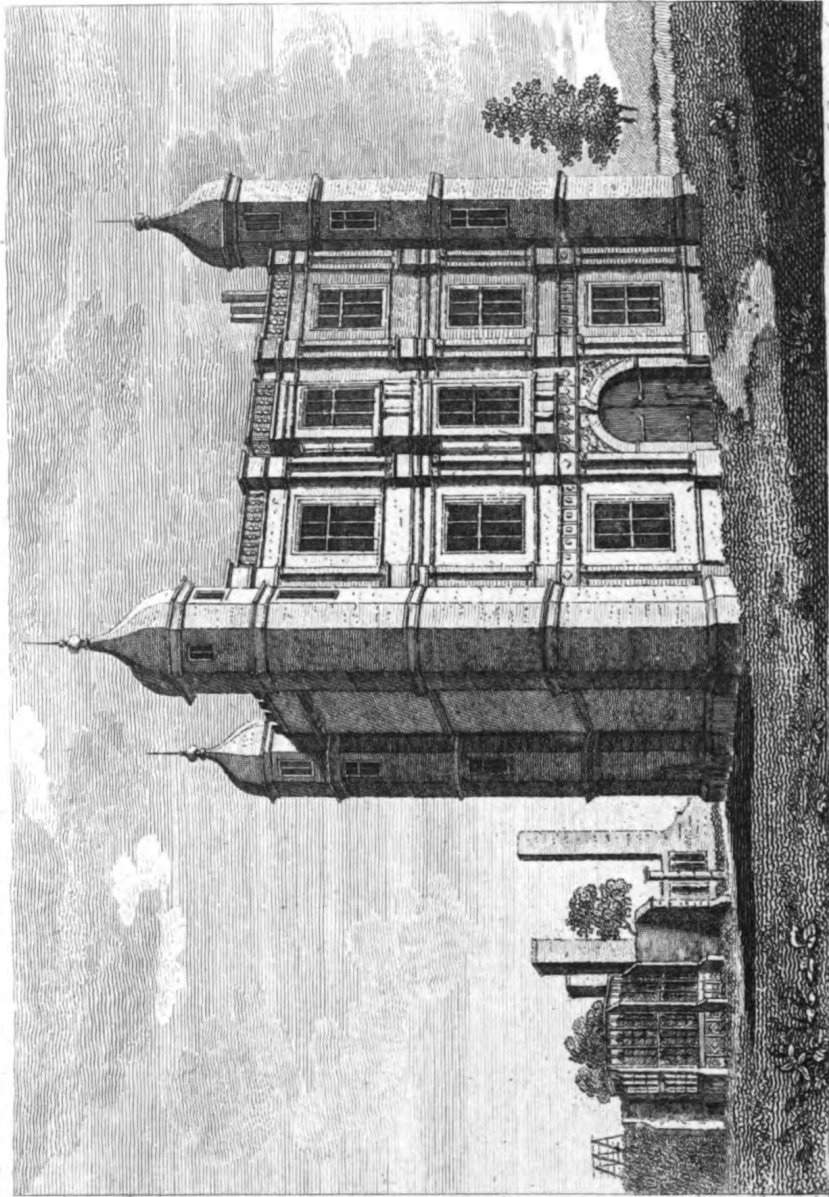
This duke affected to be thought of the Sutton family. Erdeswick, in his History of Staffordshire, says, there was a story current in the county, which made him the grandson of an itinerant carpenter, born at Dudley, who being employed in the abbey of Lewes in Sussex, was (according to the custom of the monks, who usually added the christian name to that of the birth-place) there called John of Dudley; which name he afterwards assumed. This carpenter marrying, had a son named Edmund, who was educated by the abbot, and first sent to one of the universities, afterwards placed at an inn of court, and made solicitor to the monastery; and, in process of time, becoming famous for his abilities, he was employed with Empson by king Hen. VII.

The duke, whilst in possession of this castle, according to the last cited authority, made great repairs and additions to the buildings; but opposing queen Mary's accession to the crown, forfeited his estates. The castle was shortly after granted by that queen to sir Edward Sutton, son and heir of that lord Dudley from whom he had obtained it, with divers other of his father's lands. These Anne, the heiress of his grandson sir Ferdinando Sutton, carried in marriage to Humble Ward, esq. son and heir of William Ward, esq. a wealthy goldsmith and jeweller to the queen of king Charles I. March 23d, 1643, Humble Ward was created a baron, by the title of lord Ward of Birmingham, in Warwickshire.

In the civil wars this castle was a royal garrison. Anno 1644, it stood a siege of three weeks, and was relieved June 11, by a detachment of the king's forces from Worcester; who, with small loss to themselves, slew an hundred men of the parliamentary

tary





S. Sparrow sc.

Gate Manor House, Tixal, Staffordshire.

Pub. in April, 1785, by S. Hooper.

This castle stands on the summit of a rocky hill, whose sides are beautifully wooded. From its windows it commanded a most extensive prospect over five counties, and into part of Wales. It is situated near the east end of the town of Dudley, which is in the county of Worcester.

The mansion consisted of a variety of buildings, encompassing a court surrounded by an exterior wall flanked with towers.

The keep, which stands in the south-west angle, shows manifest marks of antiquity. Most of the other buildings do not seem older than the time of Hen. VIII. or Elizabeth.

In the kitchen, which stands on the east side, are two monstrous chimnies, the fire-place in one of them measuring four yards and a half in width. A considerable area of land is enclosed with these walls: it was let to a butcher, anno 1774, when this drawing was made, for thirty pounds per annum.

In the great hall here was an oak table, 17 yards long and one yard broad, all of one entire plank, which originally measured 25 yards; but being too long for the intended place, the superfluous part of it was cut off, and made a table for the hall of a neighbouring gentleman. The thickness of this plank is not mentioned. The tree from which it was taken is said to have contained upwards of 100 tons of timber.

#### THE GATE OF THE MANOR-HOUSE OF TIXALL.

THE following account of this manor is taken from a MS. in the library of Thomas Astle, esq. entitled, "The parochial Antiquities of Staffordshire, &c." by the Rev. Mr. Locksdale.

Tixall stands about two miles east of Stafford. Roger earl of Montgomery held it of the king, when the domesday survey was taken; and Henry de Ferrers of him. Mr. Erdswick says, "that in Hen. Ild.'s time, Pagan de Gastenoy, or Wasteney, was lord. Roger his son had Geofry, who enjoyed



tary army, and took several prisoners and standards; but May 13, 1646, it was surrendered to sir William Brereton by Col. Levison, governor for the king. Probably the part taken by lord Ward in these matters rendered him liable to some inconveniences from the victorious party; as, among Mr. Astle's collections for this county, there is a certificate to the lord protector from his privy council, certifying the truth of a petition presented by Humble Ward, which petition the protector had referred to them. They therein likewise add, that they conceive the said Mr. Ward to be an object of his highness's grace and favour, held forth in his highness's declaration. This paper is dated July 16, 1656, and signed by ten of the members.

According to several writers, the lords Ward seem afterwards, for a while, to have resided here; but at length they abandoned it—probably on account of the ruinous state it was in, from the damage received in the siege. Tradition relates, that, some years ago, it served for a retreat to a set of coiners, who set fire to the buildings—whether by accident or on purpose, is not said; neither does the story ascertain the date when this happened.

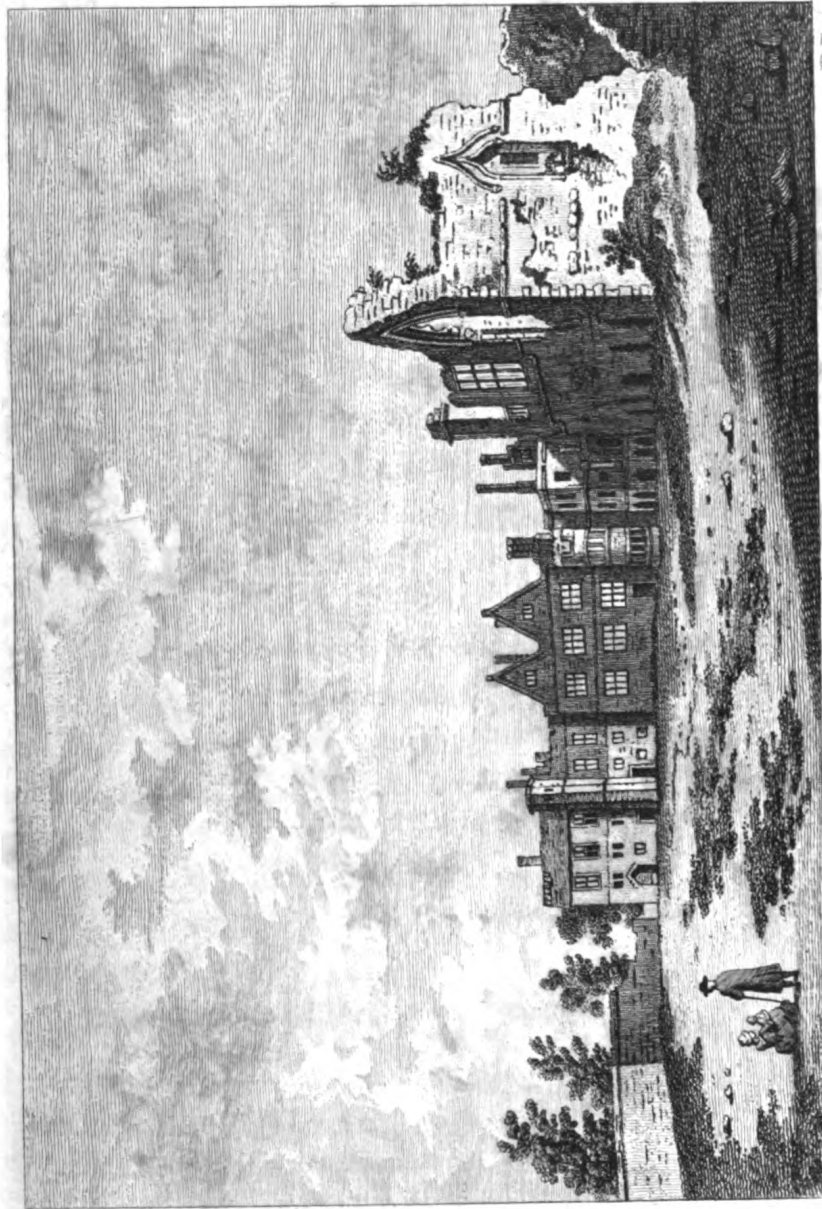
At present this castle belongs to the lord Ward, whose predecessor was, by king George III. April 21, anno 1763, created viscount Dudley and Ward, of Dudley.—This view, which represents the north aspect, was drawn anno 1774.

#### DUDLEY CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

THE former view of this edifice was taken from the north, and showed the southernmost parts and keep of the castle. This was drawn from a point directly opposite to that of the former station, and exhibits the northernmost remains of this stately mansion: both together give the whole of the internal buildings; a small inconsiderable part of the western wall excepted.

This

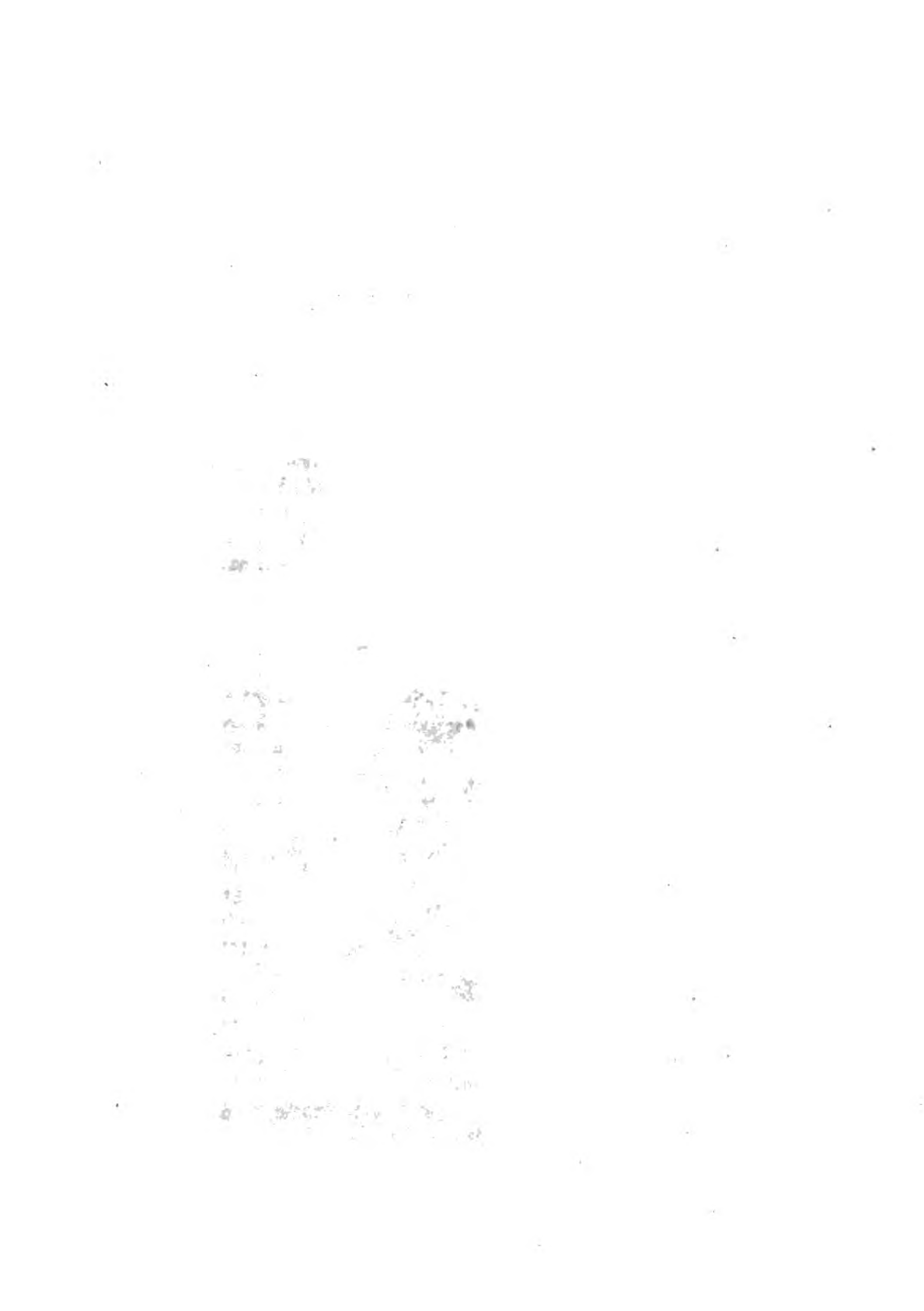




E.D.L.

Pub. 9-April-1865, by S. Hooper.

*Dudley Castle, Staffordshire. Pl. 2.*



it 24th of Edw. I. and the 9th of Edw. II. he settled it on himself for life; after one Masculine, or Malcolm his son, and Margaret his wife, and their heirs, with several remainders over, as may be seen in the copy of the fine which sir William Dugdale has given us in his *Origines Juridiciales*, dated 9th Edw. II. Malcolm left a son, William, who had Roger, father of Rose, who having married sir John Maveston, knight, joined with him in the sale of Tixall to Thomas Lyttleton, alias Westcoat, and Joan his wife. He was justice of the Common Pleas under Edw. IV. the fine being levied before sir John Prisett, one of the judges of the King's Bench, 26th Hen. VI. He gave it to his third son, William Lyttleton of Frankley, who married to his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Walsh of Anlip, or Wanlip, in Leicestershire, esq. Joan was one of their daughters and heir, who marrying sir John Aston of Haywood, knight-banneret, he had with her Wanlip and this Tixall."

The fruits of this match were several children. Sir Edward the eldest succeeded to this estate. He was sheriff of Staffordshire in the years 1528, 1540, and 1556. Jane, daughter of Thomas Bowles of Penham castle, was his second wife, and survived him three years. They are buried under a stately monument in St. Mary's church, in Stafford: on which is the following inscription round the tomb, whereby it appears the house was built by her:

In hoc tumulo conditur Domina Joanno Aston  
Uxor Edvardi Aston de Tixall, Militis Generosi,  
Eaque ipsa filia Tho: Bollis de Ponho. Equitis earegii,  
Quæ quidem Dna Aston intra Mortales esse desiit  
A<sup>o</sup>. Dm̄ 1562 tamen adhuc vivente Marito,  
Manerium de Tixall fuit ædificatum, non sine  
Summa Sollicitudine atq. Labore impenso Janæ  
Bowles filiz Thomæ Bowles Militis.

So all my trust is in God.

With the quarterings of Aston impaled with Bowles on a stone or table at the head, are the following verses:

Hic Johanna jacet Domina Aston quæ pia quondam  
 Edvardi de Aston Militis Uxor erat  
 Filia sic et erat Thomæ Bollis, Domus unde  
 Prodiit est Penho, Miles et ipse fuit ;  
 Illa quidem Ville de Tixall Ædificando  
 Auxiliatrices præbuit usq; manes  
 Hæc Matrôna potens prolis Joanno benigna  
 Prudens atq; sciens ac animosa fuit  
 Si Mundus judex pereat livor quoq; dicam  
 Illa annos multos vivere digna fuit  
 Deinde dies venit fatalis quæ manet omnes  
 Debita naturæ solvere quæque jubet  
 Septembris die decimo quarto perit illa  
 Atq. secundo, ut aiunt Mors tua vis nimia est  
 Immo non perit, sed Olympica regna petivit  
 Quæ Pater æternus præparat usque suis  
 Non Mors est quem nos fugimus mortemq; vocamus  
 Sed vere vita est, vivimus atq; Deo  
 Anno Milleno Quingenteno quoque his sex  
 Ac quingenta Deo ac Domino deficit.

The date of the building of this house is farther fixed by the following inscription, fairly cut in the lower part of a stool of one of the windows, still very legible :

William Yates made this house. MDLV.

The next in succession was sir Walter, who built the gate-house here shown. He was sheriff anno 1569 and 1574. He died the 2d of April, in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, anno 1560. This estate continued in the family of the Astons till the death of lord Aston, and is now the property of — Clifford, esq. who married one of his co-heiresses.

Tixall House, a view of which is engraved in Plot's History of Staffordshire, was a handsome building : the first story was of stone ; the rest, according to the prevailing fashion of the times, of timber and plaster. It is now taken down, and another mansion built near its site. The gatehouse, which much resembled the mansion, is of that style of architecture which then began to be adopted, being a medley of the Grecian and Gothic. It is entirely of stone, and well finished.—This view was drawn anno 1772.



## SUFFOLK

Is a maritime county that belonged to the British principality of the Iceni, and under the Romans was included in their province of Flavia Cæsariensis. During the Saxon Heptarchy, it made part of the kingdom of the East Angles, which began in 575, and ended in 792, having had 14 kings. At present it is in the Norfolk circuit, in the diocese of Norwich, and principality of Canterbury; being bounded on the N. by Norfolk, S. by Suffex, E. by the German Ocean, and W. by Cambridge-shire. It is divided into 22 hundreds, 575 parishes, 95 vicarages, 1500 villages; having 30 market-towns, viz. Ipswich the county-town, Bury, Sudbury, Aldborough, Orford, Dunwich, Eye, Clare, Leostoff, Woodbridge, Bilston, Southwold, Brandon, Budefdale, Bungay, Beckles, Stow-market, Debenham, Hadley, Halefworth, part of Haverill, Ixworth, Lavenham, Mendlesham, Mildenhall, Needham, Saxmundam, Woolpit, Neyland, and Framlingham. It sends 16 Members to Parliament, pays 20 parts of the Land-tax, and provides 960 men to the National Militia. Its rivers are the Little Ouse, Waveney, Blyth, Ore, Stour, Berton, Orwel,

## S U F F O L K.

Orwel, Deben, and Ald: its head-lands, &c. are Leostoff-point, Easton-nefs, Orfordnefs; Burgh-castle, Lighthouse, Some sands, Sowl-bay, Misinere, Orford, Baudsey, and Olwel havens, with Aldborough harbour. The most noted places are Angel-hill, Slaughden valley, several woods and parks, and Stour-meer. It produces pasture, corn, cattle, deer, sheep, rye, hemp, cheefe, falt, butter, poultry of all kinds; timber, wood, bone lace, coarse linen and stuffs; and its coasts, great variety of sea-fish. The form of the county somewhat resembles a crescent; the soil of it is rich, and the air sweet and pleasant.

The only Roman, Saxon, or Danish encampments in this county, are one near Icklingham, which contained about 25 acres, called now Kentfield, corrupted from Campfield; and some imperfect remains near Aldborough. Near Thetford is a concave supposed to have been formed by the Romans; but for what use is unknown, unless for some public exhibition, or shew. Near Barton mills are some large barrows surrounded by Fosses.

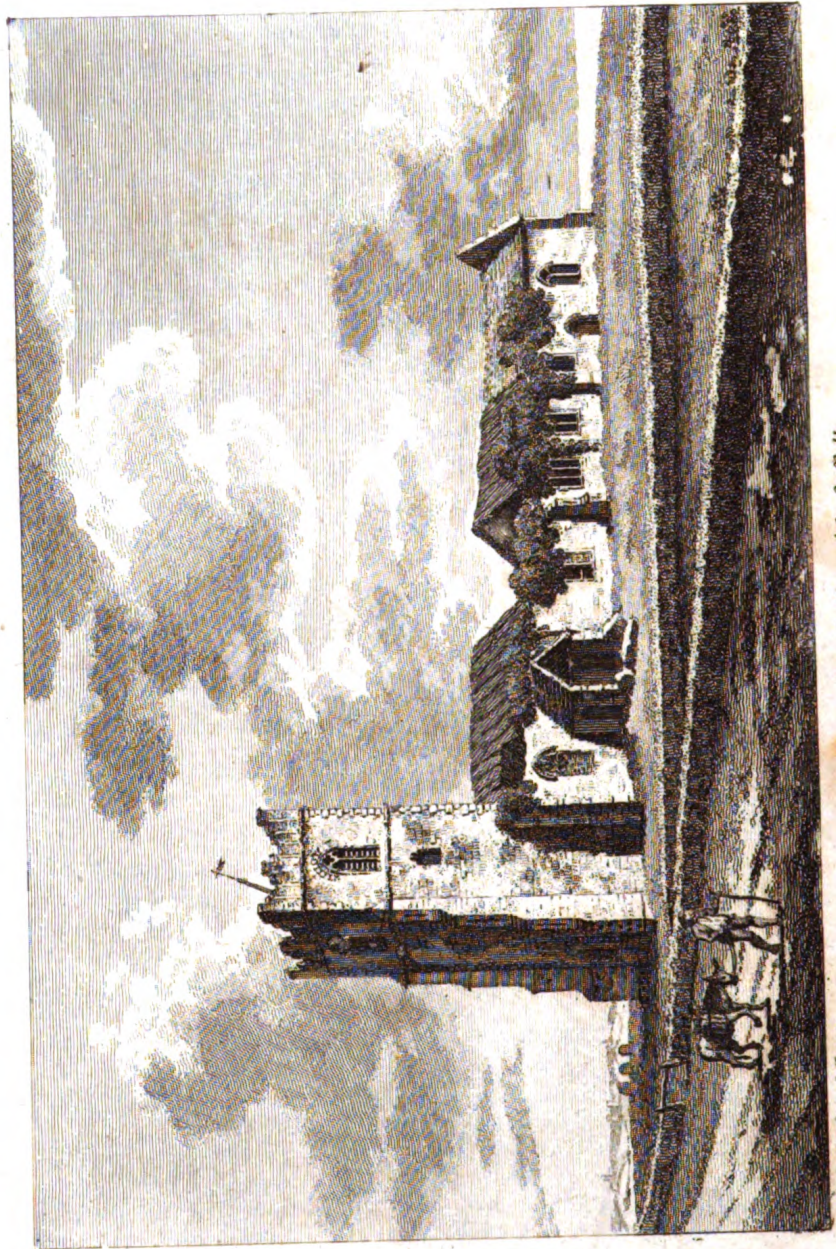
The only Roman stations in this county are two on the West side of it, upon the Ermine-street. The course of the Ermine-street is carried on from London to Castle camps, in Cambridgeshire, and points forward to Norfolk. The first is Tallow-Wrattling near Thurlow, the Ad Ansam of the Romans; and the other, Icklingham, near Mildenhall, the Cambretonium of the Romans. Indeed Haverill, which is partly in this county, and part in Essex, is admitted to have been a Roman station, under the name of Colonia.

### ANTIQUITIES worthy NOTICE in this COUNTY.

<p>Alderton Church            All Saints Church in Dunwich            Arches near the East Gate, Bury St. Edmund's            Arwerton Hall Gate            Blyborough Priory            Bungay Church and Castle            Burgh Castle near Yarmouth            Butley Priory near Orford            Clear Church and Castle            Campsey Abbey near Orford            St. Edmund's-Bury Abbey, and St. Mary's Church            Edwarston Church            Eye Abbey            Flixton Abbey near Bungay            Felixton Castle            Framlingham Castle and Church            Gipping Chapel near Stow-market            St. Gregory's Church near Sudbury            Haughley Castle near Stow-market            Hoxton Abbey near Eye</p>	<p>Ipswich Castle, College, &amp;c. Trinity Church            Lavenham Church            Leiston Abbey            Linsey Priory near Hadley            Letheringham Church near Debenham            Mathew's (St.), or the West Gate, Ipswich            Mendham Priory near Harleston            Mettingham Castle and College near Bungay            Offron's Castle near Needham            Orford Castle near Aldborough            ——— Chapel            Ousden Castle near Cheavely            Stoke Neyland Church            Rumburgh Abbey near Halesworth            Shape Abbey near Aldborough            Stone Castle near Landguard Fort            Walton Priory            Whingfield Church and Castle near Eye            Woodbridge, a Castle near it.</p>
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*All-Saints Church, Dunwich, Suffolk.*

*16. 9. April 1853, by S. Hooper.*

## S U F F O L K.

## ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH.

**T**HE church here represented is the only remaining one of six or eight which formerly adorned the once-flourishing town of Dunwich. From its shattered ruinous state, it is evident it cannot long continue standing; its figure is therefore, it is hoped not improperly, preserved in this work. It seems to have had few or no remarkable monuments; nor does its inside appear ever to have been much decorated. This, however, is partly conjecture; a cursory view through the windows, is all the grounds on which it is formed. The entry into the building, or a very near approach, at the time this drawing was made, would have been attended with danger. The church was dedicated to All Saints. Its certified value is 13<sup>l</sup>. Patron, the representative of sir Jacob Downing.

The following account of Dunwich is given by Kirby in his Suffolk Traveller:

Though the traditionary accounts of this place are probably fabulous, it hath certainly been very ancient and considerable. From the finding Roman coins here, it may reasonably be thought to have been a Roman station. Felix, the Burgundian bishop, whom Sigebert, king of the East-Angles, brought hither to reduce his subjects to Christianity, which they had almost forsaken, fixed his episcopal see here, A. D. 636. After him sat three bishops here, who had jurisdiction over the whole kingdom

dom of the East-Angles: but in the latter part of his third successor's tim, and perhaps about 50 years from the erection of the see, it was divided; and a bishop for the Norfolk part of the kingdom being placed at Elmham, the bishop of Dunwich, or (as it was then called) Domoc, and Donmuc, had the Suffolk part only. After this division of the see, there sate, as 'tis said, eleven bishops at Dunwich, till about the year 820, or shortly after, when the troublesome times put an end to this bishopric, before it had stood 200 years. When Domesday Book was made, this place was valued as yielding 50*l.* per year to the king, and 60,000 herrings. In king Stephen's time, they seem to have had some toll paid them by ships at Oreford; which is mentioned in his grant to the monks of Eye, as valued at 30*s.* per annum. In king Hen. II.'s time it was a famous city, well stored with riches of all sorts. In the first year of king John it had a charter of liberties, and a grant of wreck of the sea. It is said, that there was some time a mint here; but I meet with no money coined here, either in Thoresby, Nicholson, or the Nummi Britanni Historia, &c. It sendeth two members to parliament, and is governed by two bailiffs, &c. King John, among other things mentioned in his charter, granted to the burgesses the liberty of marrying their sons and daughters as they would; and also the liberty of giving, selling, or otherwise disposing of their lands and houses within their town, at pleasure. This charter is dated at Gold Cliff, 29 June, 1 Johan.; and it cost them 300 marks, besides 10 falcons and five gir-falcons.

Here were certainly six, if not eight parish churches, viz. 1. St. John's, which was a rectory, and seems to have been swallowed up by the sea, about A. D. 1540. In a will, dated 1499, and proved 1501, there is a legacy of ten marks for some ornaments in this church, with this clause: "If it fortune the church to decay by adventure of the sea, the ten marks to be disposed of by my attornies (i. e. executors), where they think best." About 1510 two legacies are given towards building a tier against



against St. John's church : the last institution to it was in 1537 ; and the last time it is mentioned is in 1538, when Margaret Hali-day ordered her body to be buried in the south aisle of it.

2. St. Martin's, which was likewise a rectory ; but the last institution we can find to it was in A. D. 1335.

3. St. Nicholas, a rectory also, but no institution to it occurs since A. D. 1352.

4. St. Leonard's, impropriated, and probably early lost ; for in a will, dated A. D. 1450, the testator deviseth his house in the parish anciently called St. Leonard's.

5. St. Peter's, a rectory, last instituted into in A. D. 1609 ; but standing since the restoration.

6. All Saints, impropriated ; the only church now standing, and that in a mean condition.

These, and all other churches here, were given by Robert Mallet to his priory at Eye, in his foundation or endowment charter (temp. Will. Conq.). And the said prior and convent presented to all the instituted churches, and had portions of tithes out of most of them ; and all the revenues of the impropriated ones, finding a secular priest to serve the cures.—The register of Eye mentions also the churches of St. Michael and St. Bartholomew, in Dunwich, which were swallowed up by the sea before A. D. 1331 ; when the prior and convent of Eye petitioned the bishop of Norwich to impropriate the church of Laxfield to them ; and amongst other reasons for it, alleged, that they had lost a considerable part of their revenues at Dunwich, by the breaking in of the sea : however, in A. D. 1359, Dunwich sent to the siege of Calais 6 ships and 102 mariners, when Ipswich sent 12 ships and 239 men ; and Orford 3 ships and 62 men.

Besides these churches, Weaver mentions three chapels here dedicated to St. Anthony, St. Francis, and St. Catharine. The last is often mentioned in old wills : it was in St. John's parish, and had a guild of St. Catharine's belonging to it ; and was

standing and in use in king Hen. VIII.'s reign. The other two we have yet met nothing of.

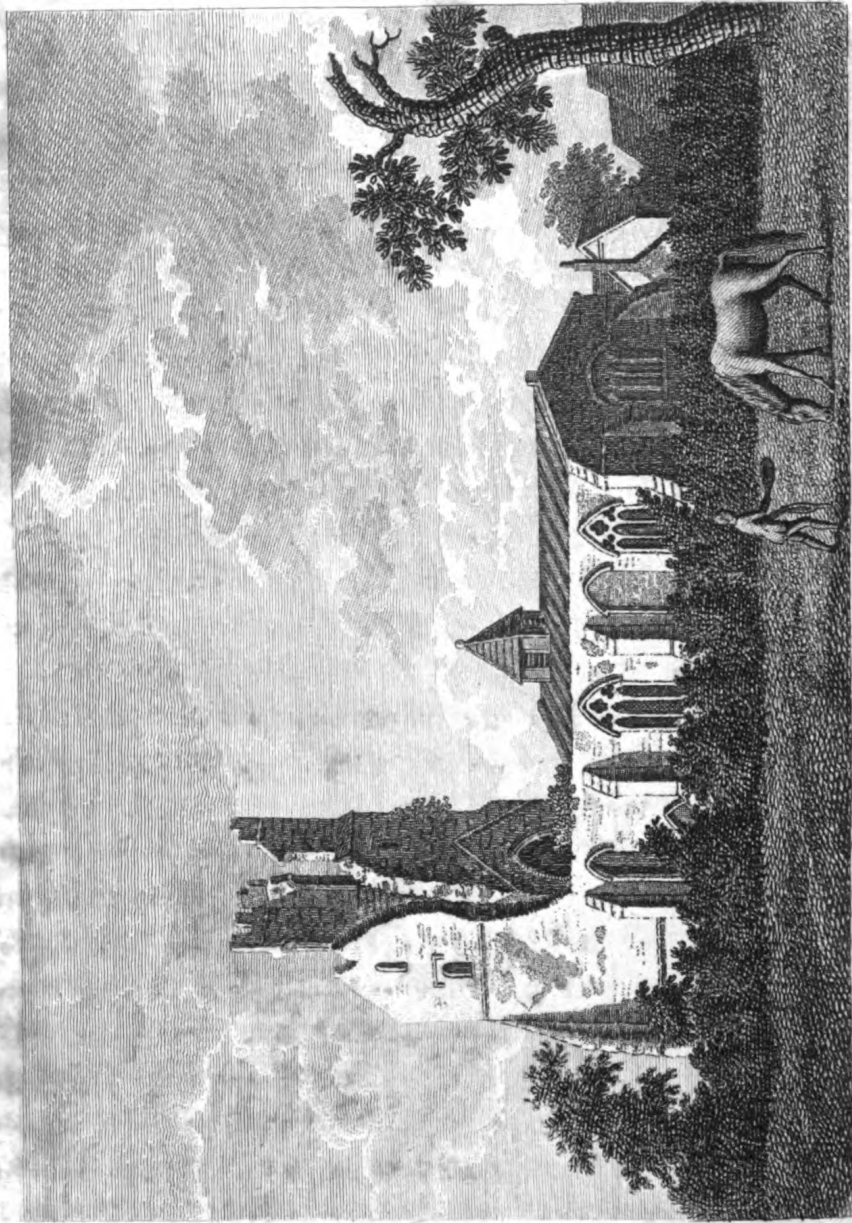
Here was also, first, the Temple church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist, which probably belonged first to the templars, and afterwards to the hospitalers, who had a good estate hereabouts; and might, as other lords often did, build a church for the use of their own tenants; for we don't find that they had ever any preceptory or commandery here; the Temple manor of lands hereabouts being granted as parcel of the possessions of the preceptory at Batisford, to Thomas Andrews, 4th Elizabeth.

Secondly, a noble ancient church belonging to St. James's hospital; the ruins of which yet remain. Thirdly, another church dedicated to the holy Trinity, for the use of another hospital, called Maison Dieu, or God's House. Some part of the revenues of these ancient hospitals (which we can say nothing of, but that the former seems to have been chiefly for men, and the latter wholly for women) are yet remaining. Here were also two houses of friers; one of franciscan, or grey friars, founded by Henry Fitz-John, and Alice his wife, and enlarged by king Hen. III. and the other of dominicans, or preaching friers, founded by sir Roger Holishe, knight. Both these houses had fair churches belonging to them.

But whatever the ancient state of this place was, it is at present but a small village, consisting of a few mean houses. It hath a mean market on Mondays, and a fair (which was probably granted to the hospital) on St. James's day, July 25th. It seems to have been at its height in king Hen. III.'s time, when it paid 100 marks to the king's tax; and to have declined also in that reign, when the sea made so great a breach here, that the king wrote to the barons of Suffolk to assist the inhabitants in stopping it. And Stowe mentions a high wind and great tide on new year's day, 15th Edw. I. or A. D. 1287, which did great damage to the churches here.—This view was drawn 1775.







*Alderton Church, Suffolk.*

*1840. April 27th, by S. Hooper.*

## ALDERTON CHURCH.

WHETHER this church owes its shattered appearance to the depredations of time, and neglect of seasonable repairs, or whether to some violent tempest, does not occur in any of the writers who have described this county; nor can the present inhabitants of the village give any satisfactory information on that head; which at least proves it has long been in its present state. Neither the builder, nor time of its erection, is known. Stavely, in his Account of Churches, very justly observes, “that very few ancient churches have any remarks or memorials left of their particular founders, or the time of their building or dedication, especially our ordinary parish churches.”

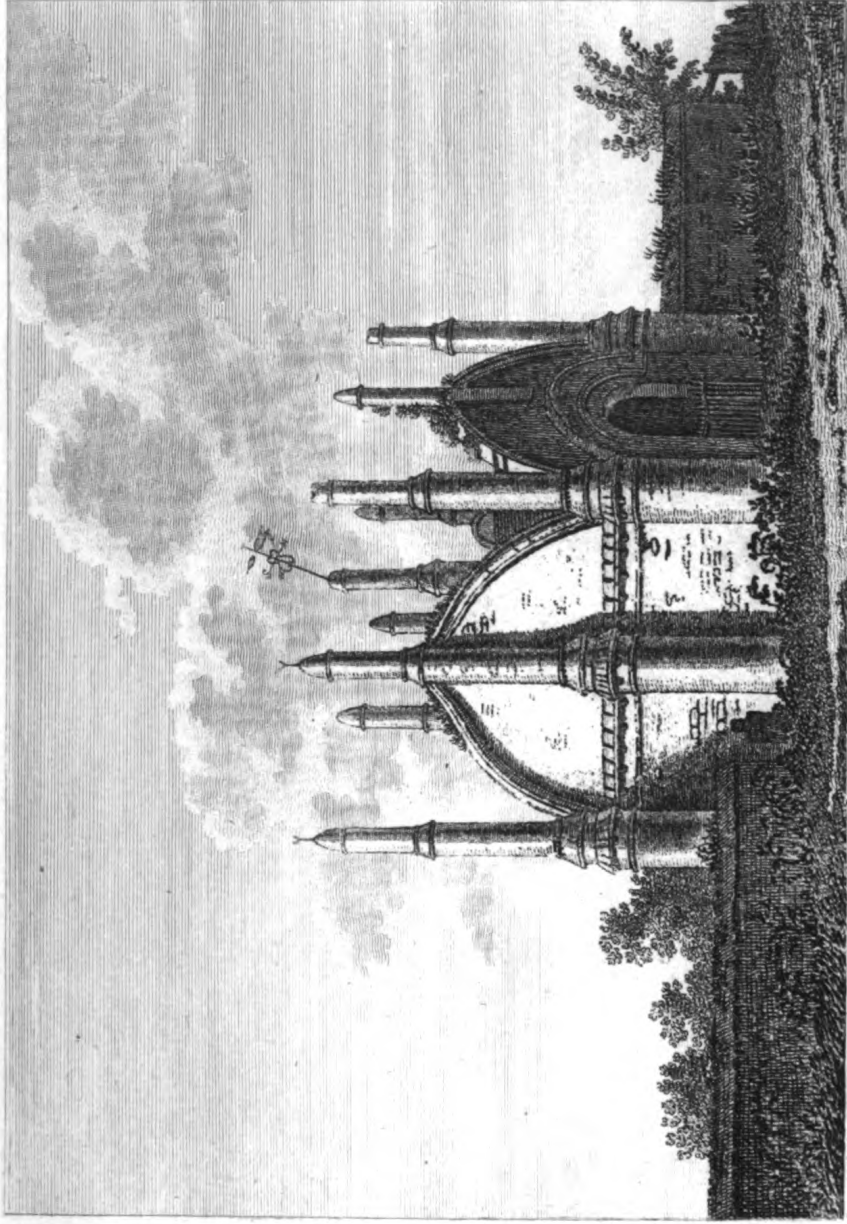
This church stands in the village whence it takes its name, and is situated in the south-east part of the county, in the hundred of Wilford, about two miles distant from the sea. The following account of it is given by Kirby, in his Suffolk Traveller: “Alderton consists of four manors, each of which hath a right to present to the rectory in its turn, viz. the manor of Naunton hall, or Alderton hall, the first turn; the manor of Boviles, the second; the manor of Peckys, the third (these three are vested in the heirs of Thomas Bacon, esq.); and the manor of Alderton Comitis, or Earl’s Alderton, hath the fourth turn. This manor is held by lease from the bishop of Norwich, by sir Robert Clarke. The ancient family of Naunton, who were formerly lords of the first three manors, resided here for a long time before sir Robert Naunton removed to Letheringham.” According to Kirby, the church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew; but Ecton has it St. Andrew. Its yearly tenths are 1*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* It is extremely conspicuous at sea, but whether it is of material use as a sea-mark, the author cannot ascertain.—This drawing was made anno 1769.

## THE GATE OF ARWERTON HALL.

ARWERTON HALL is the mansion-house on the manor of that name; it is situated in the hundred of Samford, on a point of land formed by the junction of the Ipswich and Manningtree rivers. The house or offices are no ways remarkable either for beauty or antiquity: for want of proper care, they are now so thoroughly in ruins, as to be irreparable.

The gate is, by travellers, generally noticed as a curiosity, not for the beauty, but extreme singularity of its form, which alone has procured it a place in this work. From the whimsical taste of its construction, it was probably erected about the time of Elizabeth, or James I. a period when architecture seems to have been at its lowest ebb; the buildings of those days being neither Grecian nor Gothic, but an unnatural and discordant jumble of both.

The lordship of this place belonged anciently (says Kirby, in his *Suffolk Traveller*) "to the family of the Danvilliers. Sir Robert Bacon married Isabel, daughter of Bartholomew Danvilliers, who left no male issue, and thereby obtained the manor. About the year 1330, and in the 20th of Edw. III. anno 1345, he had a grant of a market and fair here: it came afterwards to the Calthorpes, and was purchased by sir Philip Parker, knight, of sir Drue Drury, about the year 1577. Philip Parker, of Arwerton, was created a baronet the 16th of July 1661. This manor and estate is now vested in the dowager lady of the right honourable the lord Chedworth, who was one of the daughters of the late sir Philip Parker Long, bart."—This drawing was made in the year 1769.



Godfrey sc.

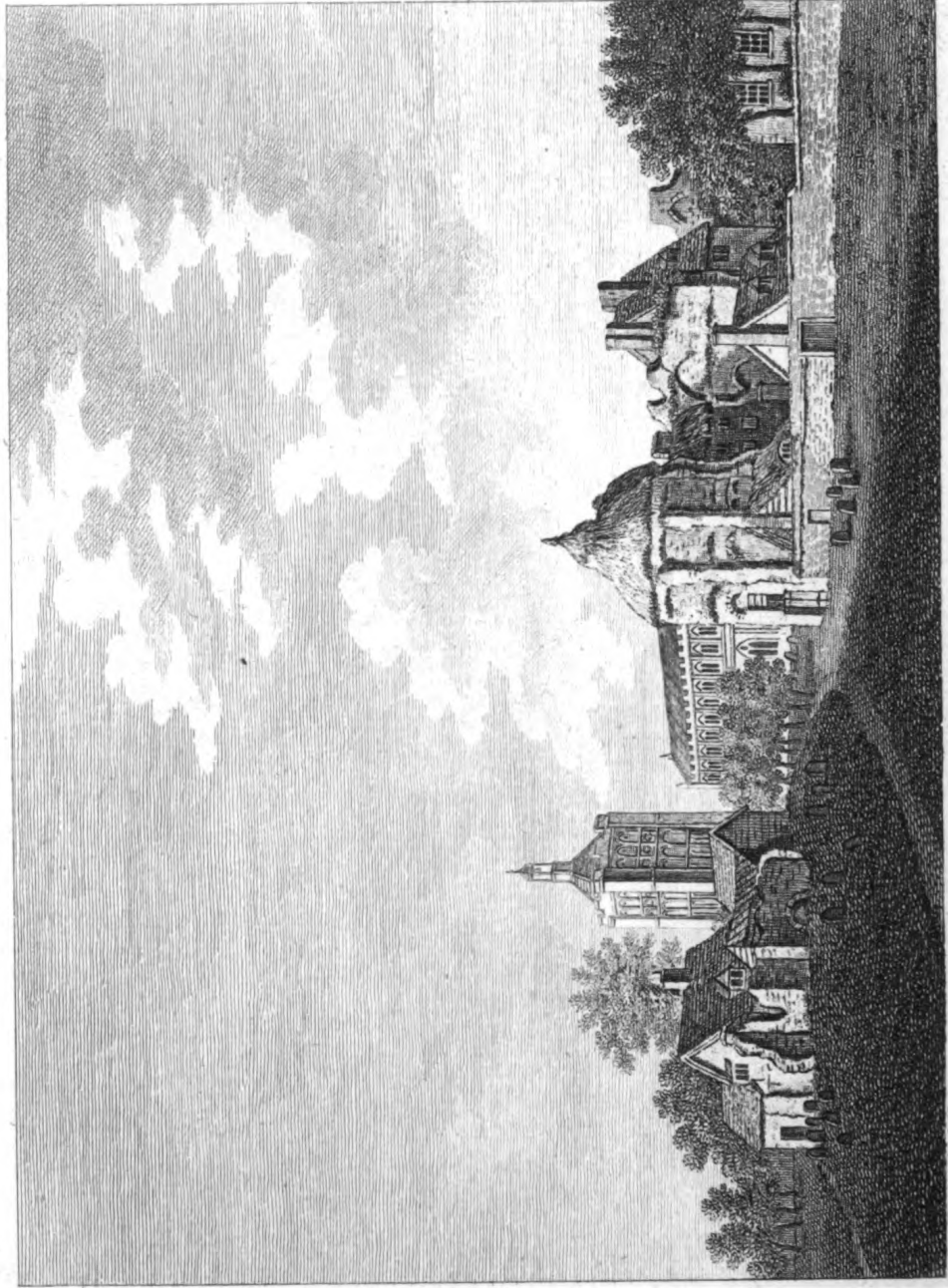
Arwerton Hall Gate, Suffolk.

Pub. by April 1846, by S. Hooper.









*Bedricswarthe, or Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.*

*Pub. by Messrs. Hooper.*

BEDERICSWORTHE OR EADMUNDSTOW, NOW  
BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

THIS town was originally called Bedricsworthe, signifying, according to Camden, a place full of happiness and favour. The first religious foundation here was formed by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, who, according to Tanner, about the year 633, other accounts say 637, relinquishing his crown, took upon him a religious life, and built a church, which he dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary. In this church, king Edmund, the last of the East Anglian kings, was crowned, as appears by an ancient manuscript quoted in the description of Bury; and being cruelly massacred by the Danes under Henger and Hubba, was also here, A. D. 903, interred, being brought from an obscure wooden chapel at Hoxne. This makes it probable, that it was considered as a place of some note; and that some sort of religious community had been maintained from the time of its first foundation; though there is no certain account of the state of this place during that interval.

On St. Edmond's body being deposited here, the place changed its name to Eadmonstow or St. Edmond's Bury; and several secular priests settling here, built a new church to the honour of that royal martyr: at first they were but seven or eight in number, but they increased in a few years to nineteen; namely, fourteen priests and five deacons, all having their several prebends; and became a perfect college about the year 925, when king Ethelstan is said to be their founder.

Swein, the Danish king, coming over here, imposed heavy taxes on the English to maintain his army, which when they refused to pay, he burned their towns. This being famous for its church, he required a large sum for its redemption, which the people neglecting or refusing to pay, he in his fury set it on fire, and consumed both the town and church to ashes. For which, according to the monkish legends, he was shortly after severely punished: for, being in the midst of his nobles and commanders, he suddenly exclaimed that he

was stricken by St. Edmund with a sword, and languishing three days in great torments of body and mind, gave up the ghost.

Canute, his son, who succeeded to the crown, being, as is said, terrified by a vision of St. Edmund, to expiate his father's crimes, rebuilt this church, and restored the town to greater splendour than ever, exchanging the seculars for monks of the order of St. Benedict brought from Hulm in Norfolk. It was thus rebuilt in 1020, and made, as Leland calls it, a royal abbey, Canute offering up his crown at St. Edmund's shrine. The conventual church was consecrated upon St. Luke's day, anno 1032, by Agelnothos, archbishop of Canterbury, in honour of Christ, his virgin mother, and St. Edmund. This abbey was so bountifully endowed both by king Edmund, Canute, Theodred, bishop of London, and other benefactors, with estates, royalties, and immunities, that it became inferior to few in revenues, and to none in England as to situation, elegance of buildings, ecclesiastical exemptions, or civil franchises and liberties. Aldwinus, bishop of the East Angles, is by some said to be the builder of this new church; but by this probably no more is meant than that he was the overseer of the work, Canute furnishing the money for the building.

Among other privileges it was granted, that the townsmen and all within a mile round about the town should be subject to the abbot and convent; so that by their steward they imposed an oath upon the alderman at the entrance upon his office, That he should maintain and uphold the peace and good order of the borough, and in nothing damage or hurt the abbot or convent in any of their rights and privileges.

Notwithstanding this oath, the monks and townsmen were often at variance, when the latter destroyed and plundered the property of the convent: particularly in the year 1327, the first of Edward III<sup>d</sup>, when the inhabitants of the town, under the conduct of Richard Drayton, Robert Foxton, and others, broke down the gates, doors, and windows of the monastery, wounded the monks and servants, broke open their chests, plundered them of vast quantities of plate, books, vestments, and other things, besides 500*l*. in money,

money, carried away charters, writings, and muniments; and moreover obliged the prior, Peter Clopton, to seal a bond, wherein the abbot and convent became bound to Oliver Kemp, and others therein named, in the sum of 10,000*l.* at the same time releasing the said Oliver and his companions, concerned in this outrage, from all actions and demands whatsoever. And shortly after, the same persons broke again into the abbey, and seized the abbot and divers of the monks, keeping them prisoners till they had sealed certain writings, and among them a charter, containing a grant to the town of Bury to be a corporation of themselves, and to have a common seal with a guild of merchants and aldermen; as also to have the custody of the town-gates, and the wardship of all the pupils and orphans. They likewise burnt and pulled down the houses and barns belonging to the abbey, and committed many other outrages, to the great detriment of the said abbot and monks.

The king being informed of these disorders, directed a commission to Thomas, earl of Norfolk, Thomas Bardolf, and others, authorizing them, with the powers of Suffolk and Norfolk, to apprehend, try, and punish the offenders. But they indicting the rioters for a trespass only, contrary to what the justices had done, who had indicted them for felony, the king sent down four of his judges, who, sitting in this town, proceeded on the indictment for felony; the jury finding them guilty, nineteen were executed, divers others fled, and returning, were heavily fined. One was pressed to death because he refused to plead, and the town was fined 60,000*l.* but 2000 marks only was accepted; also all the grants extorted from the abbot, were made void.

In the valuation of this house, 26 Hen. VIII. its yearly value was computed at 1659*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* ob. Dugdale; 2336*l.* 16*s.* ob. Speed. The site was granted 2 Eliz. to John Eye, and is at present the property of sir Charles Davers, baronet.

This view, which shows the chapel of the charnel, part of the ancient gate, St. James's church, and that formerly belonging to the convent, was drawn anno 1777.



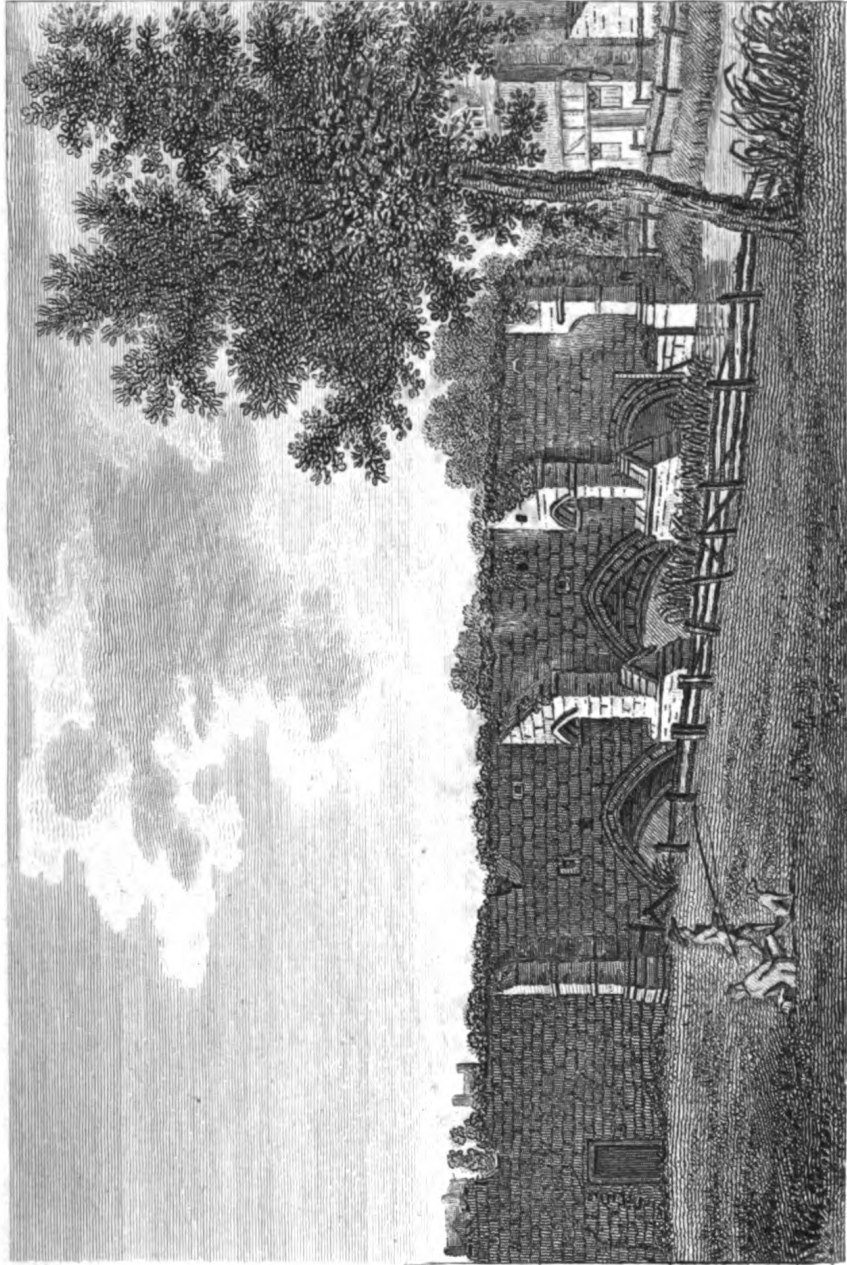
ARCHES NEAR THE EAST GATE, BURY  
ST. EDMUNDS.

THESE arches are in the wall forming the eastern boundary of the abbey precinct, and were constructed either during the time of abbot Anselm, who died in 1148, by Radulphus and Harvæus the sacrists, who built the lofty wall that surrounds the court of the abbey, of which the chief part is still entire, and joining to the north end of the arches, seems a continuation thereof; or else by Robert de Gravele, sacrist during the abbacy of Sampson, who died anno 1221, he having purchased the vineyard and surrounded it with a wall: these arches serving to connect the two walls, or rather being part of one of them, must have been built at the same time, and in all likelihood with the first mentioned.

They seem not only calculated to give passage for the water, but also to form an occasional foot bridge, by means of joists and planks laid from buttress to buttress, through which there are passages, the greatest distance being scarcely more than twenty-four feet. Contiguous to the northernmost buttress was the east gate, since pulled down. This gate was always in the custody of the abbot; near it was a chapel of St. Nicholas, so that it seems very probable a bridge would be wanting here for the use of the monks and the servants of the abbey; one was most certainly necessary hereabouts; and there is now a foot one within a few yards of it, as there is also on the west side within the walls of the abbey, having another set of arches evidently formed for a foot bridge about five feet broad. These arches which appear beneath those on the east side, have a very singular effect, and are by some thought of the more ancient construction.

The following remarkable grants, in which this abbey is included, are printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*. Anno 1617, king James I. in consequence of a petition from Mrs. Mary Medlemore, one of the maids of honour to queen Anne, granted her his license during the term of five years to search the abbies of St. Albans, Glassenbury, St. Edmund's Bury, and Ramsey, and all houses, &c. within a mile of them,

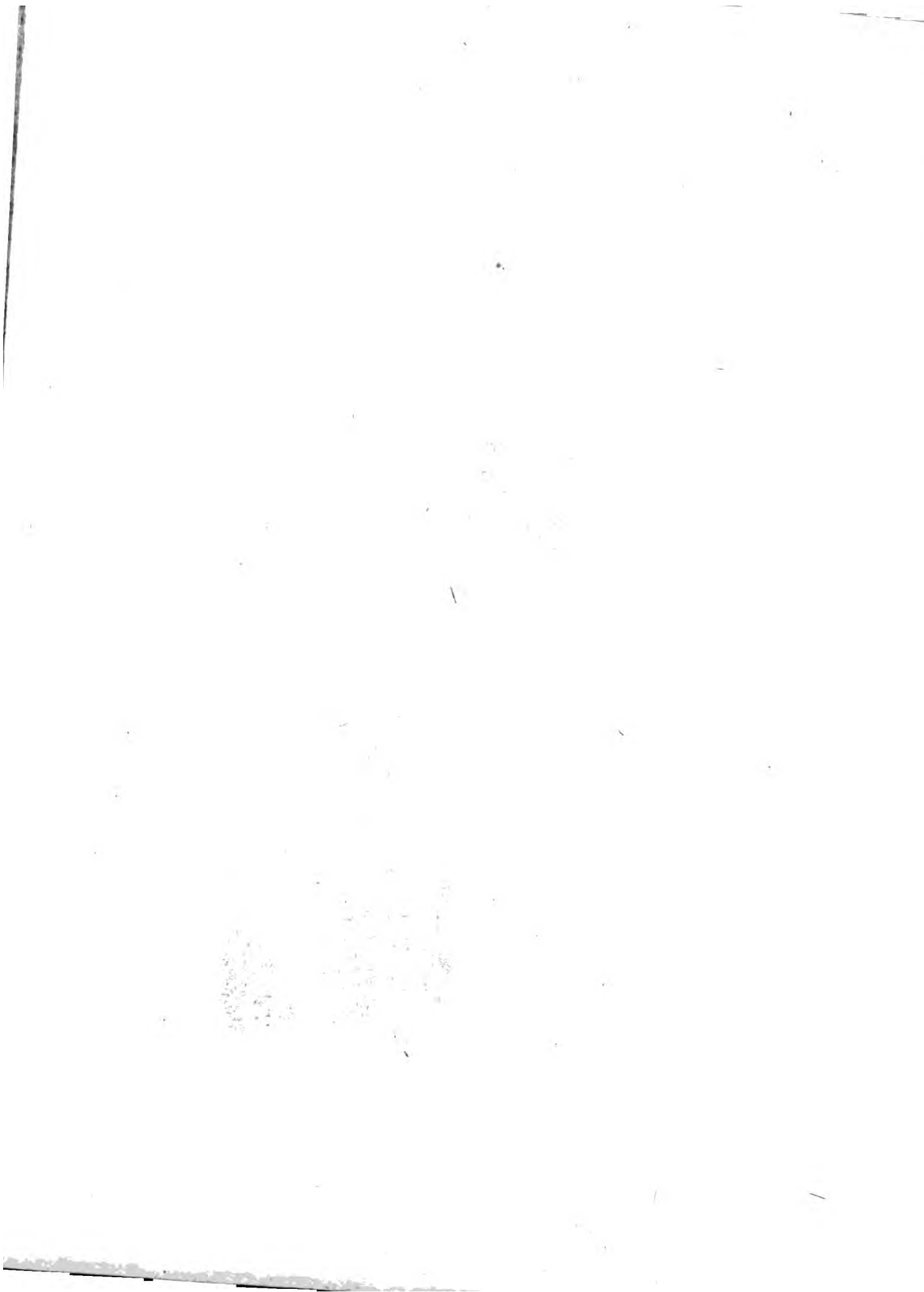




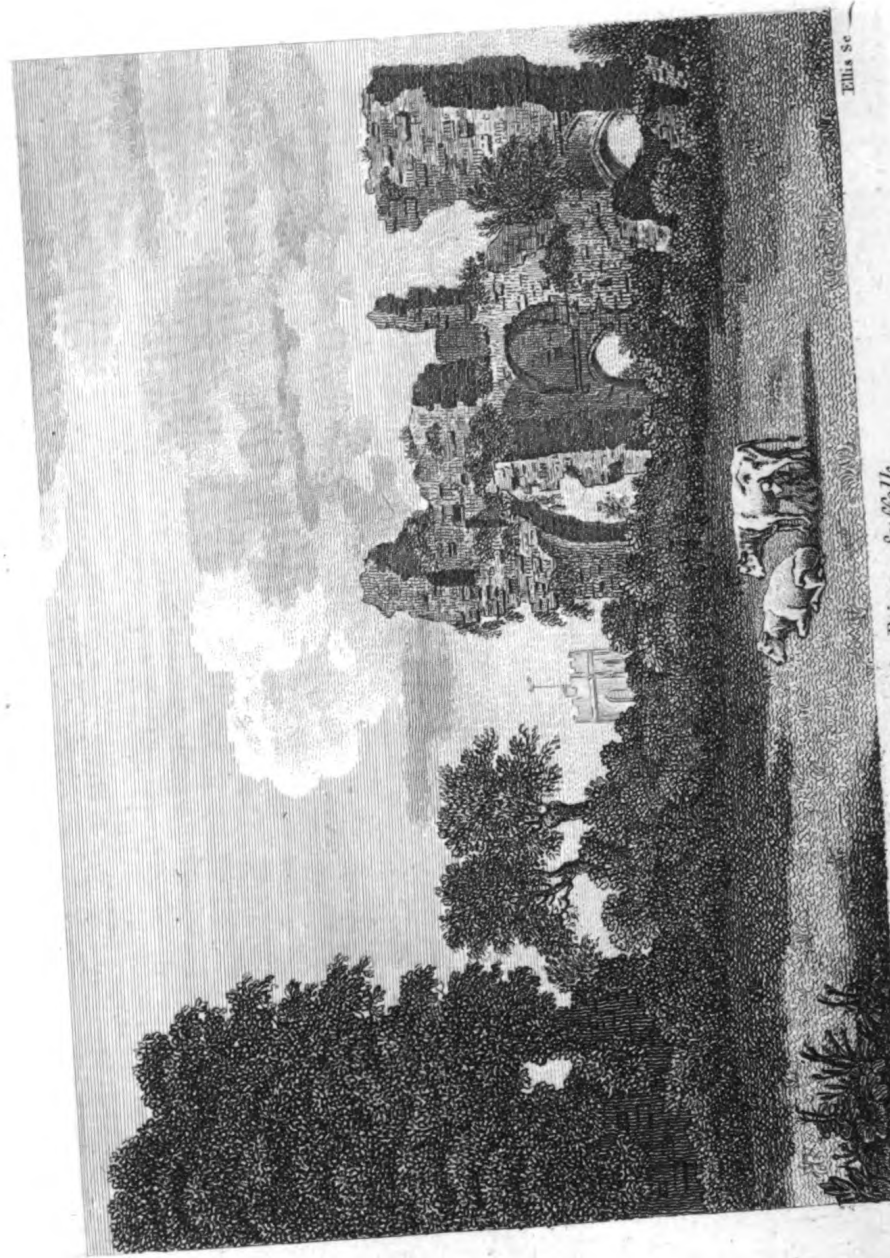
Sparrow

Arches in the Wall. Bury St. Edmunds.

Pub. 10. May. 1843. by S. Hooper.







Ellis Sc

*Bliburgh Priory, Suffolk.*

*Pub. by April 1785, by S. Cooper.*

them, for obtaining all manner of treasure-trove, books, and other things whatsoever, supposed to be hidden; one third of which was to be paid to the exchequer for the king's use, the other two thirds to be kept by Mrs. Medlemore; reserving one tenth thereof to be paid to such persons as the lord treasurer for the time being should direct, for the repair of the church and maintenance of the poor, where the said treasure-trove should happen to be found; provided nevertheless, that she shall agree and compound with the owners or occupiers of the said abbies, for leave to make such search, and that she or her agents shall make choice of some one of these abbies, to begin their search, and shall not proceed to search any other until authorized by a warrant from the lord treasurer for the time being. All civil officers were directed to be assisting; and all parsons, curates, churchwardens, and other officers of the said abbies, or of the churches and chapels within a mile of them, were directed to deliver the keys of the abbies, churches, &c. to the said Mary or her agents, upon reasonable caution for their being duly redelivered. The next year, i. e. 1618, a general commission of the like nature was granted for seven years to Samuel Atkinson and Simon Morgan, to search all abbies, priories, monasteries, &c. in England and Wales, for treasure-trove, plate, jewels, copes, vestments, books, &c. to break up the earth, &c. &c. One half of the things found, to be delivered into the exchequer on oath; the other half to remain for the use of Atkinson and Morgan, who were to compound with the owners of the monasteries, for leave to search.—This view was drawn anno 1777.

#### BLIBURGH, OR BLYTHBURROW PRIORY.

THIS priory stands near the eastern extremity of the county, in the hundred of Blithing, and village of Bliburgh, from which it takes its name. This, though now but a mean place, is said to be of great antiquity; which appears probable, both from the termination of its name, and a number of Roman urns dug up here about the year 1678.

This house was founded about the time of king Hen. I. it seems doubtful whether by that king, or an abbot of St. Osith, in Essex, to which it was made a cell. Richard Beauveys, bishop of London, anno 1108, was so great a benefactor, as to be esteemed almost a founder. It was a college of black canons, called præmonstratenses, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. King Richard I. by his charter, printed in the Monasticon, recites and confirms all the grants made to these canons by the benefactors therein named.

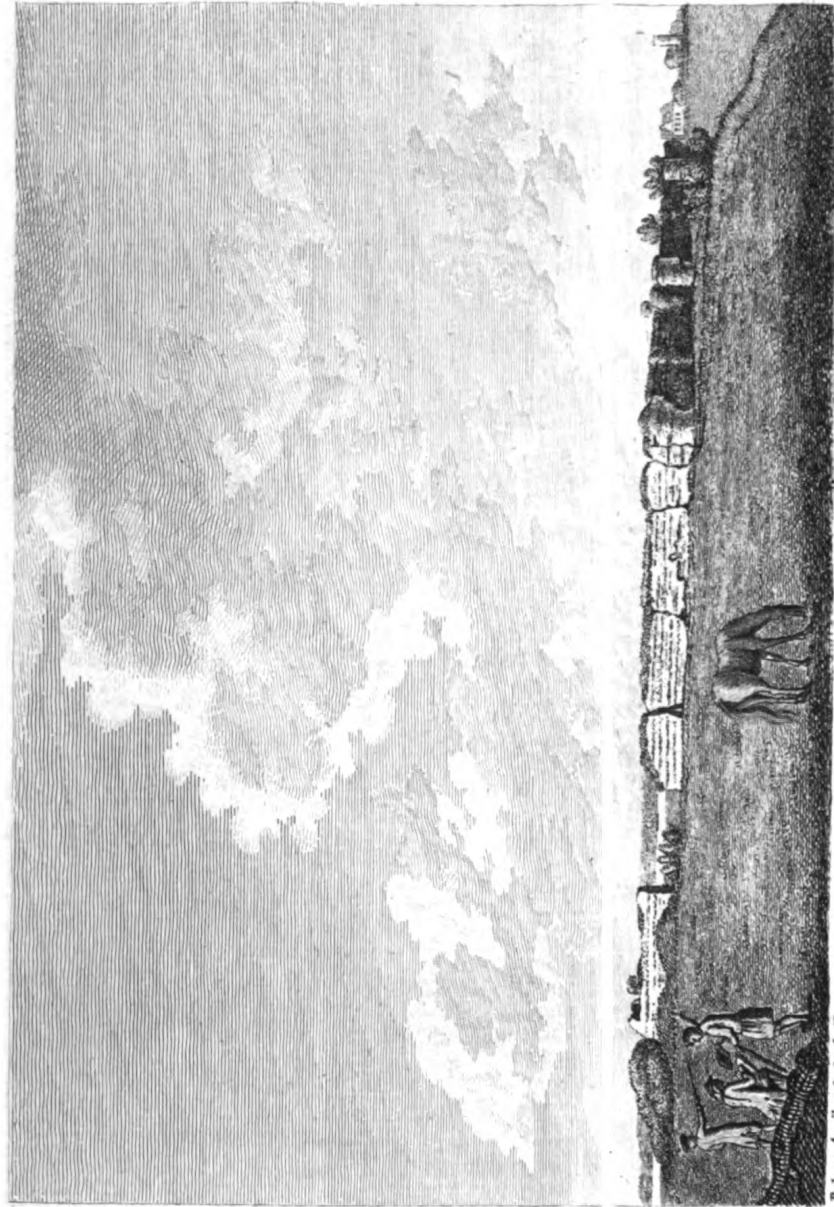
At the suppression, the twenty-sixth of king Hen. VIII. it was valued at forty-eight pounds eight shillings and ten-pence per annum; about which time there were therein five religious. In the thirtieth of Hen. VIII. it was granted to sir Arthur Hopton, knight, then lord of the manor. At present it belongs to sir John Blois.—This drawing was made in the year 1770.

#### BURGH, OR CNOBERSBURGH CASTLE.

THIS place, according to several antiquaries, at the head of whom is Camden, was the Garianonum of the Romans; but sir Henry Spelman, and some others, place that station at Castor, near Yarmouth. Both parties produce plausible reasons in support of their opinions; both appeal to the number of Roman coins, urns, and other remains, found near their adopted spots; though, on the whole, the probability seems rather to favour the pretensions of Burgh castle. Castor, however, is allowed to have been a summer camp, or station, dependant on that fortress.

Mr. Ives, who has given a very ample and ingenious dissertation on this castle, says, great quantities of oyster-shells are digged up near its walls, as also many iron rings belonging to ships: from which he infers, that the æstuary of Yare once washed its ramparts. The æra of its erection he supposes to have been during the reign of the emperor Claudius, A. D. 49, and that it was built by the proprætor Publius Ostorius Scapula, who conquered

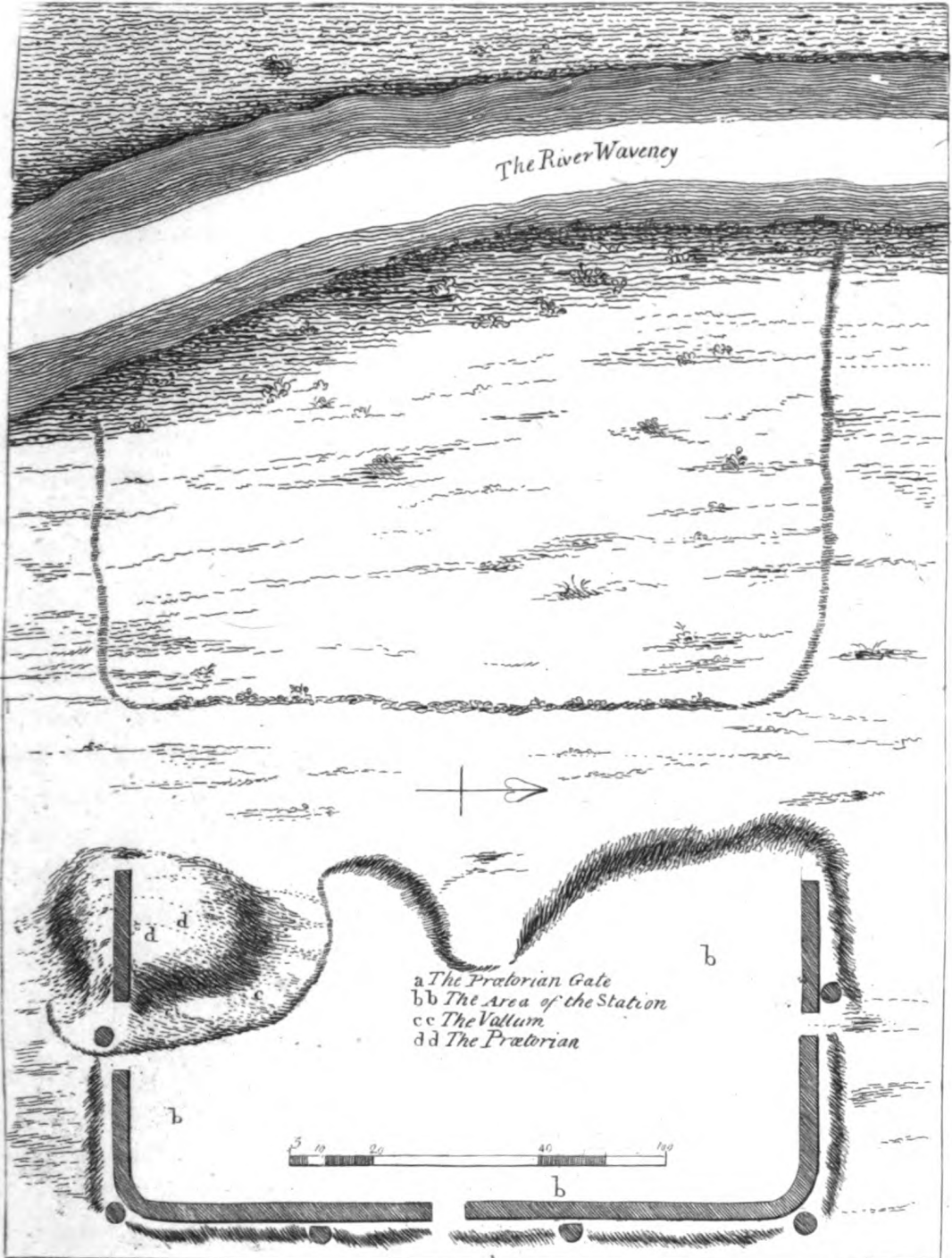




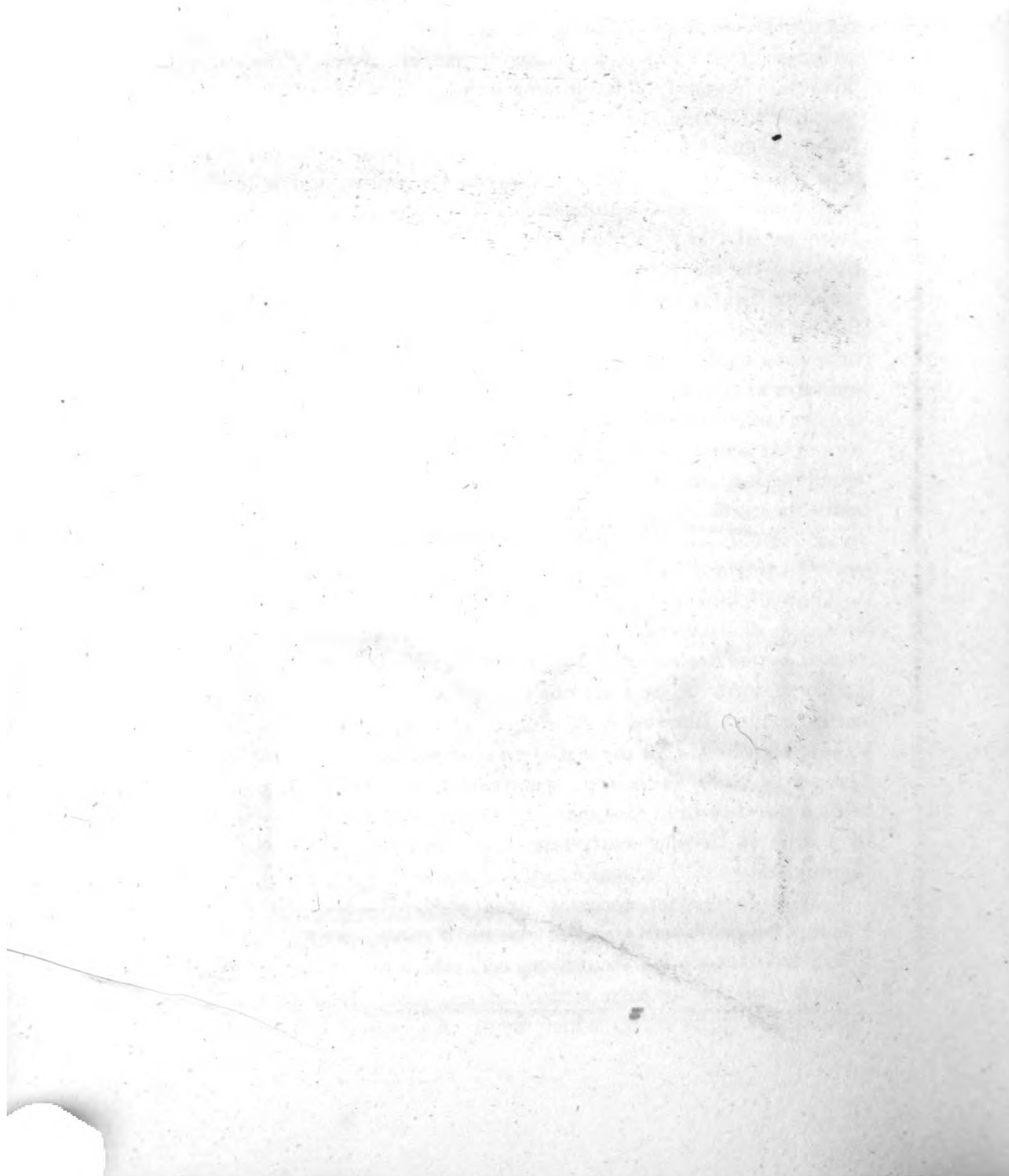
Pub. by April, 1795, by S. Hooper.

*Burgh Castle, Suffolk.*





Burgh Castle



the Iceni, or people inhabiting the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire.

Burgh castle stands on an eminence near the conflux of the rivers Yare and Wavenny. Its present remains form three sides of a quadrilateral figure, having the angles rounded off. Whether the fourth side next the river was ever enclosed, seems doubtful; perhaps the water might then run closer to the works, and with the steep bank be deemed a sufficient security. According to the plan given in Mr. Ives's account, the north and south walls are not parallel; the first forming a right angle with that on the east, and the latter making with it an obtuse angle of near 94 degrees.

The length of the north and south sides is nearly equal, each measuring about 107 yards, just half that of the east side, which measures 214. The height throughout is 14, and thickness 9 feet; the area included is somewhat less than four acres and three quarters, being nearly one acre and three quarters more than was contained within the walls of Richborough castle, according to the measures given by Mr. Batteley, supposing by paces that he means yards; though it must be confessed that the simple word *pace* is a very vague expression.

The wall, which is of grout work, has, at certain intervals, bands or courses of Roman bricks, like those at Richborough. It is buttressed by four round solid towers, or rather cylinders, of about 14 feet diameter on the east, one on the south, and another on the north, banded likewise with Roman bricks. The towers seem to have been built after the walls, and join to them only at the top. On each of them, at the top, is a round hole, two feet deep, and as many in diameter: designed, as is supposed, for the reception of a kind of circular sentry-box. The principal entry was on the east side.

“ The south-west corner of the station,” says Mr. Ives,  
 “ forms the prætorium raised by the earth taken out of a vallum  
 “ which surrounds and secures it, and which is sunk eight feet  
 “ lower than the common surface of the area. Near this was  
 “ placed the south tower, which being undermined a few years  
 “ since

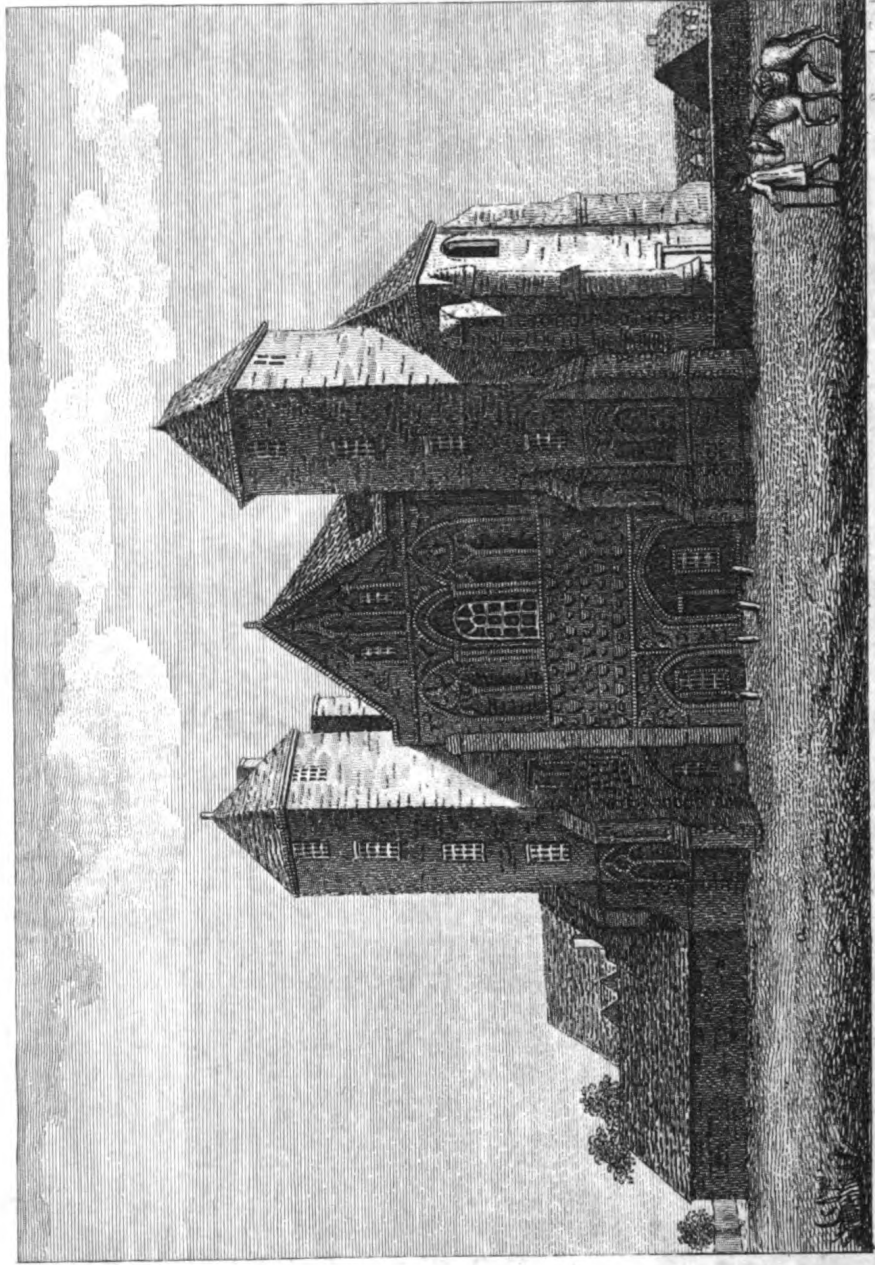
“ since by the force of the water running down the vallum, after  
 “ some heavy rains, is fallen on one side near its former situation,  
 “ but remains perfectly entire. The north tower, having met with  
 “ a similar accident, is reclined from the wall at the top about six  
 “ feet, and has drawn down a part of it, and caused a breach near  
 “ it.”

The field adjoining to the eastern wall, is supposed to have been  
 the common burial-place of the garrison. “ Here,” continues Mr.  
 Ives, “ great numbers of Roman urns have been found, and innum-  
 “ merable pieces of them are every where spread over it; but nei-  
 “ ther the workmanship nor the materials of these urns have any  
 “ thing to recommend them. They are made of a coarse blue clay,  
 “ brought from the neighbouring village of Bradwell, ill formed,  
 “ brittle, and porous. In the year 1756, a space of five yards was  
 “ opened in this field, and about two feet below the surface a great  
 “ many fragments of urns were discovered, which appeared to have  
 “ been broken by the plough and carts passing over them: these,  
 “ and the oyster-shells, bones of cattle, burnt coals, and other  
 “ remains found with them, plainly discovered this to have been  
 “ the ustrina of the garrison. One of the urns, when the pieces  
 “ were united, contained more than a peck and a half of corn, and  
 “ had a large thick stone operculum on the top of it; within was  
 “ a considerable number of bones and ashes, several fair pieces of  
 “ Constantine, and the head of a Roman spear.

“ The eastern situation of this field corresponds with that of  
 “ Mons Esquilinus at Rome; the place assigned there for the inter-  
 “ ment of the common people, and a situation for which they seem  
 “ to have had great veneration: the officers of the garrison might  
 “ possibly be interred within the area of the camp; and four years  
 “ since, upon pulling down part of the hill which formed the præ-  
 “ torium, urns and ashes were discovered in great abundance.  
 “ Amongst them was a stratum of wheat, pure and unmixed with  
 “ earth, the whole of which appeared like that brought from Her-  
 “ culaneum, quite black as if it had been burnt. A great part of  
 “ it







See also page 100

*Butley Priory, Suffolk.*

*Pub. 15. April 1865, by J. Hooper.*

“ it resembled a coarse powder ; but the granulated form of the  
“ other plainly showed what it had originally been.

“ In the same place, and at the same time, was found a cochleare,  
“ or Roman spoon ; it was of silver, and had a long handle very  
“ sharp at the point, that being used to pick fish out of the shell.”

Rings, keys, buckles, fibulæ, and other instruments, are frequently found hereabouts, as also a number of coins, silver and copper ; but these are mostly of the lower empire. A body of cavalry, according to the Notitia, called the Stablesden horse, garrisoned this fortress. Their commanding officer was styled Gariennonensis. Robert de Burgh had anciently this castle and manor, and after him Gilbert de Wischam. It being surrendered to Henry III. he on April 20th, in the 20th year of his reign, gave it to the priory of Bromholme in Norfolk, where it remained till the dissolution ; it was afterwards in the crown, and queen Elizabeth granted it to William Roberts, from whom it devolved to Joshua Smith, esq.

A small distance north of it, are the remains of a monastery, built by Furseus, a Scotchman, in the time of king Sigebert, about the year 636, as is mentioned by Speed ; which probably dwindled away in a few years, as we meet with little or nothing of it afterwards. — This view, which represents the south-east aspect, was drawn anno 1775.

#### BUTLEY PRIORY.

THIS priory is situated in the south-east part of the county, in the hundred of Plomesgate, about four miles west from the sea, and two north-west of Orford, from which it is separated by a creek. It was a priory of black canons of St. Augustine, founded anno 1171, by Ranulph de Glanvil, the famous lawyer, afterwards justiciary of England, who endowed it with many churches and lands. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. This Ranulph de Glanvil being displaced from his office, in a fit of discontent took on him the cross, resolving to visit the holy land ; and accordingly accompanied king Richard I. thither, and was present at the siege of Acon. Before he set out on this expedition, he divided his estate among his

three daughters, Maud, Amabile, and Helewise. To Maud, the eldest, who married William de Auberville, he gave the entire manor of Benhall, and the patronage of the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Butley; and to his other daughters the remainder of his estates.

King Hen. VII. in the 24th of his reign, granted to Robert Brommer, prior of this monastery of Butley and the convent of the same, the priory of the Virgin Mary at Snape, in this county, with all the lands and tenements at that time thereunto belonging, or which Thomas Neyland, late prior of Snape, enjoyed in right of the same; to hold in pure and perpetual alms, without account of any rents, and to be annexed to the said priory of Butley. The priory of Snape, which lies about five miles north of Butley, was originally made a cell to the abbey of St. John, at Colchester in Essex, by the appointment of William Martell the founder; but they were deprived thereof by the authority of the bull of pope Boniface the IXth, under pretence that they did not maintain here a sufficient number of religious, according to the will of the founder; wherefore it was made conventual, and absolved from its subjection to Colchester. Though this bull seems to have had but little effect, as, according to the bishop of Norwich's register, it appears that the abbot and convent of Colchester presented the priors down to the year 1491; and probably the canons of Butley found that this cell brought them more trouble than profit, for in the year 1509 they quitted all claim and title to the same.

The revenues of this priory became very large. At the dissolution their annual income was estimated at 318*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* ob. q.; and its site was granted, 32 Hen. VIII. to Thomas duke of Norfolk, and 36th Hen. VIII. to William Forth, in whose family it long continued. It was afterwards the property of Mr. Clyat, and lately of Mr. Wright. In the year 1737, George Wright, esq. fitted up the gatehouse, and converted it into a handsome mansion, which has since been inhabited as a shooting-seat by general Frampton, the lords Peterborough and Donnegal, and Archibald Hamilton, esq. George Wright, esq. dying, left it to his widow, from whom

it descended to John Cloyt, a watchman in London, heir at law to Mr. Wright; and was by him sold to the present proprietor, Mr. Strahan, printer to his majesty.

In the church of this priory was interred the body of Michael de la Pole, the third lord Winfield, and earl of Suffolk, who was slain at the battle of Agincourt, with Edward Plantagenet, duke of York. This priory was both large and magnificent: its walls and ruins occupy near twelve acres of ground. South of the gateway are the remains of several buildings, particularly those of an old chapel, in a wall of which, it is said, a chest of money was some time ago discovered, arched into the wall; the remains of the arch are visible. The gatehouse, which is here shown, was an elegant structure. Its whole front is embellished with coats of arms, finely cut in stone; and between the interstices of the free-stone are placed square black flints, which, by the contrast of their colour, give it a beautiful and rich appearance.

In Browne Willis's History of Abbies is the following list of priors of this house, from Dr. Tanner's collections:

Gilbert was first prior: he occurs ann. 1172, and 1194.

William, anno 1195, and 1229.

Richard de Jakesley was confirmed prior, by the bishop of Norwich, 16 cal. Oct. 1303, as was

Nicholas de Wittlesham, the 7th of the id. of December, 1307; and

Richard de Hoxne, 16 cal. August, 1309; and

William de Geyton, the 9th of the cal. of March, 1311; and

Alexander de Stratford, the 5th of Sept. 1332. After him

Matthew de Pakenham occurs prior, anno 1338.

Alexander de Drinkeston was confirmed prior in Sept. 1351. His successor, as I judge, was

John Baxter, who, surrendering anno 1374, had for his successor

William Halesworth, confirmed prior Jan. 31st, 1374; as was

William de Randworth, 31st March, 1410; to whom succeeded

William de Pooley, 20th Aug. 1444, and



Thomas de Framlingham, June 21, 1483; he occurs anno 1501; and was, no doubt, succeeded by

Edmund Litchfield, suffragan to the bishop of Norwich, by the title of Calcedon, about the year 1505. The next prior was

Robert Bromner, who, hanging himself at Ipswich, May 25th, 1509, was succeeded by

Augustine Rivers, confirmed the 7th of December following. He died Sept. 24th, 1528, and was buried in St. Anne's chapel, in the church of this monastery, and succeeded by

Thomas Manning, alias Sudburn, S. T. P. nominated to this office by cardinal Wolsey, Feb. 8th, 1528-9, by compromise. He was afterwards suffragan bishop of Ipswich; and being the last prior, surrendered his convent, with eight monks, March 7th, 1539. Soon after which, he likewise became the last warden of Melingham college, anno 1553. Here remained in charge, 4*l.* in fees, and 8*l.* in annuities.—This view, which represents the north aspect of the gateway, was drawn anno 1775.

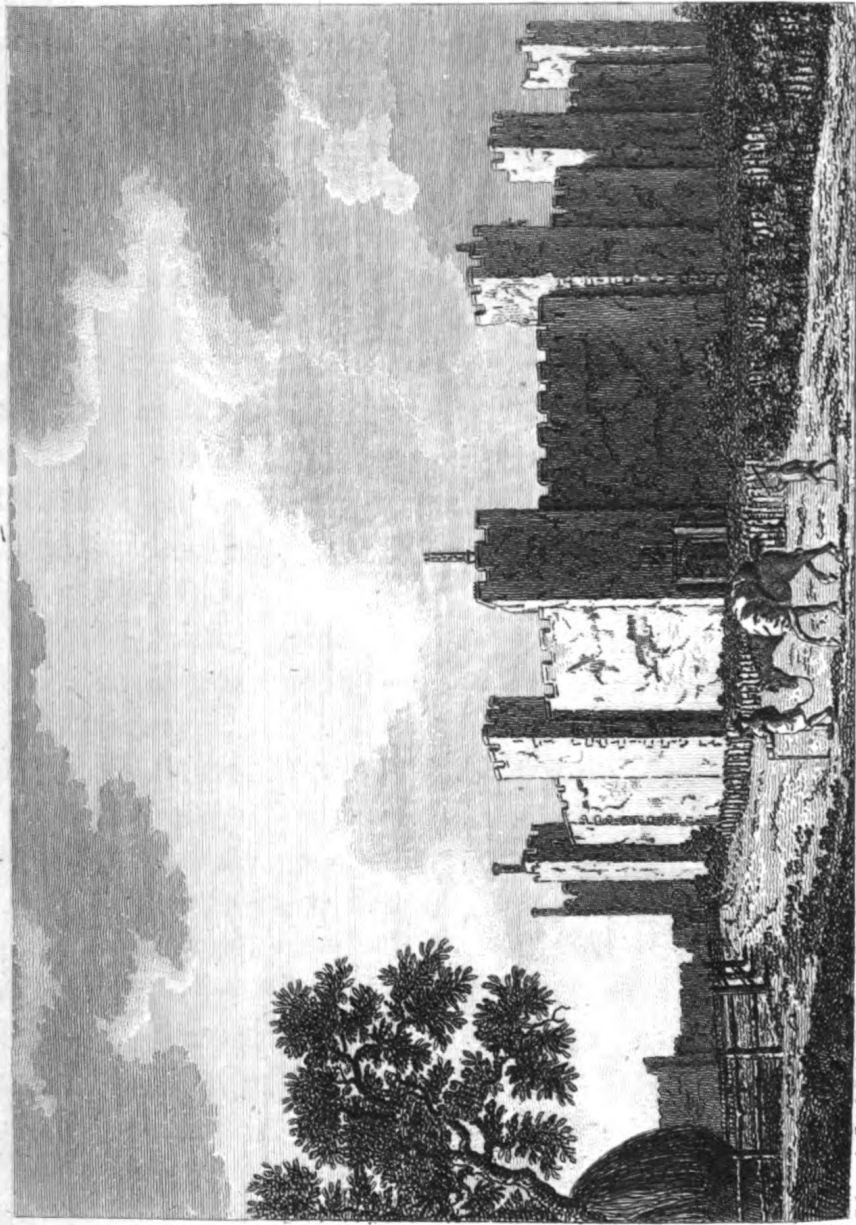
#### FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

**T**HIS castle stands in the hundred of Loes, and is situate on a clay hill, north of the town, having on the west side a mere or marsh, formerly a lake. It is a very ancient structure, and is said to have been erected in the time of the Saxons; but history does not record the name of the builder. Kirby, in his *Suffolk Traveller*, conjectures it to have been constructed by Redwald, the most powerful king of the East Angles, who kept his court at Rendlesham, in this hundred.

It was one of the seats of St. Edmund, the king and martyr, who fled hither from Dunwich, when pursued by the Danes. Hither, likewise, they followed him, and laid siege to the castle; when he, being hard pressed, and having no hope of succour, endeavoured to escape; but being overtaken in his flight, was beheaded at Hoxne: from whence, long after, his corpse was removed, and interred at Bury, therefore called St. Edmund's Bury: the castle being taken, remained, as it is said, fifty years in the possession of the Danes.

William





L. Hall Sc.

*Framlingham Castle, Suffolk. Eng.*

*Pub. 20 April 1785 by J. Hooper.*



William the Conqueror, his son Rufus, or, according to others, Hen. I. gave this castle to Roger Bigod; by whose son Hugh it was either rebuilt or much repaired, having been dismantled in the year 1176, by order of king Hen. II. This Hugh Bigod was created earl of Norfolk by king Stephen, as a reward for having testified upon oath, before the archbishop of Canterbury, and others, that Hen. I. had, on his death-bed, nominated Stephen for his successor to the crown of England, in preference to his daughter Maud.

In the possession of the Bigods it continued till the 25th of Edw. I. when that family being extinct, it reverted to the crown, and was by that king given to his second son, Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk and marshal of England, who repaired it, as appeared by his arms set up in divers parts of the building. On his decease, it came to his two daughters, Margaret and Alice; the latter married Edward de Montacute, who, upon the division of the estate, had, in his part, this castle and the demesnes thereof. He left it to his daughter Joan, who marrying William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, carried it into that family; from whence it came to the Mowbrays, dukes of Norfolk, who some time resided here. From the Mowbrays it descended to the Howards, earls and afterwards dukes of Norfolk. After them it was granted to the De Veres, earls of Oxford; from whence it returned to the Howards; and was, by Theophilus, earl of Suffolk, sold, together with the manor and demesnes, to sir Robert Hitcham, knight, attorney-general in the reign of king Charles I. who, by his will, dated in August 1636, devised the castle, manor, and lordship of Framlingham, together with the manor of Saxted, being then of the yearly value of £1000, to the master and fellows of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge; £100 per ann. to be expended for the benefit of the college, and the remainder to be appropriated to charitable uses, for the emolument of the poor of the parishes of Framlingham and Debenham, in this county, and those of Coggeshall in Essex.

The account of the various possessors is differently stated by Dr. Samson, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; who, in the year 1663,

wrote the history of this castle, printed in the last edition of Leland's Collectanea. He gives as follows :

I. Roger de Bigod, and his posterity.

II. Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, second son to king Edw. I.

III. John, lord Segrave, who was the first husband of Margaret, the daughter and sole heiress of Thomas de Brotherton, and to her brother Edward, who died sine prole ; she was afterwards married to sir William Manny, knight.

IV. Thomas, lord Mowbray, son of John, lord Mowbray, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to Margaret, duchess of Norfolk, and John, lord Segrave, her husband. It continued in their family divers generations.

V. Sir John Howard, knight, son of sir Robert Howard, knight, and of Margaret, his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk.

VI. Thomas, lord Howard, the first son of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, by Margaret his second wife, daughter and only heir of Thomas, lord Audley, of Walden, and afterwards created earl of Suffolk, whose heirs afterwards sold it to sir Robert Hitcham.

This castle was a large, strong, and handsome building, fortified with a double ditch ; its walls, which are 44 feet in height, and 8 in thickness, inclose within their circuit an area of 1 acre, 1 rood, and 11 perches ; and are flanked by 13 square towers, which rise above them 14 feet : two of these were watch-towers, and are called by Dr. Samson, barbicans ; who says they were, by the common people, corruptly called burganys.

This author, describing the castle, says, “ It was inwardly furnished with buildings very commodious and necessary, able to receive and entertain many ; in the first court was a deep well of excellent workmanship, composed with carved pillars, which supported a leaden roof, and, though out of repair, was in being anno 1651. In the same court also was a neat chapel, now wholly demolished, anno 1657, and transported into the highways.

“ There





Godfrey, sc.

Framlingham Castle, Suffolk. Pl. 2.

1840. April. 1846. by S. Hooper.



“ There were in the building divers arms, some in stone, some  
 “ in wood, to be seen anno 1651; as of Bigod, Brotherton, Segrave,  
 “ and Mowbray; and under a window, largely carved and painted,  
 “ were, quarterly, the arms of St. Edward, king and confessor;  
 “ and those of Brotherton, under a chapeau turned up ermine, sup-  
 “ ported by two white lions; for the bearing whereof, Thomas,  
 “ earl of Surry, the son of Thomas, second duke of Norfolk of  
 “ that name, lost his head in the 38th year of Hen. VIII. Also  
 “ on the hall-gate, fairly cut in stone, were the arms of Brotherton  
 “ impaling Bouchier, quartered with Lovayne, supported by a  
 “ lion and an eagle. There were likewise an old door, a great  
 “ iron ring, garnished with Ms, with ducal coronets thereon.

“ On the west side of the castle spreadeth a large lake, which is  
 “ reported to have been once navigable, and to have filled the  
 “ double ditch of the castle; but it is now much less than it  
 “ formerly was; being every day filled up with earth and sand,  
 “ washed into it by heavy rains. People now call it the Mere. It  
 “ is said that from hence cometh the river Ore, which emptieth it-  
 “ self (having taken in divers other waters) into the sea, at Orford.

“ This castle had a drawbridge, and a portcullis over the gate,  
 “ which was the strongest tower; and beyond the bridge without,  
 “ was a half-moon of stone, about a man’s height, standing in 1657.  
 “ There was on the east side a postern, with an iron gate, leading  
 “ over a private bridge into the park, wherein the castle standeth,  
 “ which was not long since thick beset with trees, as the stumps  
 “ yet show.”

This drawing, which represents the outside of the castle, was made in the year 1769.

#### FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

**T**HIS view shows the inside of the castle, the ruins of several of the dwelling-houses, with others lately erected on their foundations. The large house, nearest the left hand of the spectator, in all likeli-

hood was in being when the castle was entire ; as, both by the bricks and style of building, it appears to have been constructed about the time of Hen. VIII. or queen Elizabeth.

The chimnies, many of which are still standing in the towers, are worthy of observation, being curiously wrought into various figures with ground or rubbed bricks: indeed the artificers of those days gave many extraordinary instances how perfectly these materials might be worked into the different mouldings and ornaments of architecture.

In the year 1173, queen Elinor, out of revenge (as it is supposed) for the matrimonial infidelities of her husband, Hen. II. incited his son Henry, an ambitious and ungrateful youth, to raise a rebellion against his father in Normandy. He was assisted by the kings of France and Scotland, and joined by many of the barons, among whom was Robert earl of Leicester, who crossing the sea, with a body of French, and three (some say ten) thousand Flemings, landed at Walton, in this county, and was received by Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, into his castle of Framlingham. From hence they made frequent excursions, to the great annoyance of the neighbourhood, which they repeatedly laid under heavy contributions, robbing and despoiling all passengers, burning villages and castles, and committing divers other enormities; insomuch that Hugh Lucy, the chief justice of England, assisted by Humphrey de Bohun, attacked and defeated them in a pitched battle, fought at a place called St. Martin's, at Fornham, near Bury St. Edmond's. In this engagement the earl of Leicester and his wife, a lady of a masculine spirit and deportment, were taken prisoners, together with many of the French; but the Flemings were, to a man, all either slain or drowned. Their bodies were afterwards buried in and about that village.

Henry having reduced his son to obedience, soon after returned to England; when he besieged, took, and dismantled this castle. Its owner, Hugh Bigod, obtained his pardon, on paying to the king four thousand marks; but the earl of Leicester did not escape so easily, for he was conveyed prisoner to Roan in Normandy, where  
he

he was closely confined ; his castle at Leicester was demolished, the town burned, its walls razed, and the inhabitants dispersed into other places.

Among the Harleian manuscripts, a book marked No. 1433, containing the grants of the 1st and 2d of Richard III. is a letter stating that certain sums of money were due to king Edward IV. for the wardship of Thomas Plaistere, who held by knights service, of Ann, daughter and heir of John, late duke of Norfolk, which money that king had ordeyned to be employed in and upon the reparation of the castell of Framlingham ; wherefore he (king Richard) willing that his late brother's appointment should be fulfilled, directs the said money to be forthwith paid to the duke of Norfolk.—To whom this letter was directed, does not appear.

Hither, in the year 1553, queen Mary retired, on notice being sent her, by the earl of Arundel, of the death of her brother, Edw. VI. and of the patent for the succession of the lady Jane. She chose this place, not only as being near the sea, whereby she might easily escape to Flanders ; but also because the great slaughter of Ket's followers, by the duke of Northumberland, in the late reign, made him, and consequently his party, extremely odious in the neighbourhood. The event justified her choice ; for she was joined by almost all the inhabitants of this and the adjacent counties, who encamped near the castle, to the number of 13,000 men. From hence she soon after set out for London, to take possession of the crown, relinquished by her unfortunate competitor. She was met on her way by the lady Elizabeth, at the head of a thousand horse, which that princess had raised for her service.

In the year 1653, an act of parliament passed, settling and confirming the manors of Framlingham and Saxted, in the county of Suffolk, with the lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging, devised by sir Robert Hitcham, knight, late serjeant at law, to certain charitable uses.

This drawing was made in the year 1769.

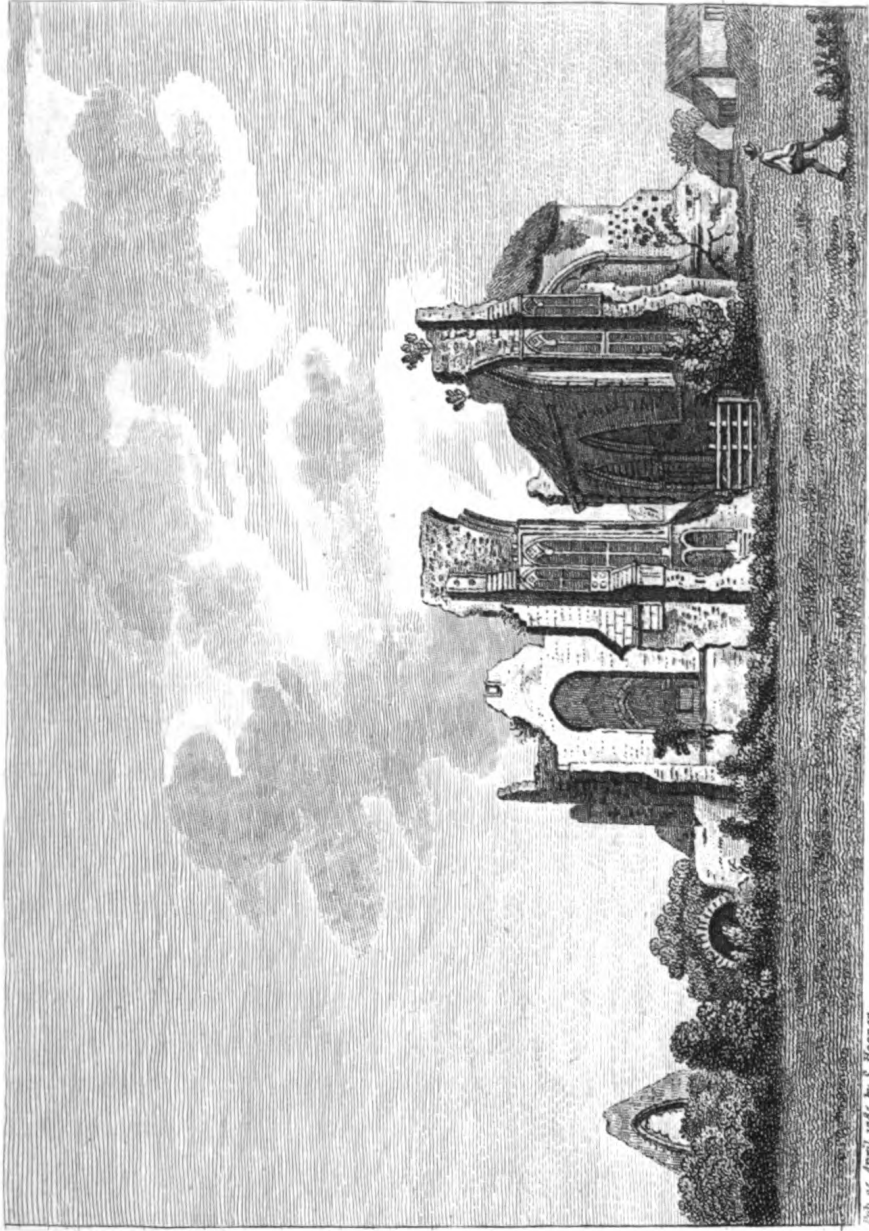
## LEYSTONE ABBEY.

THIS abbey, which was of the præmonstratensian order, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, was built and endowed about the year 1182, by Ranulph de Glanvill, who gave them the manor of Leystone, which had been bestowed upon him by Henry II. and also certain churches, which he had before given to the canons of the priory of Butley, whereof he was also founder; which they resigned in favour of the abbot and convent of this monastery.

The first house was placed a mile nearer to the sea; but that situation being found both unwholesome and inconvenient, Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, about the year 1363, built the abbey, whose ruins are here shown. It was unfortunately consumed by fire before the year 1389; but being rebuilt, continued in a flourishing condition till the general dissolution, at which time there were here fifteen monks. Their annual revenues were then estimated at the clear sum of 181*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* and the site, with the greatest part of the manors, rectories and lands belonging to them, were granted 28th Hen. VIII. to Charles duke of Suffolk, in whose family the patronage of this house had been for several generations.

It afterwards became the property of Daniel Harvey, esq. in right of his wife; and next, with the manor of Leystone, was vested in the honourable Elizabeth, relict of Kelland Courtney, esq. who was daughter of the viscountess Hinchinbroke, and granddaughter of the right honourable lady Ann Harvey. It at present belongs to sir Joshua Van Neck, of Putney, in the county of Surry, bart.

The former house was not totally abandoned, some monks, according to Tanner, continuing in it till the general dissolution; and legacies (he says in a note) were left to our Lady of the old abbey, in wills in the archdeacon of Suffolk's office, as late as A. D. 1511 and 1516. And under A. D. 1331, there is the following passage in Chronicon Butley MS. f. 58: "John Grene relinquishing his abbacy by choice, was consecrated an anchorite at the chapel of St. Mary, in the old monastery near the sea."



W. Spottiswoode & Co. Lith.

Leystone Abbey, Suffolk.

Pub. 45. April 1765, by J. Hooper.



*[Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]*



The abbot obtained a charter for a market and fair here, 6th Edw. II. A.D. 1312; but both have long since been disused.

These canons enjoyed divers privileges; among them were these granted by pope Lucius: they were not obliged to pay tithes of their proper goods and chattels, and might celebrate divine worship privately in the time of a general interdiction; with absolute freedom in the election of their abbot, and liberty of burying any person not under a sentence of excommunication, who should desire to be interred in their monastery, saving the rights of the churches from whence the bodies came. Rich. II. also, in the 12th year of his reign, confirmed to the abbot and canons of this house, all their estates, and the free election of their abbot; and, moreover, granted to them, that in the time of a vacancy, neither he, nor his heirs, nor any of his officers, should seize upon their temporalties, nor intermeddle with them; nor should this house be ever compelled to grant any corrody or pension to any person whatsoever.

The following list of the abbots is given by Browne Willis:

Names of the abbots from Dr. Tanner's collections:

Philip occurs abbot, an. 1216, in the last year of king John, about 32 years after the foundation; as does

Matthew, an. 1250, 35th Hen. III. After him I met with John de Glemham, whose election was confirmed 12 cal. Jan. 1301. His successor, as I guess, was

Robert. He occurs an. 1312, 6th Edw. II. as does

John, an. 1390. After whom I met with

Thomas de Huntingfield, who was elected to this office in Nov. 1409. I presume he was alive an. 1428; because I met with one Thomas, abbot, in that year; as I do with one Clement, an. 1438 and again 1540. After him,

John occurs abbot, an. 1456 and 1463; as does

Richard Dunmow, an. 1475 and 1483; and then

Thomas Dogget, an. 1488. He died before the 9th of July 1506, in Hen. VII.'s time; in whose reign were 18 religious, besides the abbot, belonging to this house: his successor, as I guess, was  
John

John Green, who resigned the 21st of May 1538, and turned hermit; whereby room was made for

George Charlton, the last abbot, whom I find possessed of this office, an. 1533, as also at the dissolution, when he had a pension of 20*l.* per ann. assigned him, which he enjoyed an. 1553, when there remained also in charge 2*l.* in annuities.

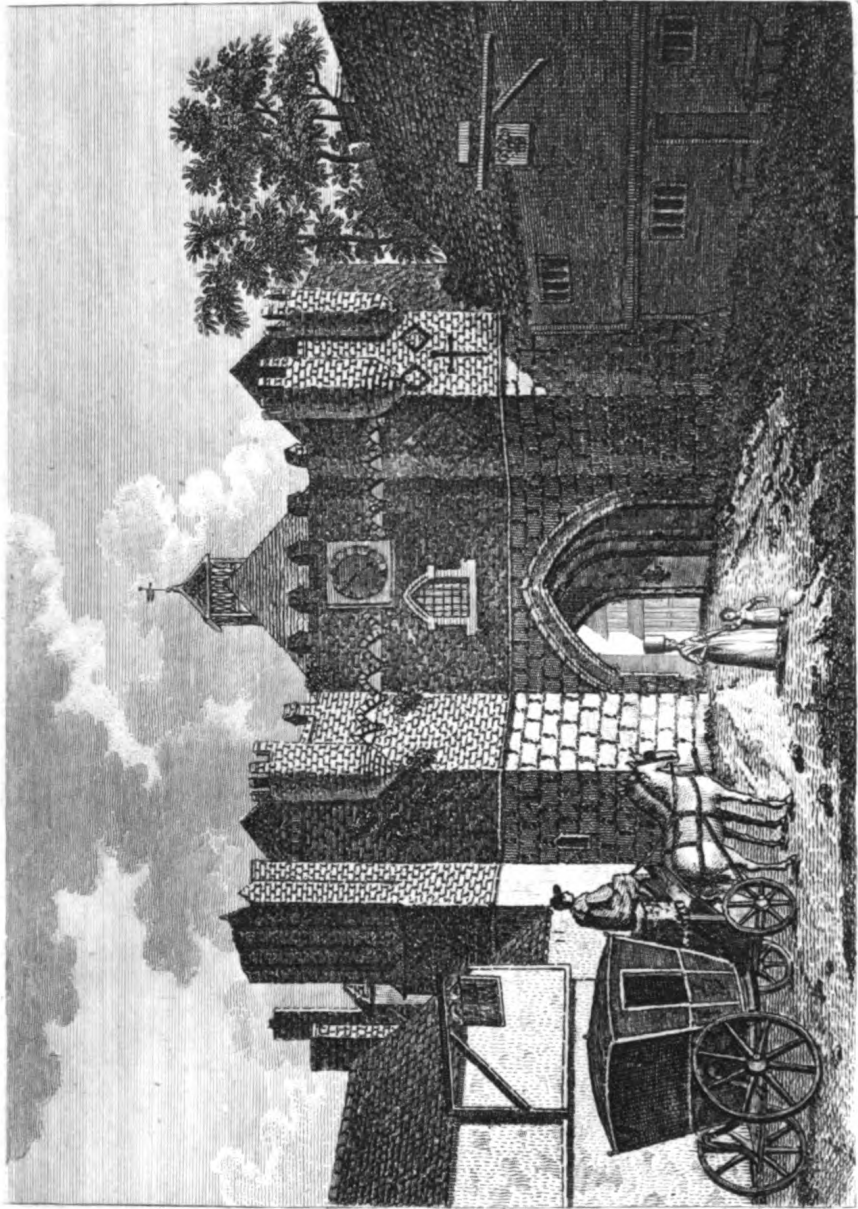
Great part of the church, several subterraneous chapels, and divers offices of the monastery, now serving for barns and granaries, are still remaining. The church was in length about 56 yards, the breadth of the middle aisle 7 yards. It appears to have been a handsome building, decorated, according to the fashion of the country, with ornaments formed by an intermixture of black squared flints and free-stone. In the walls of the church, and other buildings, are many bricks of a different form from those used at present, being much thinner in proportion to their length and breadth. Near the west end is a small tower entirely of brick, seemingly built about the time of Hen. VII. some ornaments of which appear to have been formed in moulds. Here too, as well as in most ruined abbies, is shown a subterraneous passage. This is said to communicate with Framlingham castle.

The walls of the ancient chapel of the first monastery, near the sea, are still standing.

This view, which shows the east aspect, was drawn anno 1775.

#### ST. MATTHEW'S, OR THE WEST GATE, IPSWICH,

Is one of the four gates which formerly stood in that town: at present there are not the least remains of more than three. This gate gives its name to the lete, or ward wherein it stands, which from it is called the West gate lete: it was probably denominated St. Matthew's gate, from its being situated in the parish dedicated to that evangelist. On the same spot formerly stood an older gate, which falling to ruin, this present building was erected, and made a gaol, in the time of king Hen. VI. at the voluntary expense of John de Caldwell, bailiff and portman. The lower part, to the height



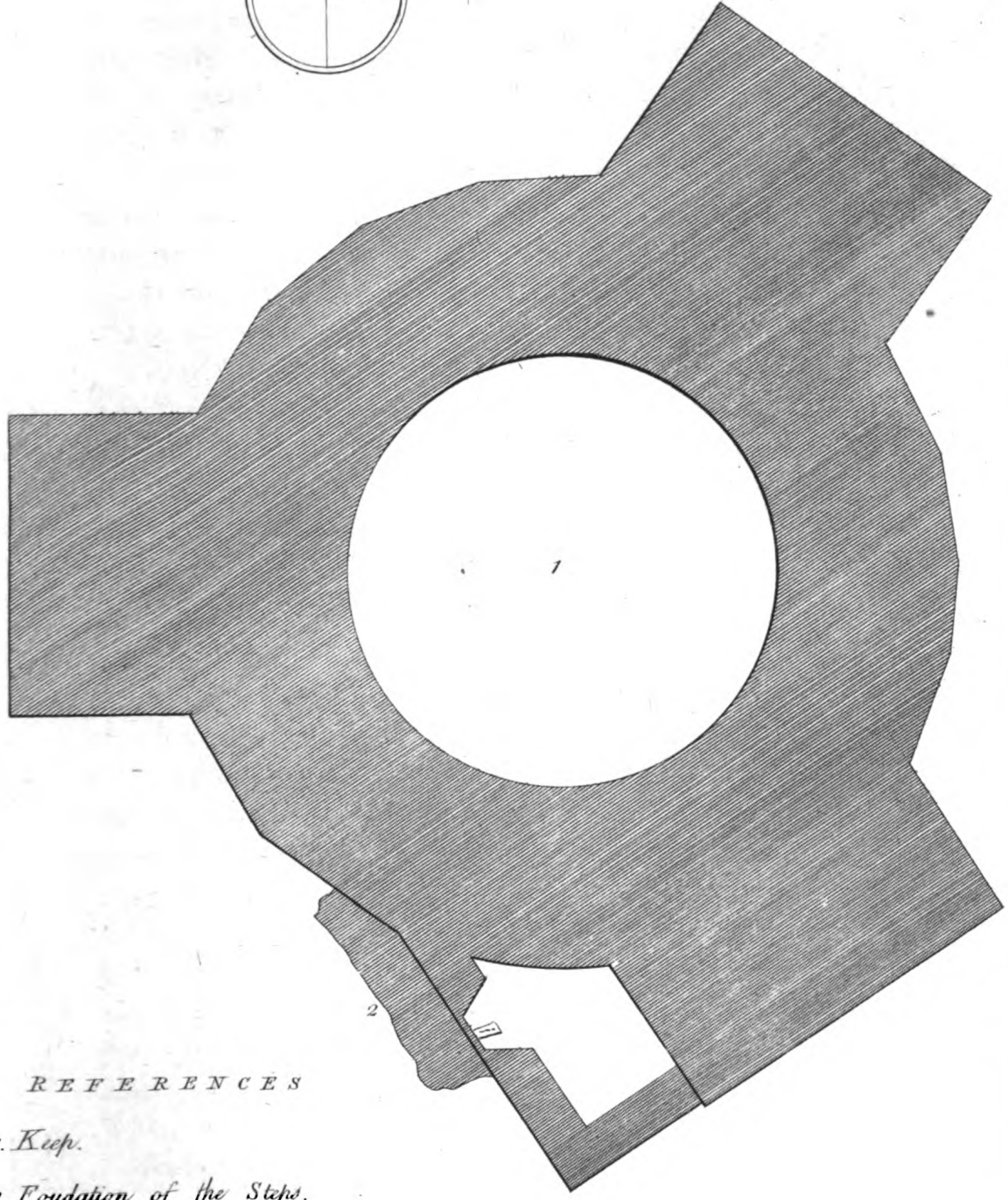
R. B. Goussier sculp.

St. Matthew's Gate, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Engraved by J. H. Stoop.

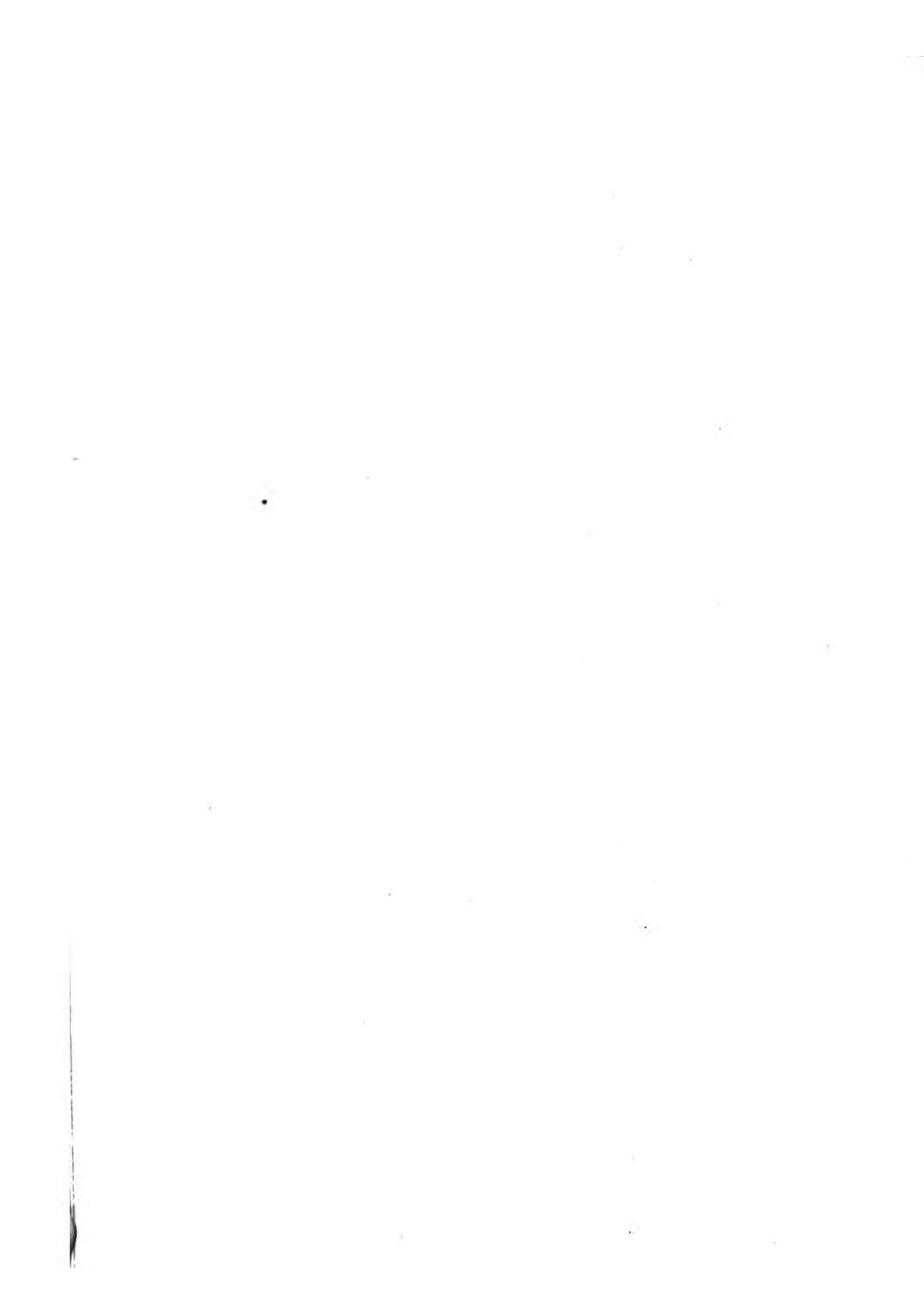


*Orford Castle.*



*REFERENCES*

- 1. Keep.*
- 2. Foudation of the Steps.*
- 3. Circular Wall.*





height of about fifteen feet, is of stone ; but, according to the present barbarous custom, covered with plaster. The upper part is of brick, and must be amongst the earliest buildings with those materials, it being generally allowed that bricks, in their present form, were not used in England till about the time of king Hen. VII. and then only for chimneys, palaces, or religious houses.

Adjoining to this gate, are to be seen some remains of the rampart, built in the fifth year of the reign of king John, to replace the ancient wall, thrown down by the Danes, in the year one thousand, being the second time of their ravaging this town within the space of ten years.

Near this place formerly stood St. Mary's chapel, commonly called the chapel of our Lady of Grace, famous for an image of the Virgin, much resorted to by pilgrims. It is mentioned in the third part of the homily against peril of idolatry, under the title of our Lady of Ipswich, together with our Lady of Walsingham, and our Lady of Wilsdone.—This drawing was made anno 1769.

#### ORFORD CASTLE.

ORFORD castle stands a small distance west of the town. Neither the builder, nor the time of its construction, are positively ascertained; but that it is of Norman origin, seems evident from its being coined, and in some places cased, with Caen stone. It was probably built about the time of the conquest; and, according to a marvellous story, mentioned by Camden, from Ralph de Coggeshall, was in being in the reign of Hen. I. at which time Bartholomew de Glanvil was constable thereof. Stowe, from the same authority, and naming the same constable, gives this prodigy, in the 33d of Hen. II.; and it is by other writers placed almost an hundred years later, namely, in the sixth year of king John. These relate it as follows :

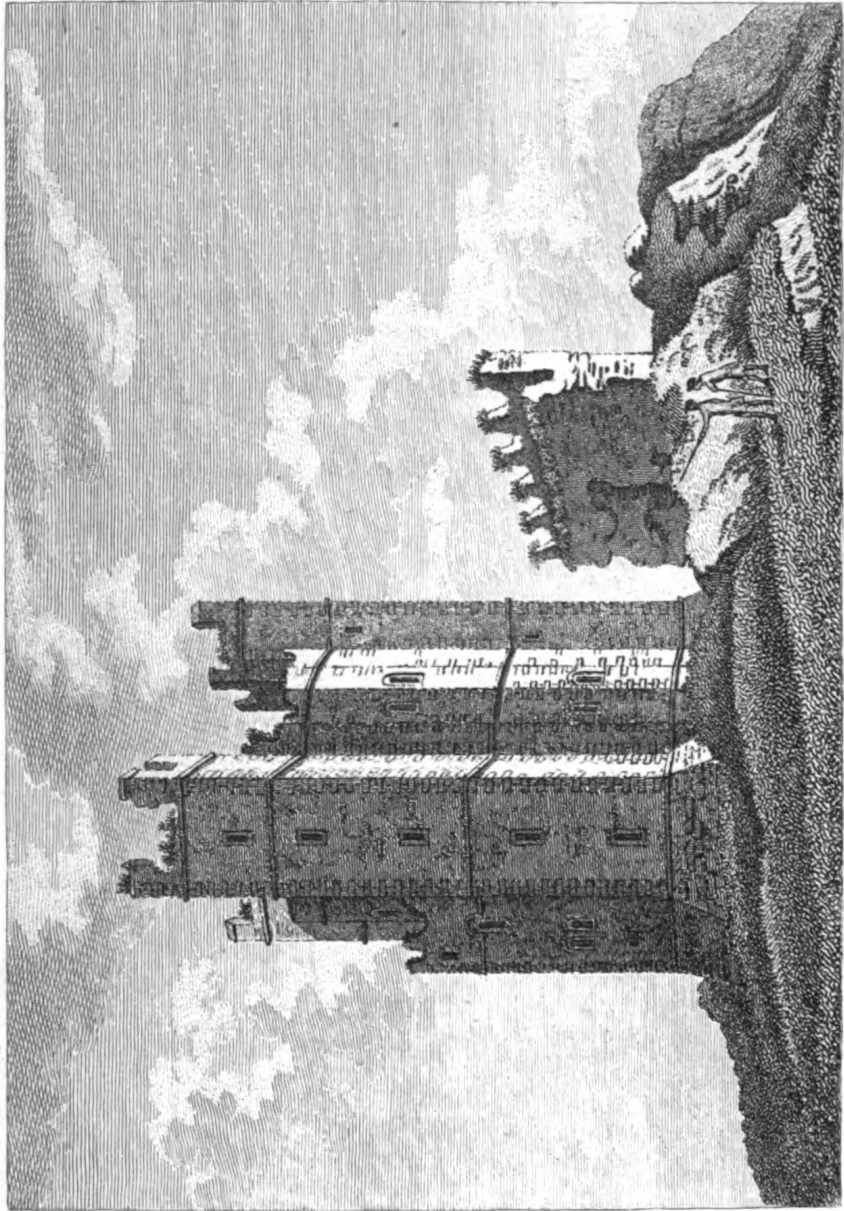
In the sixth year of John's reign, some fishermen of Orford, in Suffolk, took a sea-monster in their nets, resembling a man in shape and limbs. He was given to the governor of Orford castle, who

kept him several days; he was hairy in those parts of the body where hair grows, except the crown of his head, which was bald; his beard was long and rugged; he ate fish and flesh, raw or boiled; the raw he pressed in his hands before he ate it; he would not or could not speak, though, to force him to it, the governor's servants tied him up by the heels and cruelly tormented him. He lay down on his couch at sun-set, and rose at sun-rising. The fishermen carried him one day to the sea, and let him go; having first spread three rows of strong nets to secure him; but he, diving under them all, appeared beyond them, and seemed, by his often rising and diving, to deride the fishermen; who, giving him over for lost, returned home, but the monster soon after followed them. He continued with them some time; but being weary of living ashore, watched an opportunity and stole away to sea.

The spot whereon the castle stands, was, it is said, formerly the centre of the town. This tradition has the appearance of being founded on truth, from the great quantity of old bricks, stones, and other remains of buildings, constantly turned up by the plough in the fields west and south of that edifice; besides, several of them retain the name of street annexed to their denomination of field: such as the West-street-field, and the like; all alluding to streets formerly there situated; and it is farther confirmed by the charter of the corporation, and other authentic records. Certainly Orford was once a large and considerable trading town; till the sea throwing up a dangerous bar at the harbour's mouth, it fell to decay, and is now dwindled to a small and poor village, but still continues to send members to parliament. It is a corporation and manor, although no parish; its church being only a chapel of ease to Sudborne. The style of the manor court is, "Sudborne cum capella de Orford."

Of the castle, there remains at present only the keep; its shape, a polygon of 18 sides, described within a circle, whose radius is 27 feet. This polygon is flanked by three square towers, placed at equal distances on the west, north-east, and south-east sides; each tower measuring in front, nearly 22, and projecting from the main building

ing



Godfrey sc.

Orford Castle, Suffolk.

Pub. 3. May 1866, by J. Cooper.



ing 12 feet. They are embattled, and overlook the polygon, whose height is 90 feet; and the thickness of its walls at bottom 20: at the lower part they are solid, but above are interspersed with galleries and small apartments. Round this building ran two circular ditches, one 15, the other about 38 feet distant from its walls; their depth measures 15, and at bottom they are six feet broad. These dimensions are taken from an accurate plan, communicated by a gentleman who resides on the spot.

Between the two ditches was a circular wall, part of which, opposite the south-east tower, is still remaining: it is 40 feet in length, the same in height, and has a parapet and battlements. The entrance into the castle was through a square building, adjoining to the west side of the tower, on the south-east part of the polygon. To it a bridge was laid over the two ditches; the arches of which have been long choked up. The inside of the body of the castle contained one room on a floor; it was divided into four stories, as may be seen by the holes made in the wall for the reception of the joists. There is a spiral stair-case, which, although now somewhat ruined, may be easily ascended to within 20 feet of the top.

The main building is lighted by two, and the towers by five stages of small windows.

The inhabitants say there was a small building, which fell down about forty years ago, that joined to the keep, and was called the kettle-house; probably it was the kitchen. Its materials have been carried away.

In the year 1204, Hugh Bigod and John Fitz Robert were appointed joint governors of this and Norwich castle; and, upon their removal, anno Domini 1215, the command of both was, in the same year, given to Hubert de Burgh. In the 45th of Hen. III. the office of governor of this castle was conferred on Philip Marmion; and three years afterwards, when the barons had taken that king prisoner at the battle of Lewes, they entrusted it to Hugh le Despencer.

Sir William Dugdale says, that the descendants of Peter de Valoines, who came over with the Conqueror, made the castle of Orford the capital seat of their barony; which, probably, must have

been in the time of either Edw. I. or II. ; for the 4th of Edw. III. Robert de Ufford, who married Cecilia, the daughter and coheir of Robert de Valoines, had a grant for life of this town and castle. William de Ufford died seised of it the 5th of Rich. II. and it was part of the dowry of Isabel his wife. Upon her death, the 4th of Hen. V. Robert lord Willoughby of Eresby, whose ancestor married Cecilia, daughter of Robert de Ufford before-mentioned, had livery of the town castle. William lord Willoughby died seised of the lordship of Orford the 18th of Hen. VIII. and assigned it to his wife for life. It probably came afterwards, with the estate at Sudborne, to sir Michael Stanhope ; and descended, as that did, to the right honourable Pryce Devereux, lord viscount Hereford, of whose executors it was purchased, in the year 1754, by the right honourable the earl of Hertford, the present proprietor. It is said, that when it belonged to my lord Hereford, he once purposed to have it pulled down for the sake of the materials ; but it being a necessary sea-mark, especially for ships coming from Holland, who, by steering so as to make the castle cover or hide the church, thereby avoid a dangerous sand-bank, called the Whiting ; government interfered, and prevented his putting this design into execution.

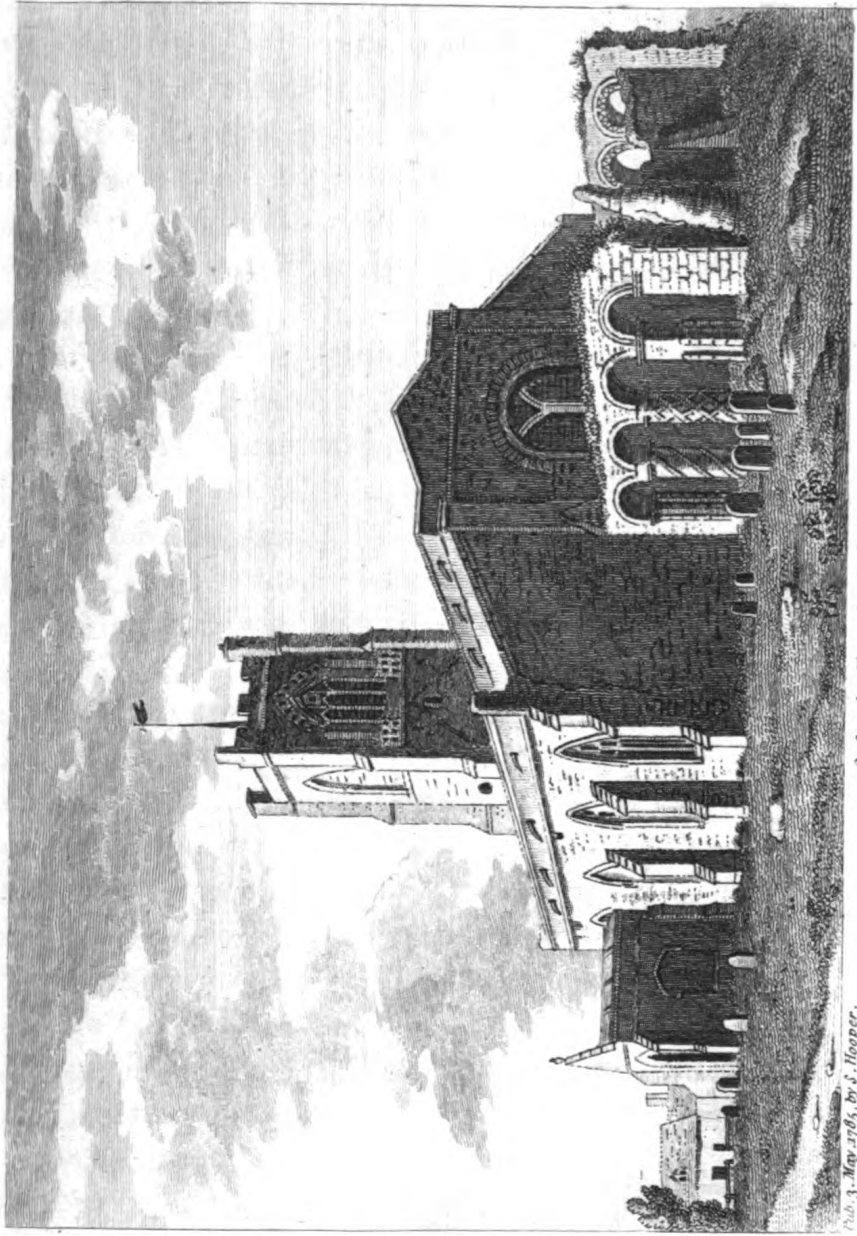
This drawing was made in the year 1769.

#### ORFORD CHAPEL.

**T**HIS was a chapel of ease to Sudborne, Orford originally being only a hamlet to that place ; it had, however, a market as early as the time of king Stephen. The manor of Sudborne and the advowson of its church, with this dependant chapel, belonged formerly to the prior and convent of Ely. The manor, as is said in the description of the castle, belongs to the earl of Hertford ; the advowson is in the crown. Sudborne is a rectory, the church dedicated to All Saints ; it is, according to Ecton, valued in the king's books at 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* : the yearly tenths are 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The chapel of Orford is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Besides this chapel, there

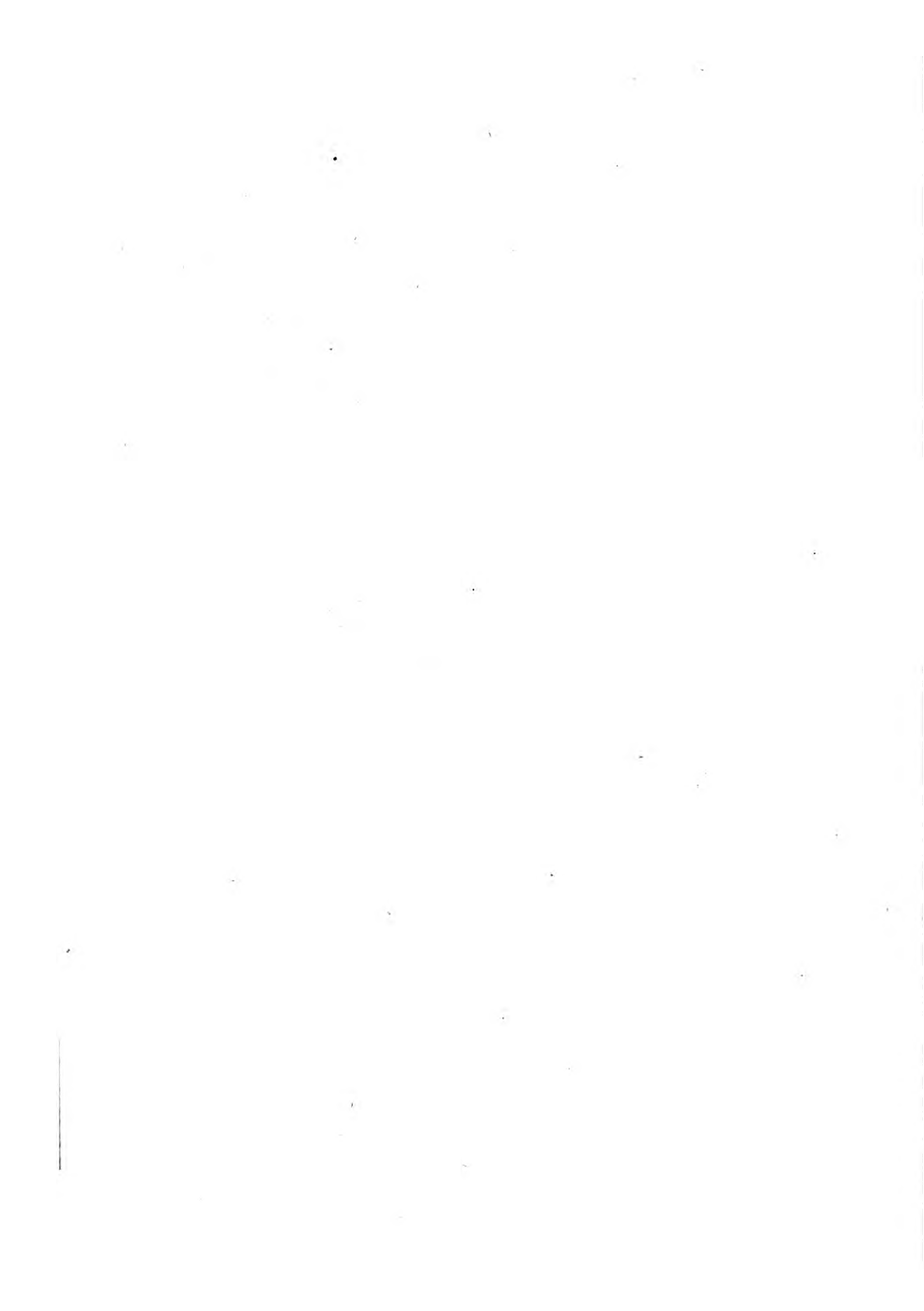
was





Pub. 3. May 1875. By S. Hooper.

Orford Chapel, Suffolk.



was once at Orford one dedicated to St. John Baptist, and another to St. Leonard.

Orford chapel, when entire, was a very large and handsome building; the outside was ornamented with flint-work, according to the custom of this county; and, from the style of its chancel, appears to be of great antiquity: but its founder and the date of its construction are both forgotten; though, probably, like most other chapels of ease, it was built at the expense of the inhabitants of Orford, assisted by the lord of the manor, and the donations of pious persons.

The inside consisted of three aisles: those of the body are still remaining; but the chancel, having fallen to ruin, has been excluded by a wall, built across the east end of the body. This chancel has a double row of thick columns supporting circular arches, their height equal to their circumference, each measuring about twelve feet. Their surfaces are ornamented in various manners; and, what is extraordinary, the opposite ones are not alike; some having a small cylindrical moulding twisting spirally round them, some are crossed lozenge fashion, being reticulated by an embossed net-work, and others, which are square, have small columns at each of their angles. The arches, in their inner sides, are decorated with the zig-zag ornament. All the carvings are sharp, and seem to have been highly finished.

The time when this beautiful chancel was suffered to fall to ruin is not exactly known; though the monument of the Rev. Mr. Mason, once rector of Sudborne, a description of which here follows, seems to show that it was in tolerable repair about the year 1621, when that gentleman was buried, and had his monument set up therein; an expense his executors would not have been at, had the chancel then been ruinous.

This monument is a mural one; it stands against the south wall, and is of marble; on it is the figure of Mr. Mason, on his knees, praying at a desk, on which a large book is laid open before him; beneath is the following inscription:

“ Here lyeth Frauncis Mason, borne in the bishoprick of  
 “ Duresme, brought up in the universitie of Oxford, batchelour  
 “ of divinity, fellow of Merton college, after rector of Orforde, in  
 “ Suffolke, where he built the parsonage house; chapleyne to  
 “ king James. The books which he writ testify his learning.  
 “ He married Elizabeth Price, daughter of Nicholas Price, vicar  
 “ of Bissain, in Oxfordshire, by whom he had thre children. She  
 “ erected this monument for him. He died in December 1621.

Prima Deo cui cura fuit sacrare labores  
 Cui studium sacris invigilare Libris  
 Ecce sub hoc tandem requievit marmor<sup>e</sup> maso  
 Expectans Dominum speq; fideq; suum.

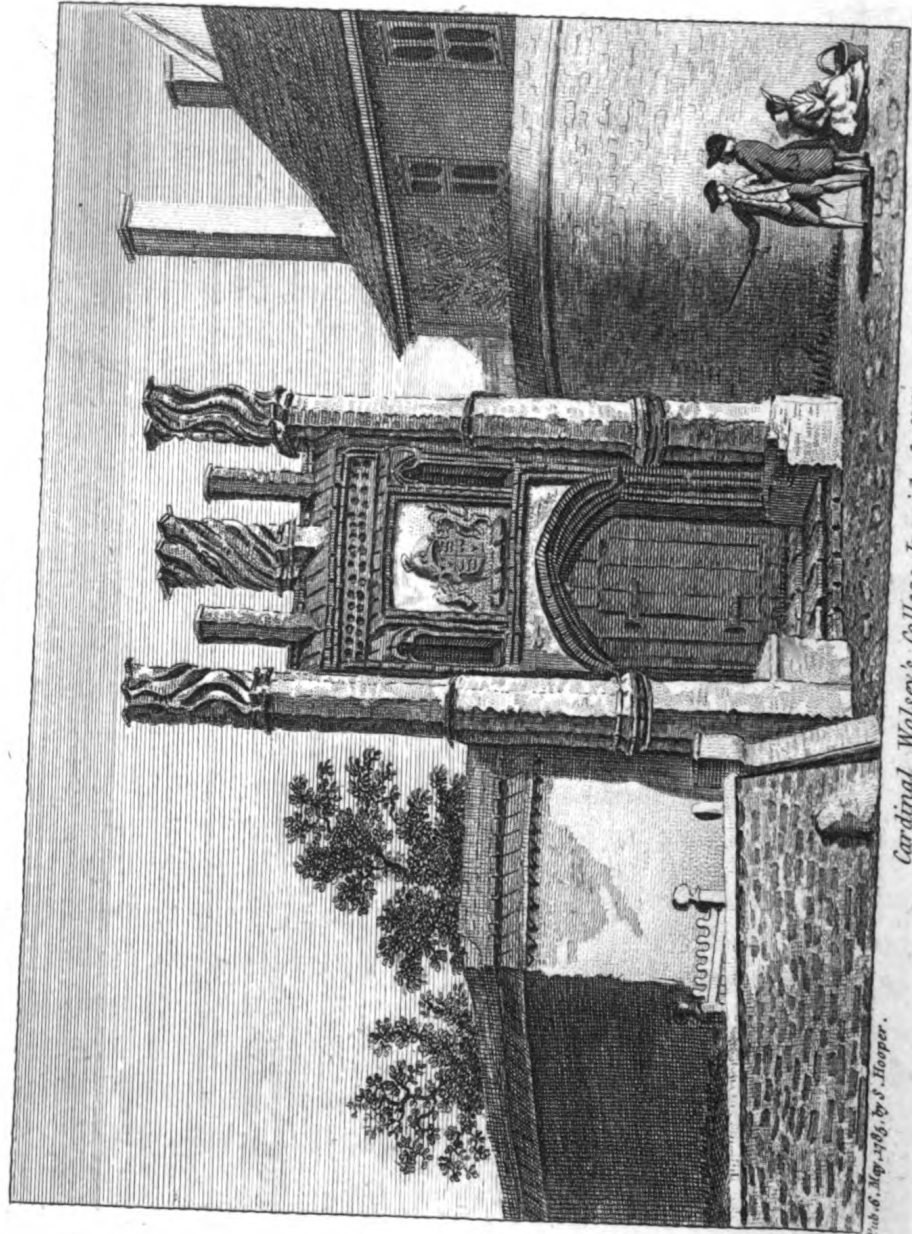
On a triangular tablet at the bottom.

“ In justice to y<sup>e</sup> memory of so great a man, who was rector  
 “ here 80 years, and above 110 years old, this monum: was re-  
 “ moved from the ruinous chancel, and repaired and set up here at  
 “ the charge of the present incumb<sup>t</sup>. Josias Alsop, B. D. anno  
 “ 1720.”

In this last inscription there are two great mistakes; one respecting the age, and the other the time that Mr. Mason held the rectory of Orford. In Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* there is an account of him; he is there said to have been born in 1566, and made rector of Orford anno 1597. Now, according to the monument, he died in the year 1621, which, on reckoning, makes his age only 55, and his incumbency 24 years: by what means these errors crept in seems unaccountable.

Besides these, there are divers other ancient funeral memorials, particularly a coffin, like stone, with a cross fleury, and several brass plates, put down about the times of Elizabeth, or king James I. The arches dividing the aisles of the body are pointed. The font is a very elegant one, and seemingly ancient. It has this inscription





Pub. by J. Hooper.

Cardinal Wolsey's College, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Drawn by G. G.



inscription round its edge, but no date: “ Orate pro Animabus  
 “ Johannis Cokerel & Katerina uxoris ejus qui istam fontem in  
 “ honore Dei fecerunt fieri.” Over the porch is a handsome  
 cross, here not visible, being only seen edgeways. The inside of  
 the arch is decorated with kings’ heads; six on the west, and five  
 only on the east side.—This view, which shows the south-east  
 aspect, was drawn anno 1775.

### CARDINAL WOLSEY’S COLLEGE, IPSWICH.

**C**ARDINAL Wolsey, willing to bestow some marks of his regard  
 on the place of his nativity, as well as desirous of erecting there a  
 lasting monument of his greatness, resolved to build and endow a  
 college and grammar-school, to serve as a nursery for his great  
 college at Oxford.

For this, being then in the meridian of his prosperity, he ob-  
 tained bulls from the pope for the suppression, and letters patent  
 from the king for the site and estate of the priory of Saints Peter  
 and Paul, a house of black canons, founded in the latter end of the  
 reign of Hen. II. or the beginning of that of Rich. I. by the  
 ancestors of Thomas Lacy and Alice his wife.

Here, in the 20th of Hen. VIII. he founded a college, dedicated  
 to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, consisting of a dean,  
 twelve secular canons, eight clerks, and eight choristers, together  
 with a grammar-school: and, for its farther endowment, he pro-  
 cured part of the possessions of the late monasteries of Snape,  
 Dodnash, Wiked, Harkesley, Tiptree, Romborough, Felixtow,  
 Bromehill, Bliburgh, and Montjoy. The first stone was laid  
 with great solemnity by the bishop of Lincoln, on which occasion  
 a grand procession was made through the town from the college  
 to the church of our Lady.

But this noble foundation was scarcely completed before the  
 disgrace of the cardinal, when this building with its site, contain-  
 ing by estimation six acres, was granted the 23d of Hen. VIII. to

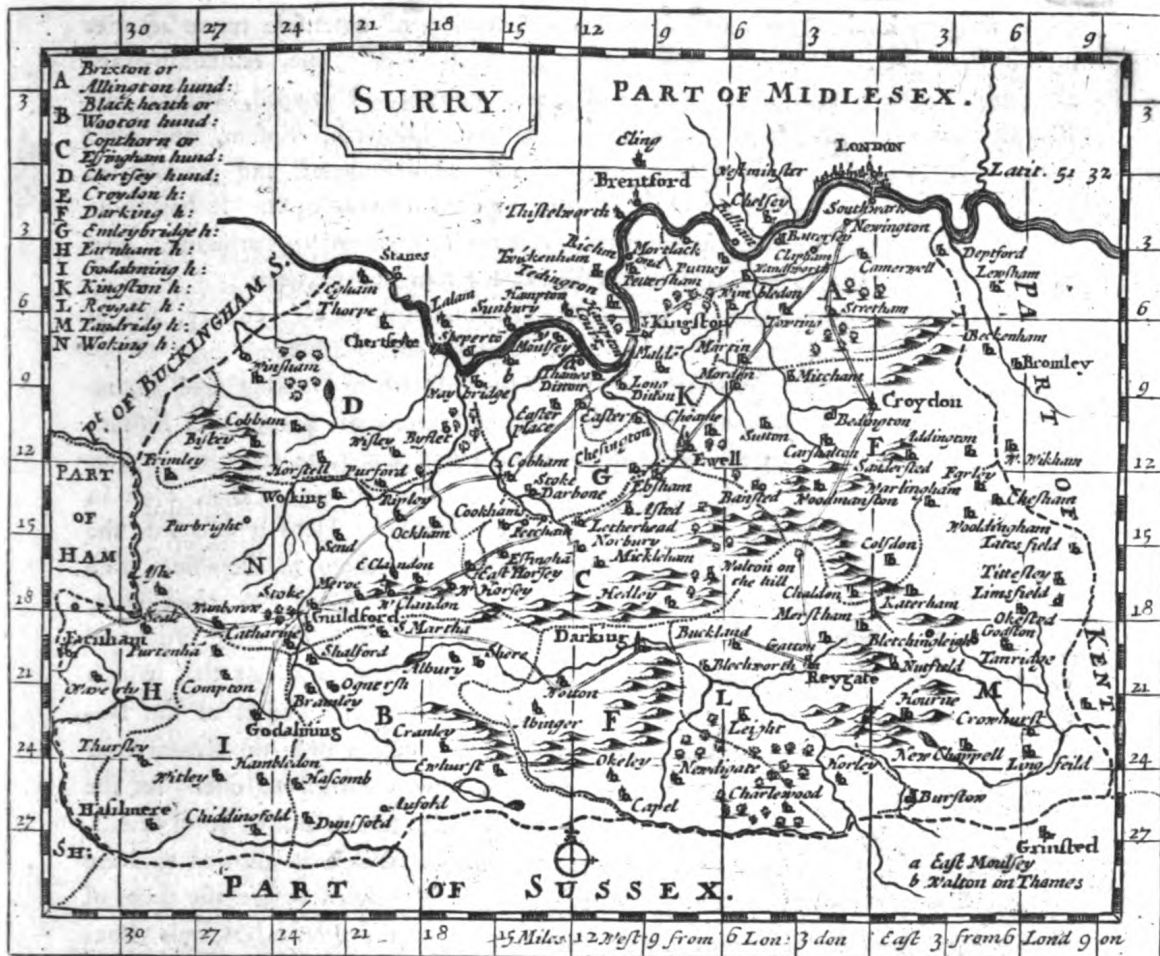
Thomas Alverde ; and in the 9th of James I. to Richard Percival and Edmund Duffield.

No part of this college is now remaining, except the gate here represented, which stands adjoining to the east side of St. Peter's churchyard ; the rest has been long demolished, even to the very foundations. Kirby says, the first stone was not long since found in two pieces, worked up in a common wall in Woulform's Lane, with a Latin inscription to this effect : " In the year of Christ " 1528, and the 20th of Hen. VIII. king of England, on the " 15th of June, laid by John bishop of Lincoln." This was John Longland, who likewise laid the first stone of Wolsey's college at Oxford.

This gate, excepting a square stone tablet on which are carved the arms of king Hen. VIII. is entirely of brick, worked into niches, wreathed pinnacles and chimnies, flowers and other decorations, according to the fashion of that time. It was in all likelihood the great or chief gate ; for as the cardinal, by setting the king's arms over a college of his own foundation, meant to flatter that monarch ; it is not therefore probable he would place them on any other than the principal entrance : if this is the case, the specimen but ill agrees with the character given of the college by the writer of Wolsey's secret history, who says it was a sumptuous building ; and indeed the cardinal himself, in an exhortatory Latin preface to Lilly's Grammar, then lately published, styles it " no ways " inelegant." This is the more remarkable, as at that period architects were extremely attentive to, and expended great sums in the construction of gatehouses, which they generally made superior in magnificence to the other parts of the edifice ; and it was particularly so in all the buildings erected by this cardinal.

At present it seems nodding to its fall, being much out of the perpendicular, and inclining considerably towards the street.

This view was taken anno 1772.



## S U R R Y

Is an inland county, that belonged to the principality of the Regni of the ancient Britons, and was included in the province of Britannia Prima of the Romans, during their government in this island. It belonged to the South Saxons during the Heptarchy, which kingdom began in 491, and ended in 685, having had 9 kings. It now belongs to the Home Circuit, is in the diocese of Winchester, and province of Canterbury. It is divided into 14 hundreds, is 34 miles long, 23 broad, and 120 in circumference, containing 735 square miles, or 592,000 square acres. It has 208,000 inhabitants, 140 parishes, 35 vicarages, 549 villages, and 11 market-towns, viz. Guildford, Kingston, Southwark, Croydon, Haslemere, Ryegate, Bletchingly, Gatton, Epsom, Chertsey, Dorking, Ewel, Farnham, Godalming, and Egham. This county is bounded on the N. by Middlesex; S. by Sussex; E. by Kent; and W. by Berks, and Hampshire. It is almost square in its form, having the rivers Thames, Wandel, Mole, Wey, and Loden; producing rich pasture, sheep, corn, hops, fruit, wood, game, fowls, river-fish, timber, abundance

## S U R R Y.

dance of every kind of garden-stuff, and a vast variety of extensive manufactories of iron, glass, &c. The most noted places are Holmwood, Dale, Ashcomb-hills, Bagshot, Boxhill, Richmond hill, park, and gardens; Norwood, White, and Banstead Downs, Blackheath, and several others; Dulwich, Epfom, and Ebi-sham wells, and several chalybeate springs. The wholesomeness and pleasantness of the air caused several of our former kings to erect palaces in it. It has more fine seats in it than any county in England. It sends 14 members to parliament, pays 18 parts of the land-tax, and supplies 800 men to the national militia.

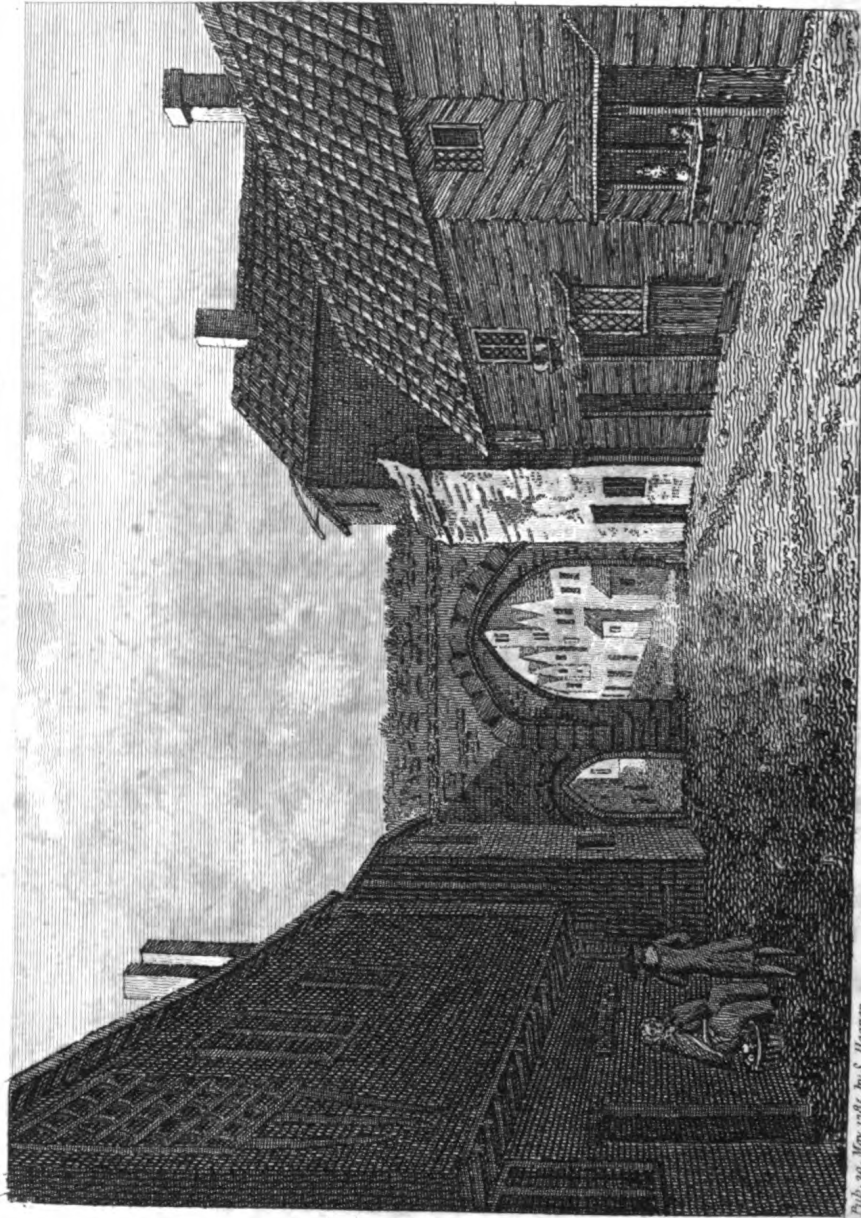
The Roman, Saxon, Danish, or British encampments in this county, are at Walton, at Woodcote, on Battley-hill, Addington, and Katheram, near Croydon; at Bensbury near Wimbledon, and several between Darking and Stane-Street. As to the Roman military ways and stations, from Arundel in Suffex, a Roman Agger has been followed, above ground and under, to Oakely, in this county; whence it leads to Darking, by Stone, or Stane-Street, so that, even in digging in Darking church-yard, remains of it were visible. Here it falls into the Ermine-street, and proceeds through Mitcham and Streatham to London. The Ermine-street enters this county between Farnham and Alton, in Hampshire, and proceeds to Guildford and Darking. There is a ridge of a hill from Guildford to Darking, which is thought to have been the Roman Way, and not that which at present is used, called the Lower Way. Darking was the Pontes of the Romans, and supposed to have taken its name from the bridges over the stream near Boxhill, where it formerly made two channels, now confined to one. As the Ermine-street came from Farnham, a vicinal way was struck out of it at Guildford, which led by Ripley to Walton-upon-Thames, which is allowed to have been a Roman camp, but not a station: having been disused before the time of Antoninus. The Roman road from Darking passes the Pontes, ascends Boxhill, and goes over the Downs the greatest part of the way between Box-hill and Banstead. After the Ryegate road hath fallen into it, there is a line running across the downs, North and South, supposed to have been some ancient boundary either of the Britons or Saxons. The road on the left, leading to Sutton, is supposed to have been the Ermine-Street.

### ANTIQUITIES worthy notice in this COUNTY.

<p>Ancient Crypt near Guildford            Bermondsey Abbey Gate            Betchworth Castle near Darking            Catharine Chapel Hill near Guildford            Comb Nevil near Kingston            Chertsey Abbey            Croydon Church            Croydon Palace            Elther Place            Farnham Castle            Guildford Castle, Crypt, &amp;c.            Horn Castle near Burstow</p>	<p>Kingston Church            Lambeth Palace            Martha's Hill near Guildford            St. Mary Overy's Church in the Borough            Mother Ludlam's Hole near Guildford            Newark Priory near Woking            Quarry Hole near Guildford            Richmond Palace on the Green            Robin Hood's Butts near Guildford            Ryegate Castle and Priory            Wavely Abbey near Farnham            Wircombe Place near Kingston</p>
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Pub. no. 10p 1785, by S. Hooper.

Bermondsey Abbey, Surrey.

Coolidge. Sc.



## S U R R Y.

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 THE ABBEY OF BERMONDSEY.

THE foundation of the religious house at this place was projected and begun by Alwin Child, citizen of London, in the 16th of William the Conqueror, A. D. 1082. It was a priory of benedictine monks of the cluniac order, and stocked at first from the priory of la Charité sur la Loire, to which it accordingly became subordinate as a cell. In the 45th of Edw. III. A. D. 1371, it was sequestered among other alien priories to the use of the crown, but re-established by king Rich. II. in the second year of his reign; who also, two years afterwards, in consideration of 200 marks, enfranchised it, thereby enabling it to purchase and possess lands in its own right, and to its own use and benefit; and about eighteen years after, converted it into an abbey.

The annual revenue of this house, as in the original account, taken by commission and delivered to the king, was 548*l.* 2*s.* 5*½d.*; but according to a valuation taken also by commissioners in 26th Hen. VIII. 474*l.* 14*s.* 4*½d.* The former of these is supposed to be the extended, the latter the clear value of its estates.

This house was surrendered to the crown on the 1st Jan. 29th Hen. VIII. A. D. 1537-8, by Robert Wharton, alias Parfew, the last abbot, who had been bishop of St. Asaph about a year and a half before, with which he was permitted to hold his abbacy in commendam. As a farther reward of his service in this particular, he was translated to Hereford in April 1554, of which he died bishop, 22d September 1557.

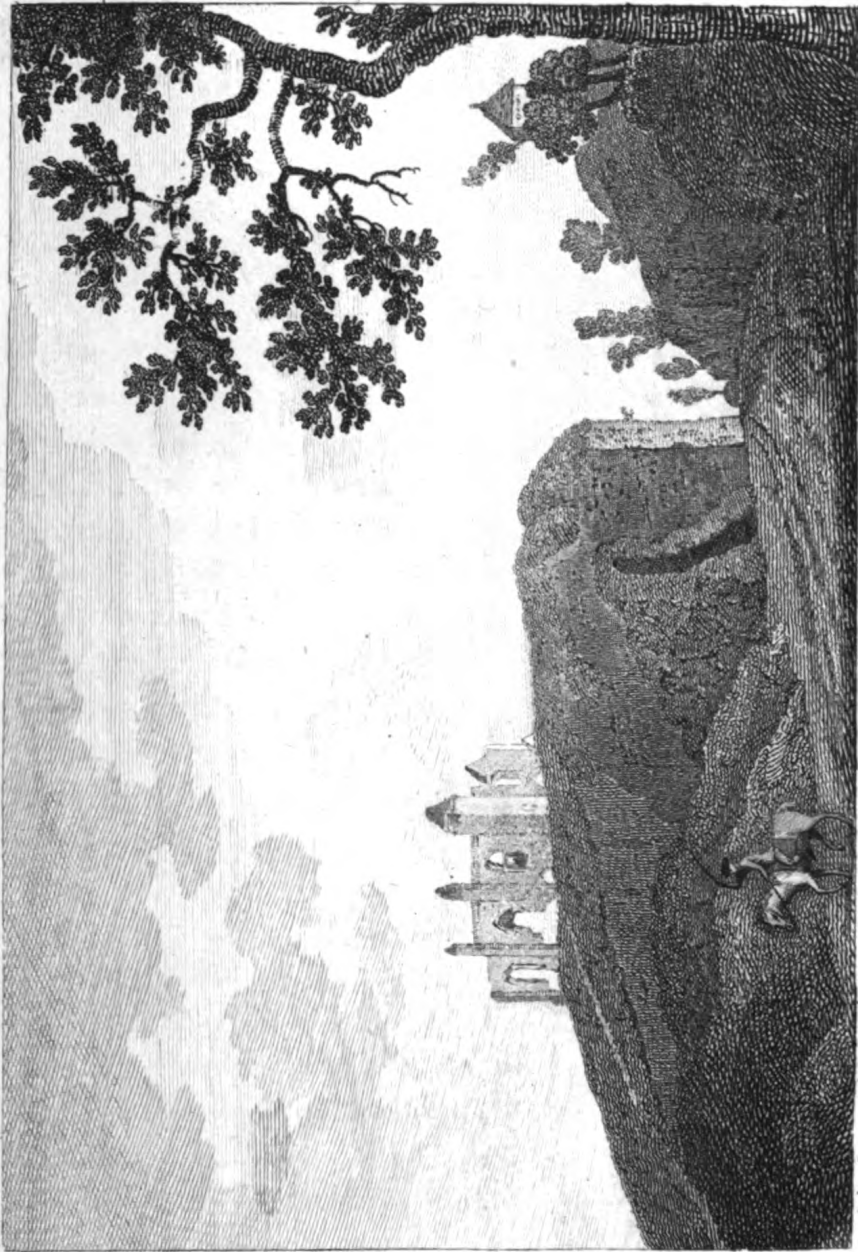
Very little is remaining of this house, except some of the outer buildings. The gate here represented has been taken down since the year 1756, when this drawing was made. Near a small moulding, containing a zig-zag ornament, shown just over the sitting figure on the shady side of the print, is said to have been a spot much venerated by zealous papists, who never passed it without taking off their hats: possibly it was the burial-place of some saint or pious person.

### CATHARINE HILL

Is called, in ancient records, Drake Hill; but obtained its present name from the chapel erected on its summit, which was dedicated to St. Catharine. At what time it was founded, does not certainly appear; but it is spoken of in the pipe-rolls of 14 Hen. III. and in the following reign of Edw. I. The site, together with the chapel, was purchased of the abbey of Wherwell, Homo de Gatton, John de Marescall, and Andrew de Brayboef, then lords of the manor of Ertindon, by Richard de Wauncy, parson of St. Nicholas, in Gyldeford, for a chapel of ease to him and his successors, parsons of that parish, for ever. The same Richard de Wauncy procured a charter 2d Edw. III. for holding a fair annually at that place, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Matthew; which is still observed, according to the new style.

In bishop Sandall's register, fol. 12, the bishop of Exeter is licensed to consecrate the chapel of St. Catharine at Guildford, "de novo constructam, A. D. 1317."

By a petition, entered on the rolls of parliament, in the reign of Edw. III. the exact year uncertain, it is stated that Richard Wauncy, formerly parson of St. Nicholas, having erected this chapel on a spot, found by an inquest of good men of the country to belong to the king, without his permission, and being acquired contrary to the statute of mortmain, it was therefore deemed forfeited; and by the king's royal patent, bearing date the 15th day of November, in the 18th year of his reign, granted to the  
petitioner



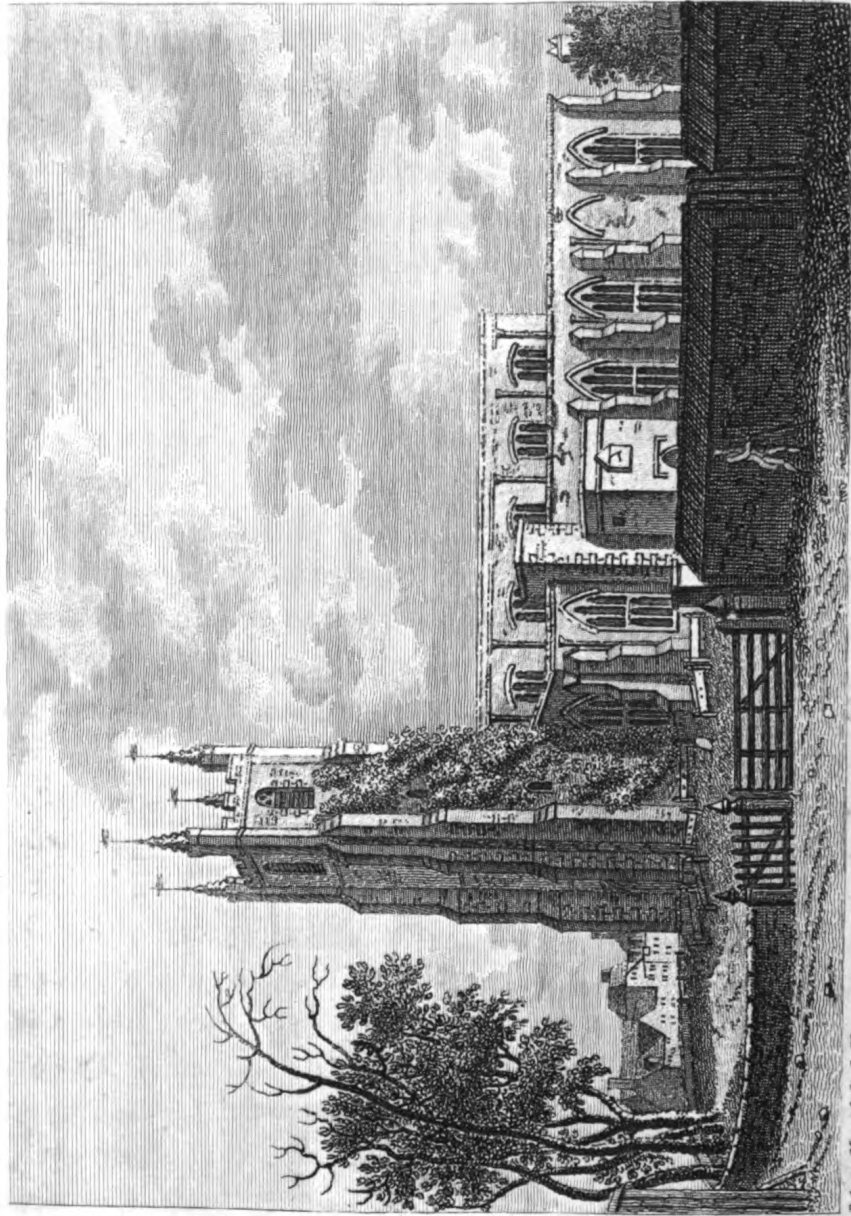
J. Encke Sculp

CATHARINE HILL. NEAR GUILDFORD SURRY.

Published 26. May 1846, by S. Hooper.







Pub. 30. May 1863, by S. Hooper.

Croydon Church, Surrey.

Goodfrey Sc.



petitioner Thomas Constable for life, and at his decease to revert to the crown ; but that Bernard Brocas, parson of the church of St. Nicholas in Guildford, in which parish the said chapel is situated, did by divers rich gifts given to sir Robert Baldock, chancellor, and sir Walter Stapleton, treasurer, contrive to frustrate his majesty's gracious intention, wherefore he prays relief. The king referred this petition to the judges of the King's Bench, directing them, after they had seen the charter, and called before them the person holding the chapel, and heard his reasons, to do justice.

### CROYDON CHURCH.

CROYDON, in the county of Surry, stands ten miles south of London, and gives name to the hundred. Its situation is low, being near the spring-head of the river Wondel. It is a market-town, the market-day on Saturday. Camden says it was called Cradiden ; in many records it is called Croindene and Crondon. Some antiquaries suppose, that hereabouts was the Noviomagus, mentioned in Antoninus's Itinerary ; and Dr. Stukely, who once supposed it to have been near Crayford in Kent, afterwards altered his opinion, and subscribed to that of its being at or near Croydon.

The manor of Croydon has belonged to the see of Canterbury ever since the time of archbishop Lanfranc, as appears from domesday-book, wherein the church is mentioned. That church, in all probability, stood where the present church now stands ; because, had it been built on any other than consecrated ground, its consecration would have appeared in the register of the archbishop in whose time it was rebuilt ; the rule of the canon law being never to consecrate a church unless it has been consumed by fire, desecrated, or built upon unconsecrated ground. If a church happened to be polluted by any accident, it was not reconsecrated, but only reconciled ; an instance of which happened to the church of Croydon, in the time of archbishop Chichele, in whose register is the entry of a commission, dated Feb. 16, 1417, directed to the bishop  
of

of Sorron, to reconcile the parish church and churchyard of Croydon, then lately polluted by an effusion of blood.

The present church is supposed to have been begun in the time of archbishop Courtney, whose arms are to be seen on each side of the north door, and finished in that of archbishop Chichele, whose arms are carved on each side of the west door; and who, if he did not finish it, contributed largely towards its erection, as we are informed by his historian, Dr. Duck. It is a large and handsome structure, built mostly of stone, having a nave, chancel, and two aisles, and being adorned with a lofty square tower, crowned with pinnacles, in which is a good ring of eight bells. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

In this church a vicarage was very anciently founded, the original endowment of which cannot be found; but an ancient instrument, dated at Madeston, 2 id. of June, in the year 1384, temp. archbishop Stratford (whose register is lost), is preserved in that of archbishop Courtney, and contains an ordination, made by archbishop Stratford, of what tithes were then to belong to the rector, and what to the vicar, settled by their mutual consent; by which it appears the former was to have the great tithes of corn, hay, wood, and timber, all live mortuaries due at funerals, a moiety of the tithe of lambs tithed per capita, and a pension of eight marks, to be paid quarterly on the accustomed feasts by the vicar, together with all other incomes or profits not hereafter allotted to him.

The vicar to have the vicarage-house and garden, and all oblations in the church of Croydon; a moiety of the lambs tithed per capita; also all tithes of wool, calves, pigs, geese, ducks, pigeons, cheese, milk, butter, herbage, apples and other fruits, as well growing in gardens or orchards as those dug out of the earth, flax, mustard, eggs, and merchandise; of mills and all small tithes not before allotted to the rector; also all legacies left to the church, which the rectors or vicars may receive, and all dead mortuaries; for which the said vicars are, by themselves and another priest, to perform divine services and to have the ministering of the bread, wine, candles, and other necessaries used in the celebration of the divine  
5
offices.

offices. They are also to find such books, vestments, and ornaments, as are usually found by the rectors and vicars. They are to pay the accustomed tenths, and other impositions laid on the church of England, according to the known taxation of 10*l.* sterling. The rector to repair the chancel, its roofs and walls, within and without; and to be at all charges, ordinary and extraordinary, happening to the said church. It was also decreed that the vicar and his successors should make oath to the rector, that they will not be guilty of any fraud or deceit respecting the portion due to the rector. Lastly, the archbishop reserves to himself and his successors, the power of augmenting or lessening the income of this vicarage, if he shall think proper so to do.

According to an ancient *Valor Beneficiorum* in the Bodleian library, made the 20th of Edw. I. which formerly belonged to sir Henry Spelman, the part of which relative to Surry is printed by Aubrey; the church of Croydon is valued at 60 marks, the vicarage at 15. In the 11th of Edw. II. there was an inquisition *ad quod damnum*, previous to an exchange between archbishop Reynolds and the prior and convent of Bermondsey, in which the archbishop was to give them the advowson of this church, then belonging to him, for one hide of land and two mills in Winchesflete, with the appurtenances, valued at 28*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; subsequent to which, there is an instrument in the register of the said archbishop, appropriating the said church accordingly. This act, not being dated, and besides being crossed out, gives occasion to surmise the appropriation never took place; especially as the archbishops continued to present to the rectory till the time of archbishop Courtney, in whose time there was an exchange of this advowson for the manor of Waddon, made between that archbishop and the prior and convent of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey; when the king's license and the pope's bull being obtained, and Robert Braybrooke, bishop of London, acting as the pope's sole delegate, it was settled by a decree dated Jan. 16, 1390, and agreed by an indenture 14th of Rich. II. that the collation and patronage of the vicarage should remain in the archbishop and his successors, who

should name two proper persons to the prior and convent, one of which they were to choose.

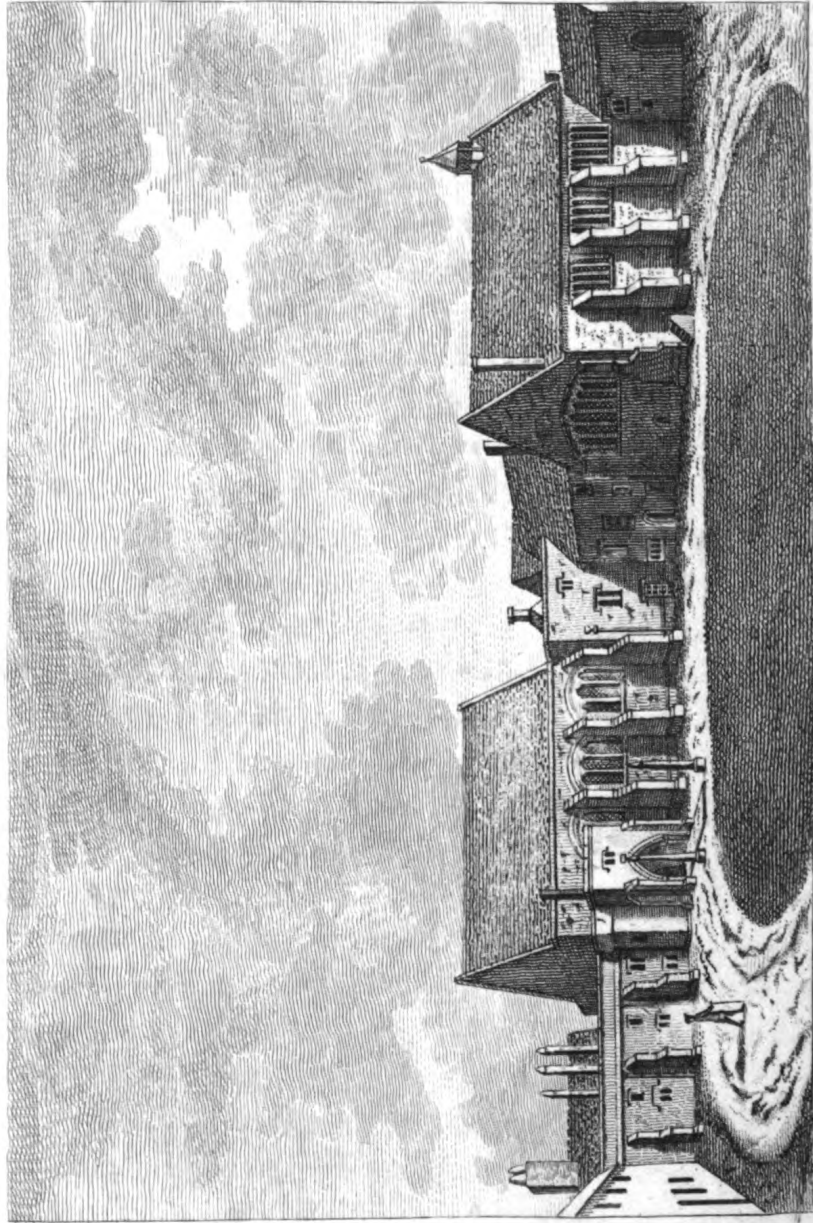
The most probable account that can be given of this composition is, that the annual value of the church was 100, and that of the manor only 80 marks per ann. At the dissolution of the convent of Bermondsey, the great tithes were granted to - - - , and the right of presentation reverted to the see of Canterbury, and is now a peculiar belonging to it. The present owner of the great tithes is the right hon. viscount Montacute. The vicarage-house, situated in the churchyard, was built at the sole expense of the late archbishop Wake, who expended thereupon near 700*l*. In this church were formerly two chantries; one dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the other to St. Nicholas; the first founded before anno 1402, by sir Reginald de Cobham, sire de Steresburgh, and endowed with lands and tenements to the value of 16*l*. 1*s*. 2*d*. per ann.; the other by John Stafford, bishop of Bath and Wells, about the year 1443, and beneficed in like manner to the annual amount of 14*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*. At the dissolution of these chantries temp. Edw. VI. the then incumbent chaplains had each an annual pension of 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. assigned them for life.

In this church are several remarkable monuments, particularly those of the following archbishops; Grindal, Whitgift, and Sheldon. This last is much admired for its exquisite workmanship; and was executed under the direction of Joseph Latham, the city mason, who lived near Fleet Ditch. It was entirely finished by English workmen, about the year 1683. The archbishops Wake and Potter are also buried here; the latter without any monument or memorial.

The windows of this church were ornamented with fine painted glass. Mr. Aubrey says, that in the late civil wars, one Blease was hired for half a crown per day to break them. The churchwardens in a late repair, since the year 1762, when this drawing was made, have completed what he left undone, by taking away most of the ancient gothic window-frames, and putting up modern ones in their places, which by no means harmonize with the rest of the building.







Pub. 30. May 1865. by S. Hooper.

Croydon Palace, Surrey.



## CROYDON PALACE.

**T**HIS was originally the manor-house. It is supposed to have been built between the years 1066 and 1087, about which time the manor of Croydon was given by William the Conqueror to archbishop Lanfranc, by whom it is probable it was erected; as, according to Eadmer the monk, he built much in the villis belonging to the archbishop.

The loss of ancient records renders it impossible to ascertain the different additions and alterations of the earlier periods. Archbishop Kilwordby is the first who appears to have resided at Croydon. At his resignation, anno 1278, the houses and castles belonging to the see of Canterbury were so much out of repair, that his successor expended on them 3000 marks, some part of which was in all likelihood laid out upon this house. In the Reg. Peckham. fol. 111, an ordination in the chapel of this house is mentioned as early as the year 1283.

The steward's accounts show that certain repairs were done here by archbishop Winchelsea, or his successor; at which time the buildings seem to have been entirely of timber, no other workmen but carpenters being employed about them. In the same roll two curious circumstances occur, which though not immediately in point to the subject here treated of, are worthy of notice. One is a charge for 30 cart-loads of coals, bought by the bailiff of Burstowe, and conveyed to Croydon; the cost of which, carriage included, was LIIIS. IXd. By the other (among the expenses of the kitchen-garden), certain sums appear to have been expended on the vineyard; which corroborates the assertion of Semner in his Antiquities of Canterbury, who says, that in the time of Henry de Estria (who was prior of Canterbury from the 11th ides of April 1285, to the 6th ides of April 1331), the church of Canterbury was plentifully furnished with vines; as at Colton, Berton, St. Martin's, Chertham, Brook, and Hollingbourne, all manors of the same. This shows that wine was in former times com-

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monly

monly made in England; and, also, that it was probably very good, when the persons for whom it was made are considered.

By frequent repairs, alterations, and additions, this mansion, from a very small one, increased to its present size. At first, it is said to have been so small that the archiepiscopal acts were executed in the bedchamber of the archbishop, and were dated 'Juxta lectum domini,' and 'ad pedes lecti:' though this, perhaps, might have been at a time of sickness when he was confined to his room; or through an affected style of humility, rather than the want of a spare chamber; but about the time of archbishop Courtney the principal chamber occurs on these occasions.

During the episcopacy of archbishops Arundell and Stafford great repairs were done to the buildings of this mansion; some more trifling in that of archbishop Bouchier and the succeeding incumbents; and though it does not appear that it was ever entirely rebuilt, it is not to be doubted but it has totally changed both its form and materials more than once since its first erection.

This building is not by any means, in point either of magnificence or conveniency, fit for the habitation of an archbishop of Canterbury; neither can much be said in favour of its salubrity, its situation being low and surrounded with water. Part of it is of brick, which doctor Ducarel (from whose manuscript history of this palace, preserved in the archbishop's library at Lambeth, this account is taken) supposes to be one of the oldest brick buildings in England. At the upper end of the great hall are the arms of Edw. the Confessor, carved in stone, impaling the arms of England as borne by Hen. VI. supported by two angels; another beneath it holding a scroll with this motto:

DNE. SALVVM FAC REGE, &c.

These were removed from a passage by one of the archbishops, and are supposed to have been set up in the year 1444, when Hen. VI. wrote to the convocation to cause the translation of Edw. the Confessor to be kept throughout his province as a double feast and holiday; to which the archbishop and convocation consented. There are

are about it divers other coats, particularly those of Richard duke of York, archbishop Stafford and his relations, archbishops Laud, Juxon, and Herring. In the guard-chamber are divers others.

Most of the archbishops have resided here at different times, except Islep, Whitlesey, Sancroft, and Tillotson. The registers of the archbishops Mapeham, Stratford, Ufford, and Bradwerdin, being lost, nothing can be said of them. No public acts of archbishop Abbot are dated from hence. Here archbishop Parker entertained queen Elizabeth with her retinue, on Wednesday the 14th July 1575, for seven days; after which she went a progress into Kent, when she was again magnificently entertained by him at his palace at Canterbury, on Monday the 7th of September, which happened to be her birth-day.

After the death of archbishop Laud, this mansion and estate were wrested from the see of Canterbury, and offered to sale, a particular survey being made for that purpose, 17th March 1646; wherein the materials of the house, which was to be taken down, were valued at 1200*l*. It was then leased to the earl of Nottingham, after which it came into the possession of sir Wm. Brereton, general of the Cheshire forces, who turned the chapel into a kitchen, in which state it continued till the restoration, anno 1660, when archbishop Juxon repaired and fitted it up, as appears by his arms on several parts of the building. In the windows of the gallery was the following inscription with a diamond, supposed by archbishop Wake, who rebuilt that gallery, to be written by archbishop Laud (now preserved in the MS. library at Lambeth):

Memorand. Eccliāe de  
Micham. Cheme & Stone cum alijs  
fulgure combustæ sunt  
Januar. 14. 1638-9  
Omen avertat Deus.

Neither of the archbishops Secker nor Cornwallis having made Croydon their place of residence, the buildings fell greatly to decay; and the situation being found damp and unwholesome, in 1780 an

act of parliament was obtained for vesting it in trustees, who were empowered to sell and convey it, with two closes adjoining, the produce to be laid out in the funds, in the name of the accountant general of the court of chancery, and, with other monies belonging to the see, to be applied to the building a palace for the archbishops of Canterbury, on a farm lately purchased, called Park-hill, near the town of Croydon. In consequence of this act, the premises were, Oct. 10, 1780, sold to Abraham Pitches, of Streatham, esq. for the sum of 2520*l.*—This view was drawn anno 1769.

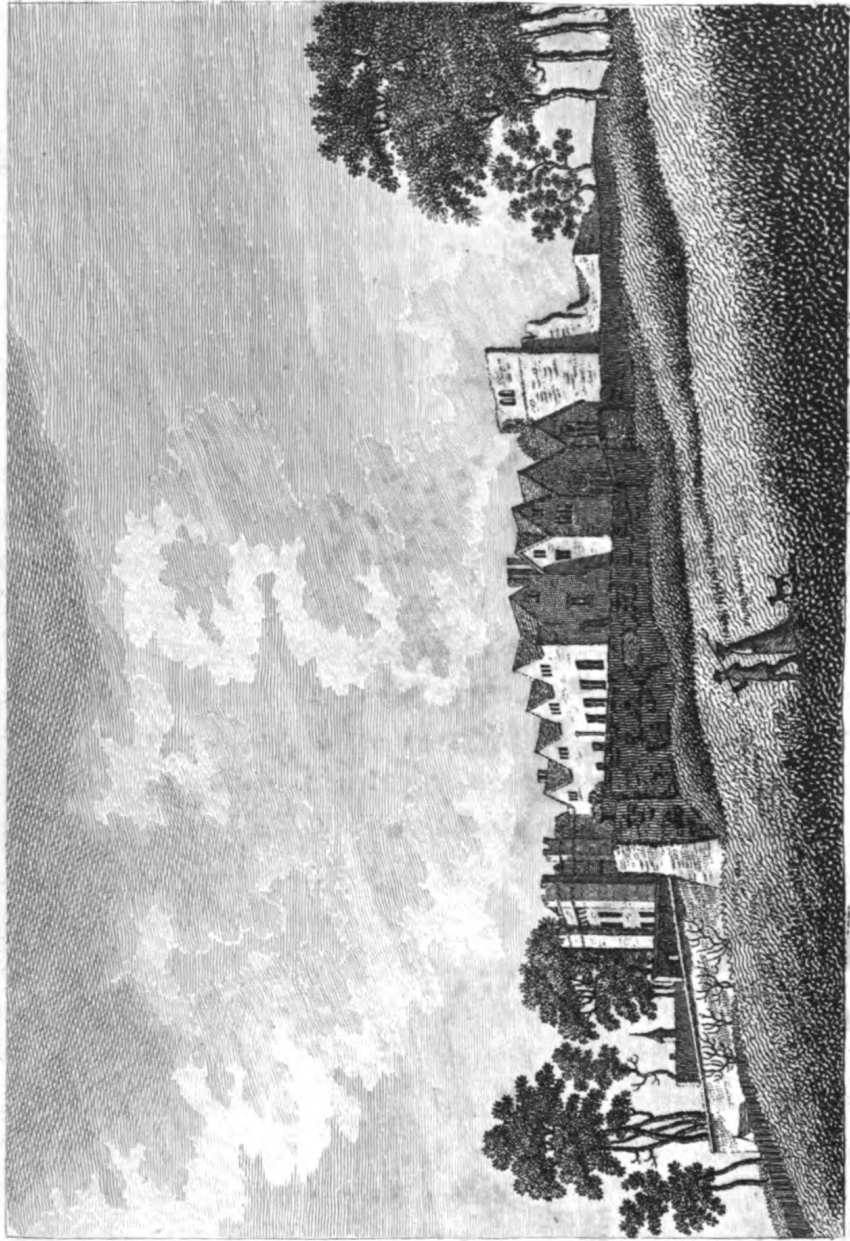
#### FARNHAM CASTLE.

**T**HIS castle stands on a hill in a pleasant park, north of, and overlooking the town of Farnham, and is one of the mansions of the bishops of Winchester. It was built by Henry de Blois, brother of king Stephen, and bishop of Winchester, who died anno 1171. Lewis, the dauphin, possessed himself of it the 11th of June 1216; but it was shortly after recovered by king Hen. III. and, in the course of the barons' wars of that reign, levelled with the ground. It was, however, afterwards rebuilt by the bishop of Winchester; and, in the time of the civil wars, was garrisoned and commanded by sir John Denham for the king; but he, retiring to his majesty at Oxford, left it to the mercy of Waller, the parliament's general, who blowed it up the 29th of December 1642. On the 4th of July 1648, the commons ordered an inquiry to be made into its state, and gave special directions to render it indefensible.

At the restoration, doctor George Morley, bishop of Worcester, being translated to the see of Winchester, raised a considerable sum of money, by leasing out Waltham park, and by the tenements built out of his palace in Southwark; this, with much more from his private fortune, he laid out in purchasing Winchester house at Chelsea, and in repairing his other episcopal mansions. In particular, he expended 8000*l.* in repairing or rebuilding this castle, which

was

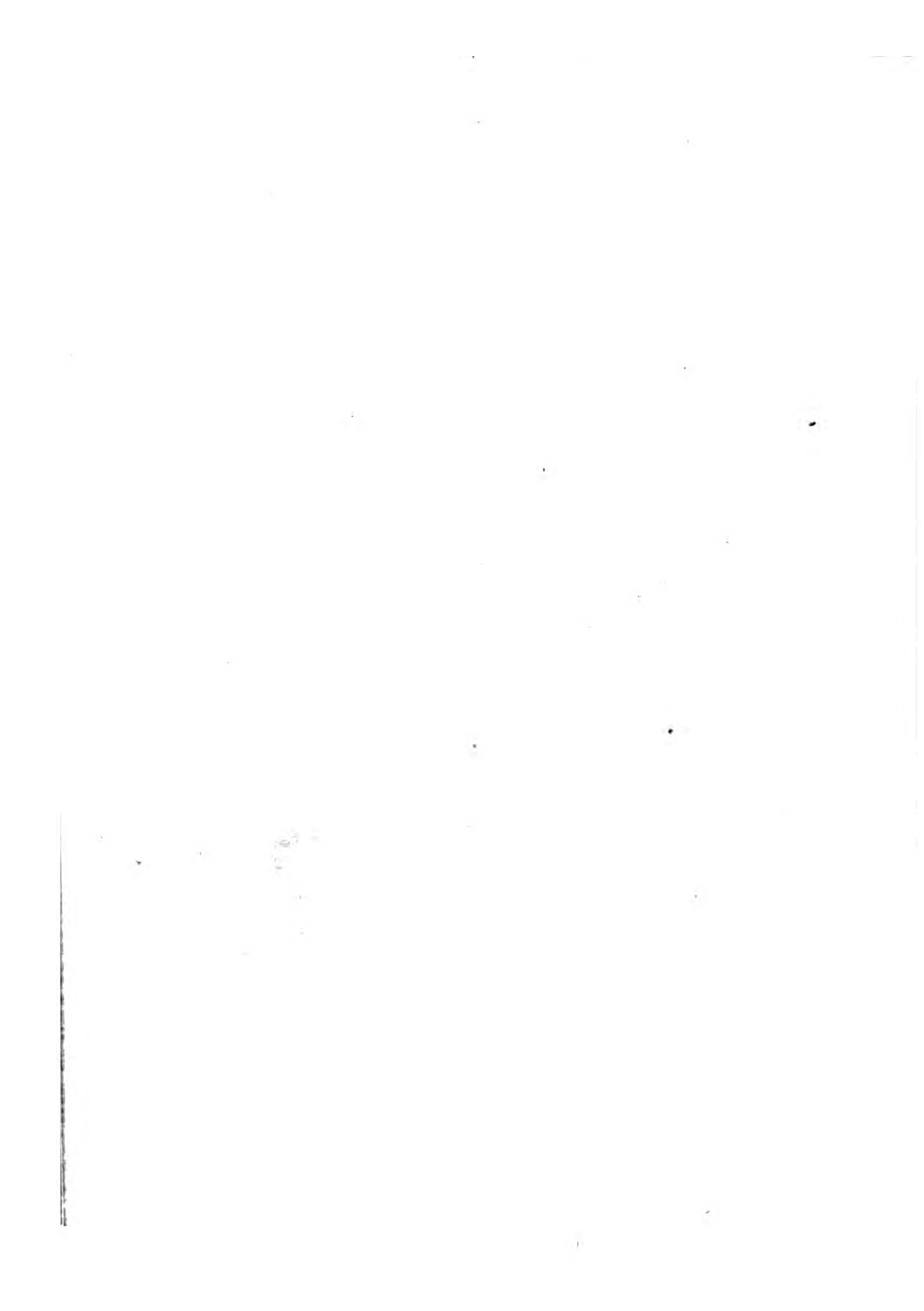




Pl. 30. Map. 1745. by S. Hooper.

Farnham Castle, Surrey. Pl. 1.

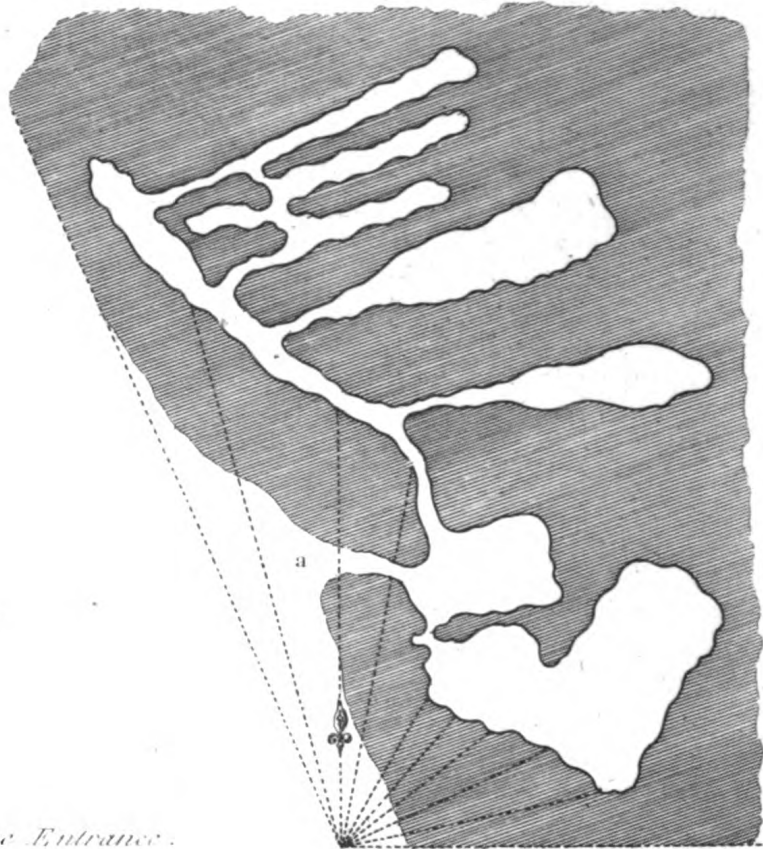
Godfrey Sculp.







*Quarry Hole.*

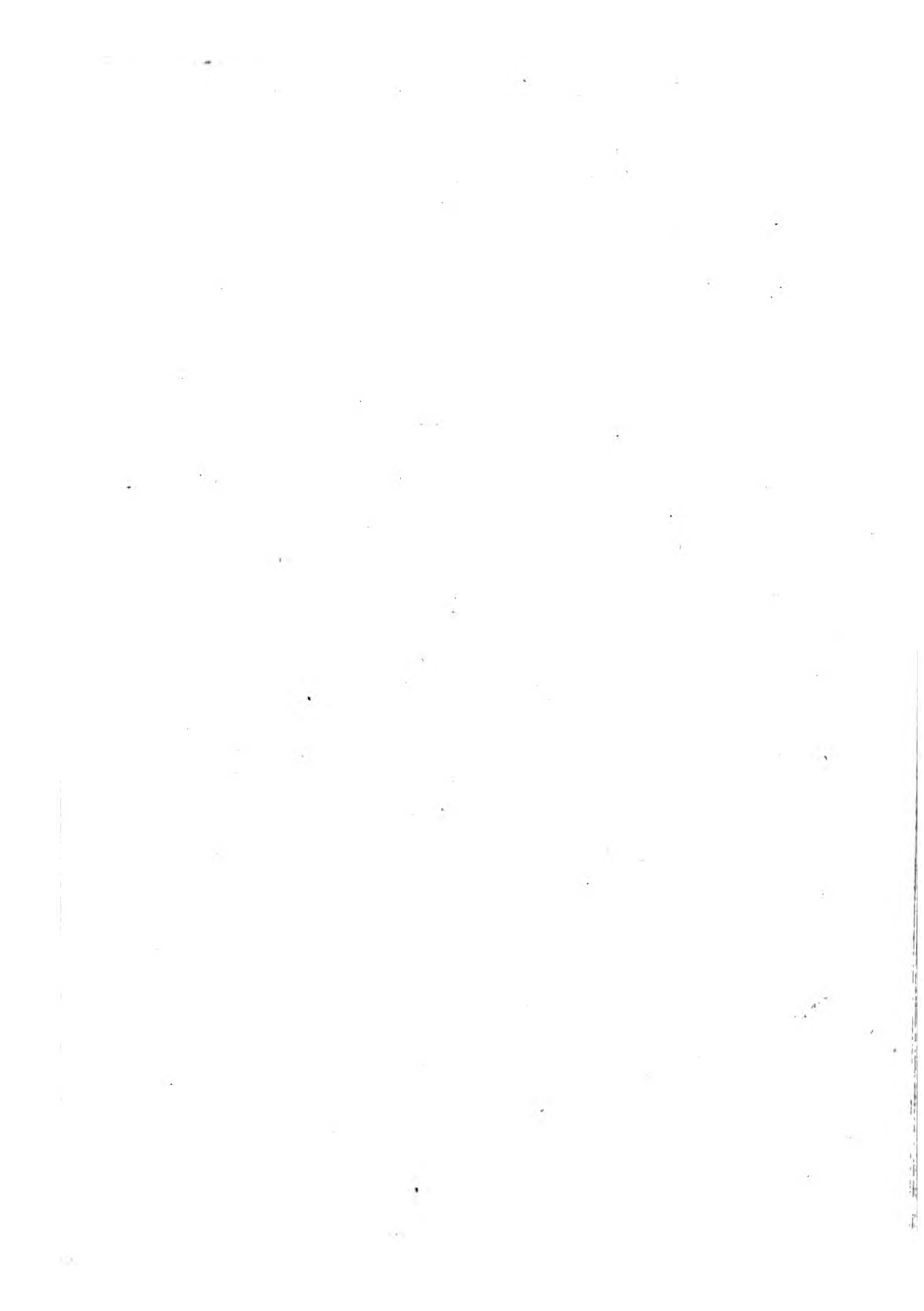


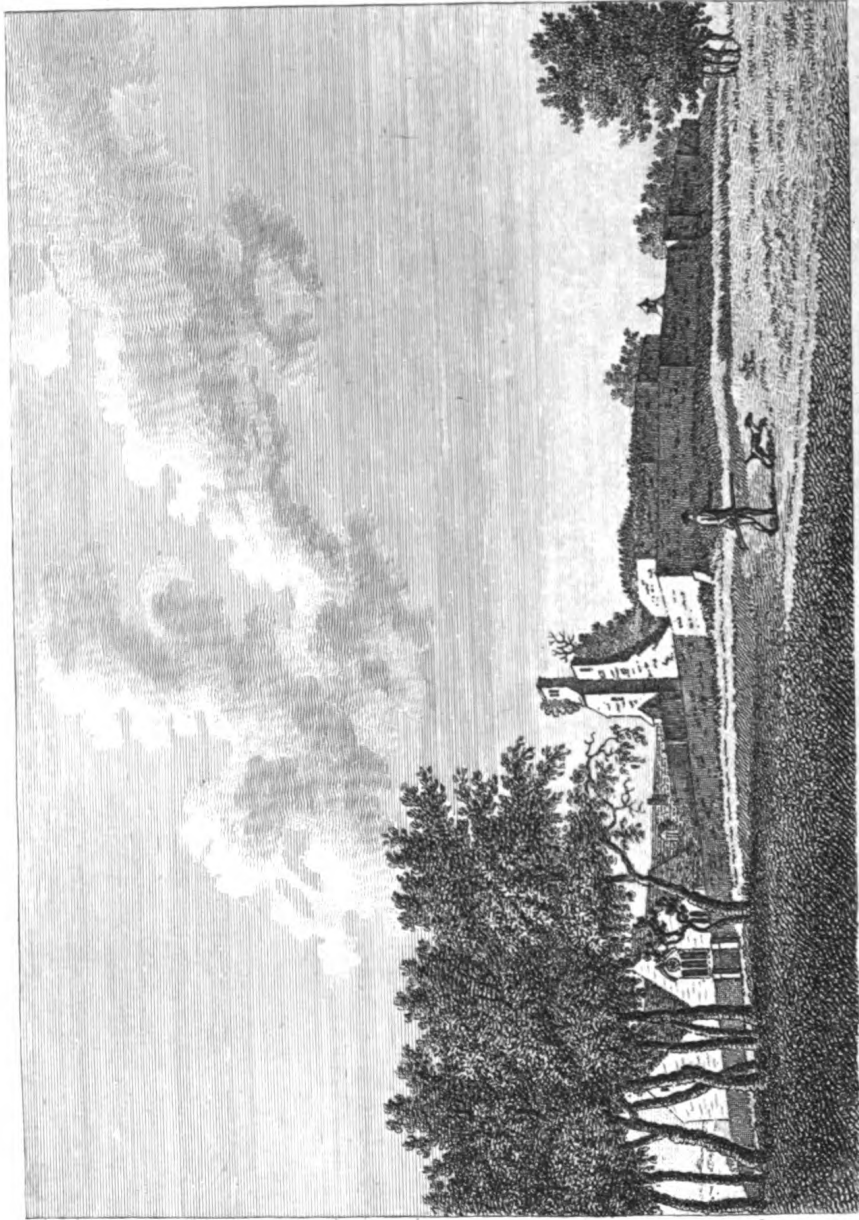
*a. The Entrance.*

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100  
*Scale of Feet.*



*A View of the Entrance  
into Quarry Hole;  
described in Guilford Castle  
surveyed 1763.*

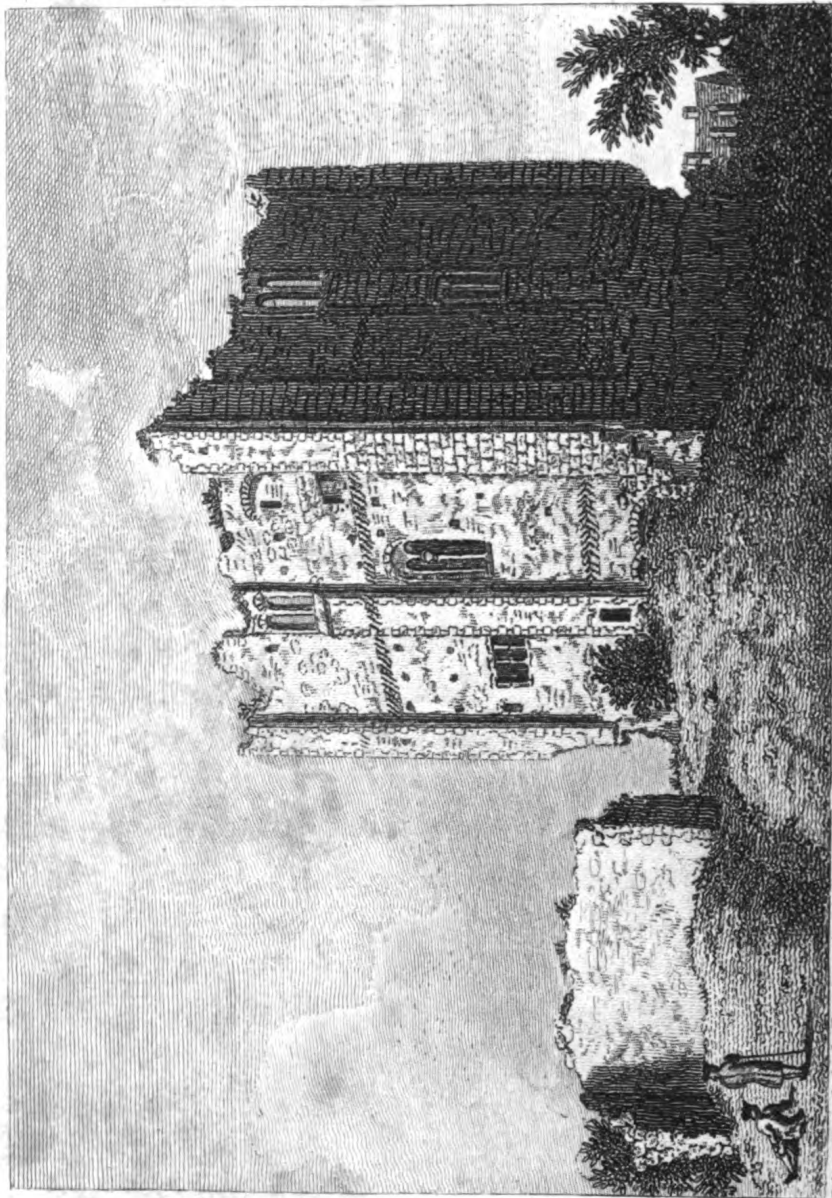




Pub. by S. Hooper.

Farnham Castle Surrey. Pl. 2.





Pub. by Messrs. W. & A. G. & Co. London. *Guildford Castle, Surrey.* Hall, Sec.



was executed without the least taste or judgment, the present edifice being neither handsome nor convenient. It stands a little to the southward of the ruins of the keep of the old castle, is built of brick, and probably was patched up out of some of the old offices.

#### FARNHAM CASTLE. PL. II.

**T**HIS plate shows the eastern side and shattered walls of the keep, or ancient part of the castle, not seen in the former view. It was a polygon of no great area, seemingly hexagonal, and flanked by towers now almost totally demolished.

A flight of stairs leads to what was the first story of this building, where there is a kind of platform, elevated about 20 feet from the ground; from hence, in 1761, when this view was drawn, the remains of some chimney-pieces were still visible in the ruins of the towers.

The walls here are uncommonly weak, their thickness scarcely exceeding two feet; they are built chiefly of stone, here and there slightly interspersed with brick. Near this spot many human bones have been dug up.

Round the keep runs an outer stone wall, garnished with small towers, and environed by a ditch.

#### GUILDFORD CASTLE.

**O**F this castle very little is mentioned in history; and not only Camden and Leland, but even Aubrey and Salmon, who wrote the antiquities of this county, content themselves with simply mentioning its existence: neither is its founder, or the æra of its construction, known. The first time it occurs in story, is a little before the conquest, namely, in the year 1037, when it was the theatre where was acted the following tragedy.

Harold,

Harold, surnamed Harefoot, being, by the intrigues of the earl Goodwin, acknowledged king of Wessex, in opposition to the sense of the people, which favoured Hardicanute, son of the late king, then absent in Denmark; his mother Emma, an ambitious woman, fearful of losing thereby her influence in the government, entertained the design of procuring the crown for her son Alfred, or his brother Edward, the fruits of her marriage with king Ethelred.

For this purpose she obtained permission of Harold to send for her two sons from Normandy, whom she had not seen since her second marriage. Goodwin, who was a man of great sagacity, soon perceived her intentions, although, to prevent suspicion, she pretended to be totally occupied at Winchester, in works of devotion; he therefore determined to get these princes into his hands, and, for this end, persuaded the king to send them an invitation to spend a few days at his court. This invitation puzzled Emma, who saw the risk of trusting them with a man whose interest it was to destroy them: but on the other hand, hoping, by their presence at court, to form a party amongst the nobility, without which she could not entertain the least hopes of success in her machinations; she therefore embraced what she thought a medium between the two extremes; this was to suffer one son to go, and to detain the other with her, under some specious pretences, hoping that, in case Harold harboured any bad design, he would defer it till he had both the brothers in his power: Alfred accordingly set out, attended by a large retinue of Normans.

Goodwin had so contrived it, that the reception of this prince was deputed to his care; he accordingly met him at Guild Down, near this place, and with all semblance of respect and honourable treatment brought him to Guildford castle, under pretence of refreshment. Here he threw off the mask; Alfred was immediately seized, conducted to Ely, and, after his eyes were put out, shut up in a monastery for life: his attendants, by order of Goodwin, were tortured with great cruelty, and afterwards twice decimated; that is, out of every ten, nine were killed, and only the tenth saved; and this

this was again repeated on the wretched survivors of the first slaughter. Six hundred Normans, it is said, were thus put to death.

Brompton mentions a hellish kind of torture used here, the same that was afterwards practised in the Irish massacre, in 1641; which was, they ripped up the bellies of some of those people, and, tying one end of their bowels to a post, made them run round that post till all their entrails were wound upon it. For the honour of humanity, this story of Goodwin's perfidy and cruelty does not remain uncontroverted, being not only differently related by some authors, but absolutely contradicted by William of Malmsbury.

In the year 1216, Lewis, the dauphin of France, having landed his forces at Sandwich, in Kent, the 21st of May, in consequence of an invitation from the barons to accept the crown, possessed himself of this castle on the 9th of June following.

The 10th of Hen. III. William de Coniers was governor of it for the king; as were afterwards, about the 30th and 53d year of the same reign, Elias Maunsell and William de Aguillon; and in 1299, the 27th of Edw. I. it was assigned to Margaret, the second wife of that king, in part of her dowry.

In the 15th of Edw. II. Oliver de Burdegala was governor, as appears by a writ of privy-seal, preserved in Maddox's History of the Exchequer, then directing that castle to be furnished with provisions and munition; and in the 1st year of Rich. II. sir Simon Burleigh, knight, was constable.

It had been used as a common gaol, at least as far back as the 35th of Edw. I. when Edward de Say, keeper of the king's prisoners there, petitioned the king in parliament, that a judge might be sent to try certain prisoners, confined there for misdemeanors done in Sussex; or else that the king would order them to be removed to some stronger place, this castle being too weak for the safe custody of so many prisoners. To this it was answered: If the castle is too weak, let the keeper strengthen it; if too small, let it be enlarged; the king not being advised to remove the prisoners; or they may be bound with stronger fetters. In the 41st of Edw. III. it was given

to the sheriff, both for a gaol and a dwelling-house for himself, and occasionally continued to serve as the common gaol for the county of Sussex, till the 3d of Hen. VII. 1487; when, as appears by the rolls of parliament, the inhabitants of that county petitioned the parliament, setting forth that there being no common gaol for the county, their prisoners were confined in the castle of Guildford in Surry, whereby the inhabitants suffered great inconveniencies, many prisoners having been rescued, and others suffered to escape; wherefore they prayed that a gaol might be erected at Lewes, and put under the charge of the sheriff of Sussex, which was granted; from which time there is a hiatus in the history of this castle, till the year 1611, when it was granted by king James I. to Francis Carter of Guildford, whose only daughter and heir married — Goodyer, esq. of Alton, Hants. Goodyer had two daughters, joint-heiresses; one married to — Tempest, esquire, the other to Rolfe. Tempest had a son, and Rolfe a daughter, who married the reverend Mr. Loveday; which Loveday and Tempest, junior, are the present joint proprietors.

This castle stands to the south of the High Street, on an eminence overlooking, and within 150 yards of the river Wey; but is commanded toward the south by a hill, which at a small distance is higher than the top of the building. From the foundations of many walls, as well as several souterrains in the town, it is evident this was once a very extensive building. Two of these are remarkable: one, the cellar of the Angel, on the north side of the High Street, where there are several arches and pillars; the other, that of a private house, on the south side of the same street; it is a low vault, about eight feet high, supported by several short strong columns, from which branch out arches crossing in different directions, all built of squared chalk.

The part of the castle now remaining was the keep; it is nearly square, each side measuring on the outside 44, and its height 70 feet; the walls, which are of chalk, cased on the outside with sand-stone and flint, are 10 feet thick; in them are cavities, which show the remains of several apartments; the window cases are formed some



with stone, others with brick, said to be Roman: these windows being near the top, the truth or falsehood of this assertion cannot be easily ascertained. On the walls of what was the second story, are several rude figures, deeply scratched in the chalk, representing a crucifixion; St. Christopher carrying Christ; a king, or bishop, lying at full length under a Gothic canopy, and a square Saxon pilaster. Whether these were done, as tradition relates, by a noble person confined here, or are the work of some wag to deceive the painful antiquary, I will not take upon me to determine.

The roof of this building was taken off about 150 years ago, being then much decayed. This circumstance is related by an inhabitant of Guildford, whose grandfather saw it done, being then about 10 or 12 years of age. On the easternmost part of the south side is a small machicolation; on the west side of the area, leading to Castle Street, is still remaining an ancient gate, having a groove for a herse, or portcullis; on the inside of it, over the arch, in a small square tablet, are the letters I. C. and under them the date of 1699, at which time it was perhaps repaired; adjoining to this, and hereabouts, are several scattered pieces of wall.

In the chalky cliff on which the castle stands, about 200 yards south-west of that building, is a large cavern, or rather suite of caverns; the entrance is near Quarry-Street, facing towards the west, from whence there is a small descent into a cave about 45 feet long, 20 wide, and 9 or 10 high: near the entrance on either hand are two lower passages, which, when I saw them, were nearly closed up by the fragments of fallen chalk; but, according to a plan made by Mr. Bunce, a stone-mason, anno 1763, that on the north side stretches towards the north-west 75 feet, opening by degrees from 2 to 12 feet: from this passage on the north-east side, run five chambers, or cavities, of different sizes; the least being 70, and the largest 100 feet in length; their breadths are likewise various, but all widen gradually from their entrance; the biggest before mentioned, from 2 to 22 feet.

On the south side of the entrance, as I have before observed, is another passage which opens into a large cave, shaped somewhat like

like a carpenter's square, or the letter L, the angle pointing due south; its breadth upwards of 30, and the length of its two sides taken together, above 120 feet; the height of these excavations is not mentioned, neither is there any section annexed to the plan. For what purpose these places could be formed, it is not easy to guess; if only for the chalk, the workmen were bad economists of their labour.

A variety of ridiculous stories are told by the common people concerning this place; which, according to custom, is by them held to be a subterraneous passage leading to the castle.

This drawing was made in the year 1763.

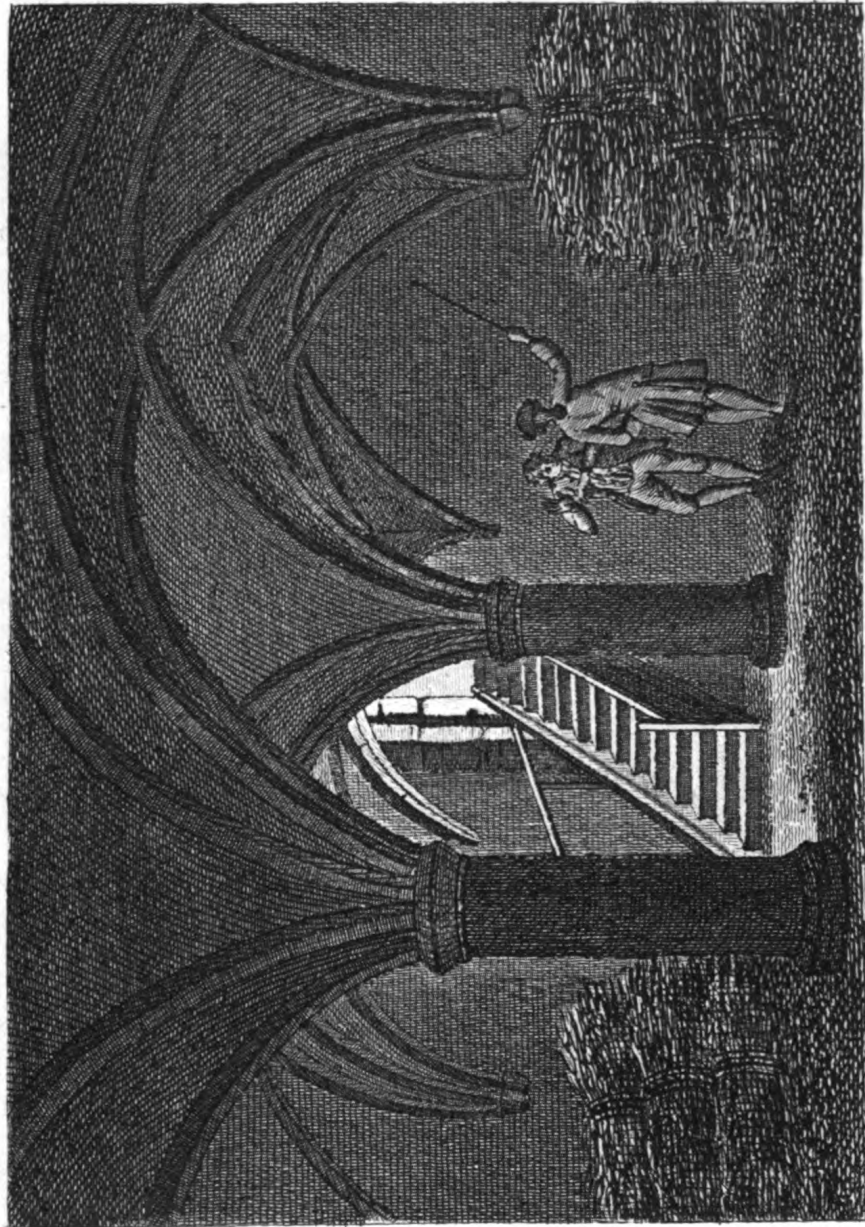
#### THE ANCIENT CRYPT, IN GUILDFORD.

THE ancient crypt, mentioned in the description of Guildford castle, is here represented. There is not the least tradition for what purpose, by whom, or at what time this was constructed; but from the plainness of the work, and the shortness and solidity of the columns, which are of squared chalk, it seems to be at least coeval with the castle, to some of the outworks of which it in all probability belonged. On the opposite side of the way is another crypt, or cellar, now belonging to the Angel; its arches are built with stone, but no communication can be traced between them, or leading to the castle. If there ever were any, they might easily be filled up in the great alterations they must have undergone since their original fabrication. At present this serves for a cellar to a private house, but the entrance is from the street: it is used as a repository for faggots, with which it was so filled in 1770, when this drawing was made, that the exact measure of it could not be taken; but, from a guess, it seems about 20 feet square, and about 8 or 9 high.

#### LAMBETH PALACE. (PLATE I.)

THIS is one of the palaces of the archbishops of Canterbury. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Thames, and is a large, but irregular pile, built at different times, and without attention to any

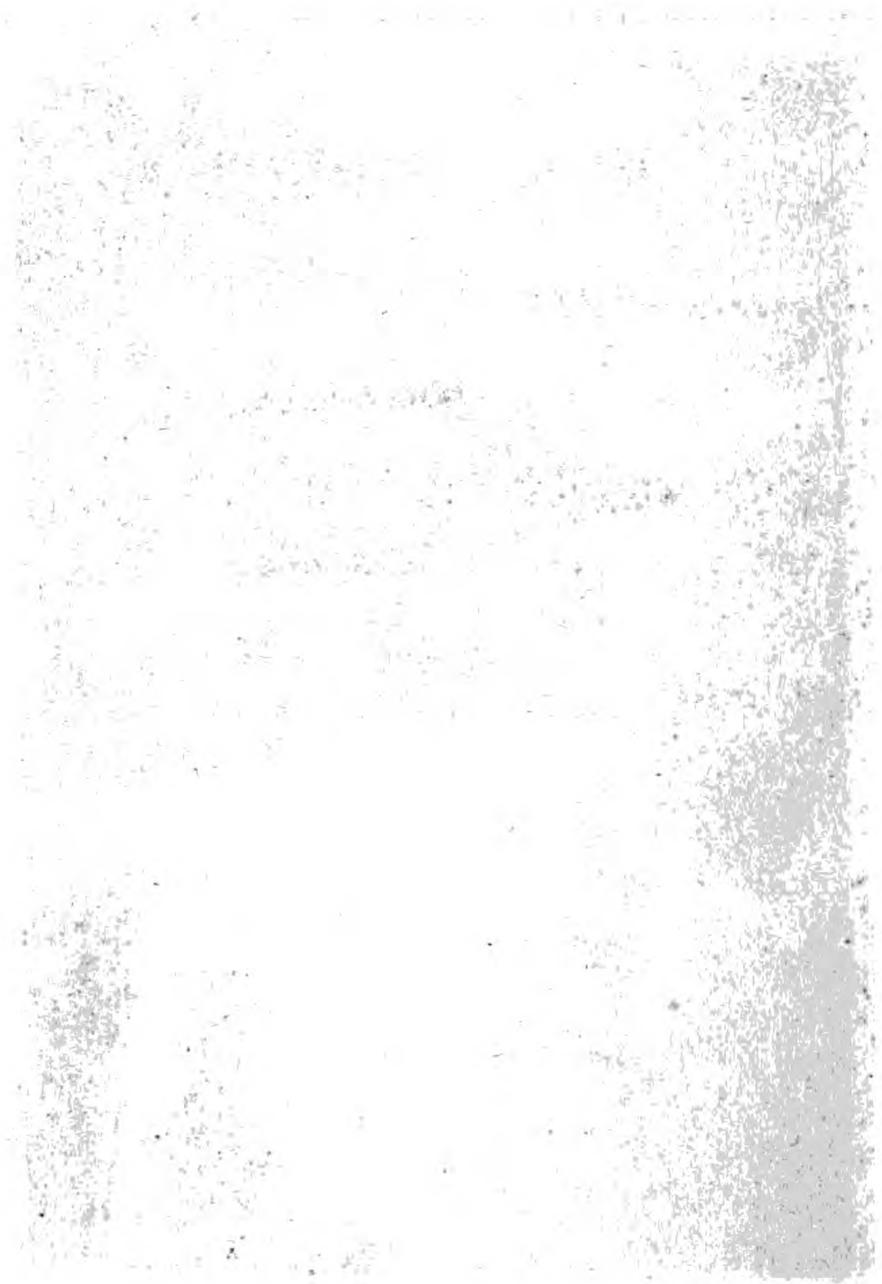


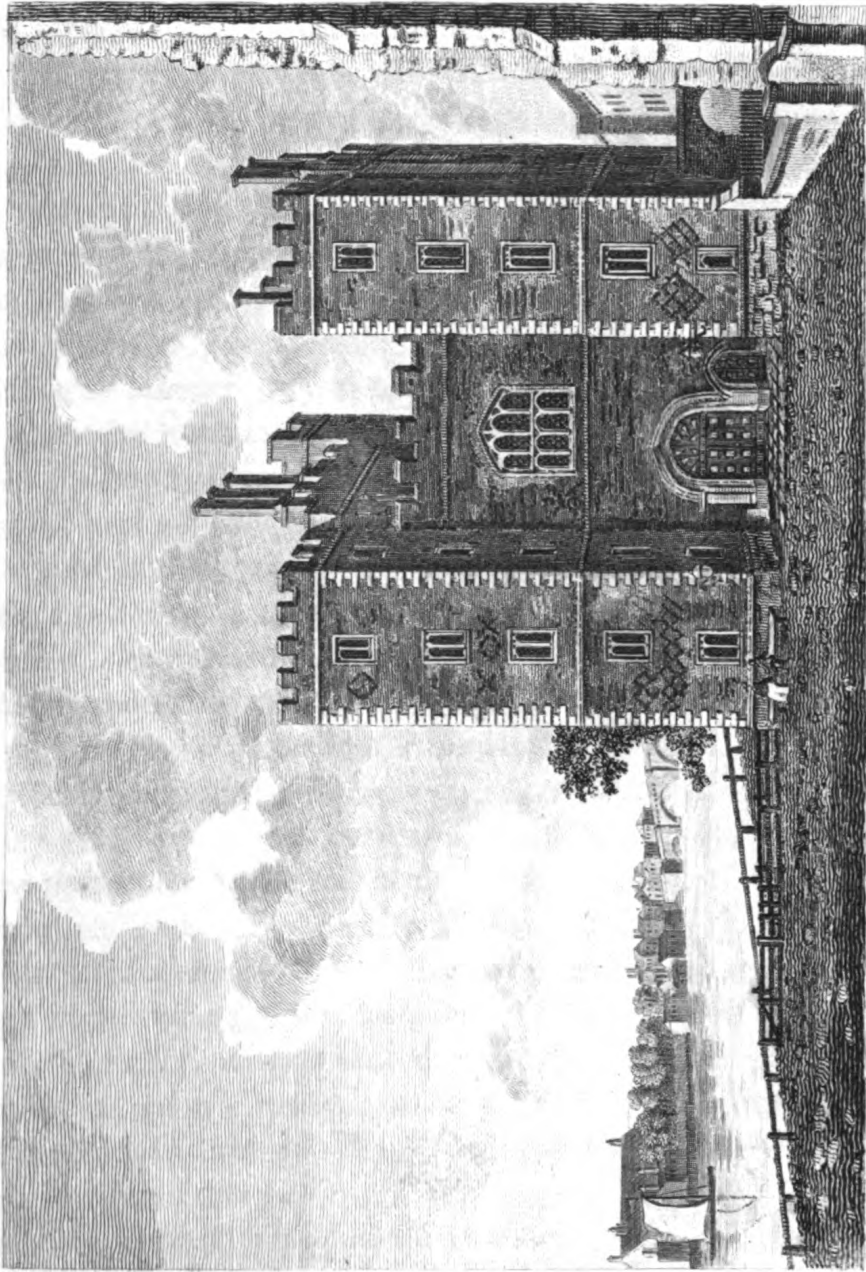


Goussier del.

Ancient Egypt, Guildford, Surrey.

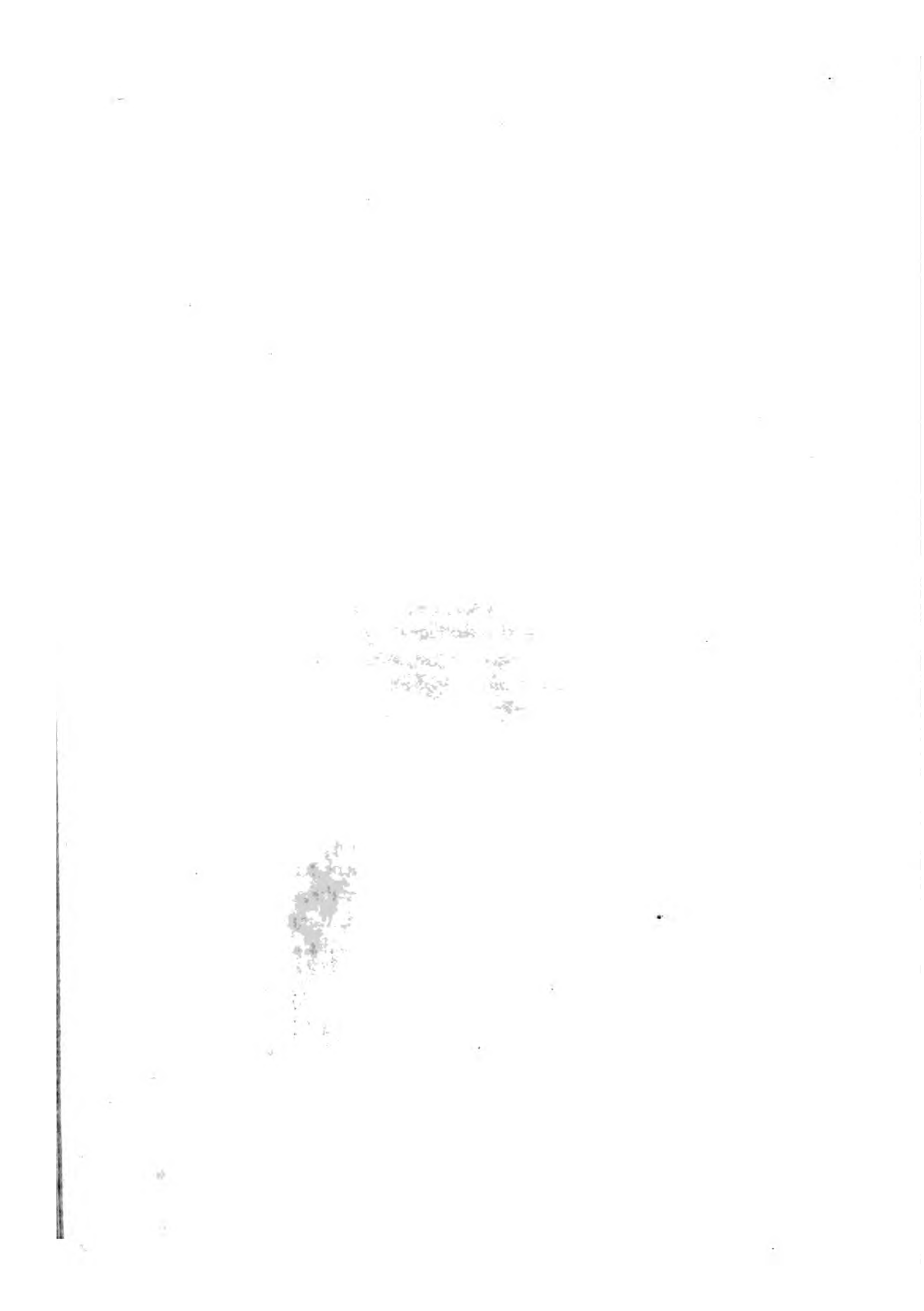
Pub. 30. Mag. 1856. by S. Hooper.





Lambeth Palace, Surrey, P.I.

Engraved by J. Stanger.



any particular plan. The following particulars are chiefly extracted from a MS. historical account, drawn up by doctor Andrew Coltee Ducarrel, from the registers of the see, and other authentic records, and deposited in the archiepiscopal library. Lambeth, in the time of the Saxons, is said to have been a royal manor. Its name is by Camden, Lambard, and others, derived from lam, mud, and hythe, a harbour, i. e. sinus luteus, or muddy harbour. It is also variously written, as Lomehithe, Lamhithe, Lamuda, and in domesday, Lanchei. In the time of Edward the Confessor it was part of the estates of his sister Goda, and afterwards of Eustace, earl of Bologne, who gave it to the bishop and church of Rochester, reserving to himself the patronage of the church.

After the Norman conquest it was seized by the crown, and part of it granted to Odo, bishop of Bayeux, but restored by William Rufus, who added to his gift the church of St. Mary's at Lambeth, as appears by his grant in the *Textus Roffensis*; and it was among other manors confirmed to the church of Rochester for the maintenance of the monks, with no other reserve out of it than a provisional rent, then valued at 10*l.* that was to be contributed to the bishop by way of exennium or hospitable entertainment, according to the appointment of Gundulf, on the festival of St. Andrew, every year, and which sum is still paid by the dean and chapter. The proportion of the manor of Lambeth to this contribution was settled at, unum salmonem, et dimid. millen. de lampridis. The manor of Lambeth continued in the church of Rochester till the year 1197, when it was by bishop Gilbert de Glanville, and the monks, exchanged with Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury; for the manor of Darent in Kent, with the church, and the chapel of Helles, and a sheepwalk called Etmersh in Clive: this exchange was confirmed by the kings Rich. I. and John, pope Celestine, and the prior and convent of Christ's church, Canterbury.

Before this, archbishop Baldwin had obtained certain lands here by an exchange with the monks, with an intent to found a college of secular canons, who were to have been the chapter of the archbishop, independent of the monks of Canterbury, by whom the

election of the archbishops had been then newly usurped: by this he meant to humble the whole order of monks, and to prevent their interfering in the civil and ecclesiastical constitutions of the kingdom; a plan that seems to have been concerted between the king and that prelate. But in order more perfectly to understand this matter, we must look back into our ecclesiastical history. Ever since king Edgar had thrust the monks (the standing army of the popes) into the monasteries and cathedrals, in the room of the secular clergy, they endeavoured by degrees to influence the elections of their superiors, and even of the bishops and archbishops. These encroachments our monarchs saw with concern, and strove to restrain. Hen. II. in particular, who had suffered so much from the insolence of Becket, contrived a method with Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, which, if it succeeded, might in time humble and reduce the monks to their duty, or at least put it out of their power to become troublesome. The way was this: Baldwin was to found a college for secular canons at Hackington, near Canterbury. The better to cover his design, he pulled down the church there, which was dedicated to St. Stephen, and proposed, after it was rebuilt, to dedicate it to the honour of St. Stephen and Thomas Becket: he had not only the royal assent and approbation, but was also authorized by a bull of pope Urban the third, with a grant of the fourth part of the offerings made at the tomb of that pretended martyr, for the carrying on of this work. But notwithstanding Baldwin's precaution to hide his secret design, the monks foresaw, that if this college was perfected, it might not only withdraw the archbishops from their residence amongst them, but also induce those prelates to make choice of that place, as well for consecrating bishops, as the chrism for the use of the diocese: besides, that being dedicated to Becket, might divide the devotions and donations of the people; and, still worse, the college might in time be made the mother church of the diocese, and the secular canons the chapter, which would deprive the monastery of their usurped power of choosing the archbishops.

Actuated by these considerations, they stirred up the whole body of monks and people, and appealed to the pope, from whom they



were sure to meet with countenance. The archbishop, however, pursued his work; and not having stone ready for his chapel, erected one of wood, solemnly consecrated it, and placed therein secular priests or canons, alleging, he had only fulfilled the intentions of both Anselm and Becket, and therefore refused to appear to the appeal. The monks nevertheless still prosecuted their suit at Rome, by gifts, requests, and repeated appeals, till they prevailed on pope Urban the third to send an order to archbishop Baldwin, not only to stop his work, but also to demolish it, and make void every thing he had done. Urban dying, and being succeeded by Gregory, with whom Baldwin had great interest, he again set his design on foot; and to give the monks the less umbrage, by fixing it at a considerable distance from Canterbury, procured from the monks of Rochester certain lands in Lambeth in exchange. When the demolition of the church at Hackington could not be avoided, it was agreed, that the foundation should be translated to Lambeth; which agreement was made by king Rich. I. with the concurrence of the bishops and barons, and sealed with their seals. Thus authorized, the archbishop transported by water the stores, timber, and other materials which he had prepared for his college, and began the foundation of a collegiate church at Lambeth; but he did not live to finish it; and his successor, Reginald, surviving him only 49 days, nothing more was done towards its completion.

Hubert Walter, the next archbishop, resumed the work in good earnest, and procured the church and manor of Lambeth, which he caused to be confirmed to himself and successors by king Rich. I. anno 1197, as has been before related.

One would have thought, that removing the intended college so far from Canterbury might have put an end to the fears of the monks; yet, so tenacious were they of their favourite and newly assumed right of electing the archbishops, that they opposed it with all their might, and sent one of their body to remonstrate to the archbishop against this foundation. He, on his part, made them several concessions and equitable proposals, but all would not do; and they privately sent to Rome two of their body, and obtained  
from

from pope Innocent a bull, conceived in so haughty a style, as might better have become an eastern tyrant than a christian prelate ; for he not only ordered that the college at Lambeth should be demolished, and the canons turned out, but also threatened, that if it was not done in thirty days he would command the bishops of the province of Canterbury not to own the archbishop as their metropolitan, and would suspend him from his office as bishop : and in a letter afterwards to the king, he had these insolent expressions : “ That he  
 “ held the place of God upon earth, and without distinction of per-  
 “ sons he would punish the men and the nations that presumed to  
 “ oppose his commands.” As for the chapel at Lambeth, when it was just finished, anno 1199, all the differences about it being put to a reference, the arbitrators awarded, anno 1202, that the chapel should be pulled down to the ground, and that the archbishop might here at Lambeth, or any other spot than the foundation of the former chapel, build an ordinary church, and place therein not less than thirteen, nor more than twenty, premonstratensian canons, and endow the same with 100*l.* a-year, upon condition that no bishop should be there consecrated, no councils held, no abbots admitted, no orders conferred, &c. But the archbishop did not think fit to build one upon these disagreeable and humiliating terms. Lambeth, however, was advantaged by this dispute, which procured it the honour of being made the residence of the archbishops.

The first archbishop who resided here was Stephen Langton, who dwelt in the ancient manor-house, which he greatly repaired, as well as his palace at Canterbury ; his residence is here proved by some public acts. Of this house there is no account or description. In 1261, archbishop Boniface obtained a bull from pope Urban the fourth, for disposing of the fourth part of the offerings made at Becket’s tomb to pious uses, and had leave at the same time to rebuild his house in a fit place at Lamhie, or to build new ones ; so that he seems to have been the first founder of the present palace. Undoubtedly it was gradually enlarged and improved by the succeeding archbishops, most of whom, as appears by the registers of the see, made it the chief place of their residence. The successive additions made

to this house since archbishop Kilwarby, here follow. Those prior to that prelate cannot be ascertained, owing to his taking away, when made cardinal and bishop of Portua, not only the jewels, plate, and money of the see, but also the register books; as appears from the register of archbishop Peckham, his successor, who in vain sent divers procurations to Rome to recover them. A. D. 1321, archbishop Reynolds caused divers repairs to be done here, in the steward's account of which are mentioned the following apartments; the great chapel, almonry, my lord's chamber, chamber next the hall, wardrobe next the chapel, another wardrobe, kitchen, bake-house, great gate at the entrance, also the poultry-room, the wharf, mill near the postern, and wallum super Tamisiam.

In 1381, during Wat Tyler's insurrection, the rebels not only beheaded archbishop Sudbury, then high-chancellor, but a party plundered this palace. The damage done to the building was, in all likelihood, repaired by the two succeeding archbishops, William Courtney and Thomas Arundel; but the most considerable improver was archbishop Chichele, who, between the years 1424 and 1443, expended great sums on this house, as is evident from his steward's accounts. Among the works of this munificent archbishop was that great tower, now called the Lollards' tower, at the west end of the chapel, built the 13th of Hen. VI. in the years 1434 and 1435; to make room for which, there was an old stone building taken down, and cleared away. All the expenses of this tower are particularly set down in the steward's accounts of those years; whereby it appears, that the whole amounted to 278*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.* Every foot in height of this tower, including the whole circumference, cost 13*s.* 4*d.* for the work; the iron work used about the windows and doors weighed 1322 pounds and a half, which, at three halfpence per pound, cost 10*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.* Three thousand bricks were used for stopping the windows between the chapel and that tower; the stair-case is said to be 88 feet high. On the west side was a tabernacle, or niche, in which was placed the image of St. Thomas, which image cost 33*s.* 4*d.* A bricklayer's and a tyler's wages were

then by the day, with victuals, 4*d.* without victuals 5½*d.*: but most of this tower was done by the great, or according to admeasurement.

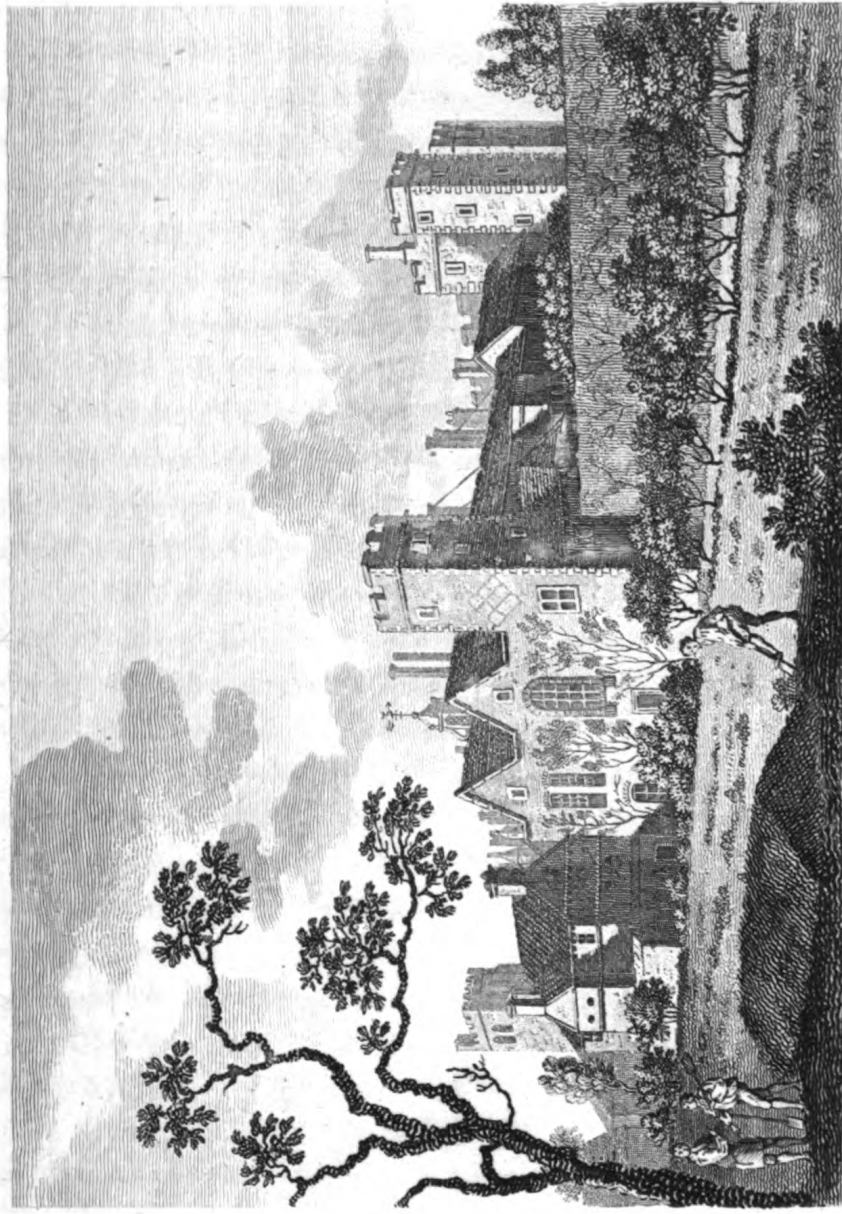
This view, which represents the great gate, or entrance into the palace, was drawn anno 1773.

### LAMBETH PALACE. PL. II.

**B**ESIDES the necessary repairs which so large a pile of building constantly required, many additions were made by the several archbishops. The most material here follow: archbishop Stafford is supposed to have built the coach-house, it being the same kind of brickwork as the east and west sides of Croydon palace, built by him. Archbishop Morton, who was a great improver of all the archiepiscopal houses, finding this much out of repair, about the year 1490 re-edified great part of it, particularly the great tower next the gateway, and the gateway itself. Archbishop Warham testifies, in his last will, that he had expended 30,000*l.* in repairing and beautifying his houses; and prays, upon that account, that his successors would forbear suit for dilapidations against his executors. How much was laid out at Lambeth is not specified.

Archbishop Cranmer, his immediate successor, built the great parlour, now called the steward's parlour; and also erected in the garden a curious summer-house of exquisite workmanship, chiefly contrived by his chaplain, doctor John Poynt, afterwards bishop of Winchester. This building has been taken down by the present archbishop. Cardinal Pole built a certain gallery towards the east, at Lambeth, and some few rooms adjoining. Indeed, the whole site of brick buildings fronting the west, between the Lollards' tower and the great court, seem to be of his constructing; his motto, "*Estote prudentes sicut serpentes, et innocentes sicut columbæ,*" being painted on some of the windows with the representation of a dove and serpent. The cloyster, under the gallery, is also thought to have been built or repaired by him.





*Sparrow hawk*

Lambeth Palace, Surrey. Pl. 2.

W. & A. S. Rogers





In 1570 and 1571 archbishop Parker, who was a great builder, repaired and beautified this palace. The great hall he covered with shingles, and made entirely the long bridge that reaches into the Thames, repaired the solarium, or summer-house, built by Cranmer, as also the two aqueducts conveying water to the house and garden, and constructed subterraneous drains communicating with the Thames, whereby the house was cleansed and kept sweet. These drains are so high, that a man may stand upright in them.

From the arms of archbishop Bancroft, which are set up in the servants' hall, it should seem that he either built or repaired it.

In the year 1422, August 19th and Nov. 24th, this palace suffered much. In the troubles of king Charles I. some soldiers, under pretence of searching for arms, broke open the doors, defaced the organ, and committed other violences; and on May 1, 1643, the chapel windows were defaced, and the steps torn up. On the 9th of the same month, all the books and goods of archbishop Laud were seized, and the palace for a while made a prison for the royalists. After the beheading of the king, Lambeth house fell to the share of colonel Scot, who turned the chapel into a hall, or dancing-room; and for that purpose removed the monument of archbishop Parker, who was buried there, and also pulled down the great hall to make money of the materials, and committed other ravages; so that, at the restoration, it was in many places in a very ruinous condition.

These ruins were mostly repaired by archbishop Juxon, who particularly rebuilt the great hall; the expense of which amounted to 10,500*l*. Archbishop Sheldon completed these repairs with some improvements; and, as some say, built the present library.

Archbishop Sancroft built the kitchen about the year 1685, from which time the old one hath been made a passage. He also built part of the new buildings adjoining to the south end of the great hall, and a stair-case leading from the picture-gallery to the garden. Archbishop Tillotson continued those new buildings towards the gatehouse, and altered the windows of the archbishop's lodgings; in painting, white-washing, glazing, and wainscoting, during the three years and seven months of his incumbency, he expended near 8000*l*.

8000*l.* Archbishop Tenison erected a rabbit-house, without being authorized by a royal license, and is said to have laid out above 200*l.* per ann. in repairs. The laundry was built by archbishop Wake, who for that purpose pulled down an old house, in which Mr. Tenison formerly lived. Archbishop Secker expended a considerable sum in repairing and beautifying the chapel; he also new-slatted the great hall, cleared the drains, and made divers improvements.

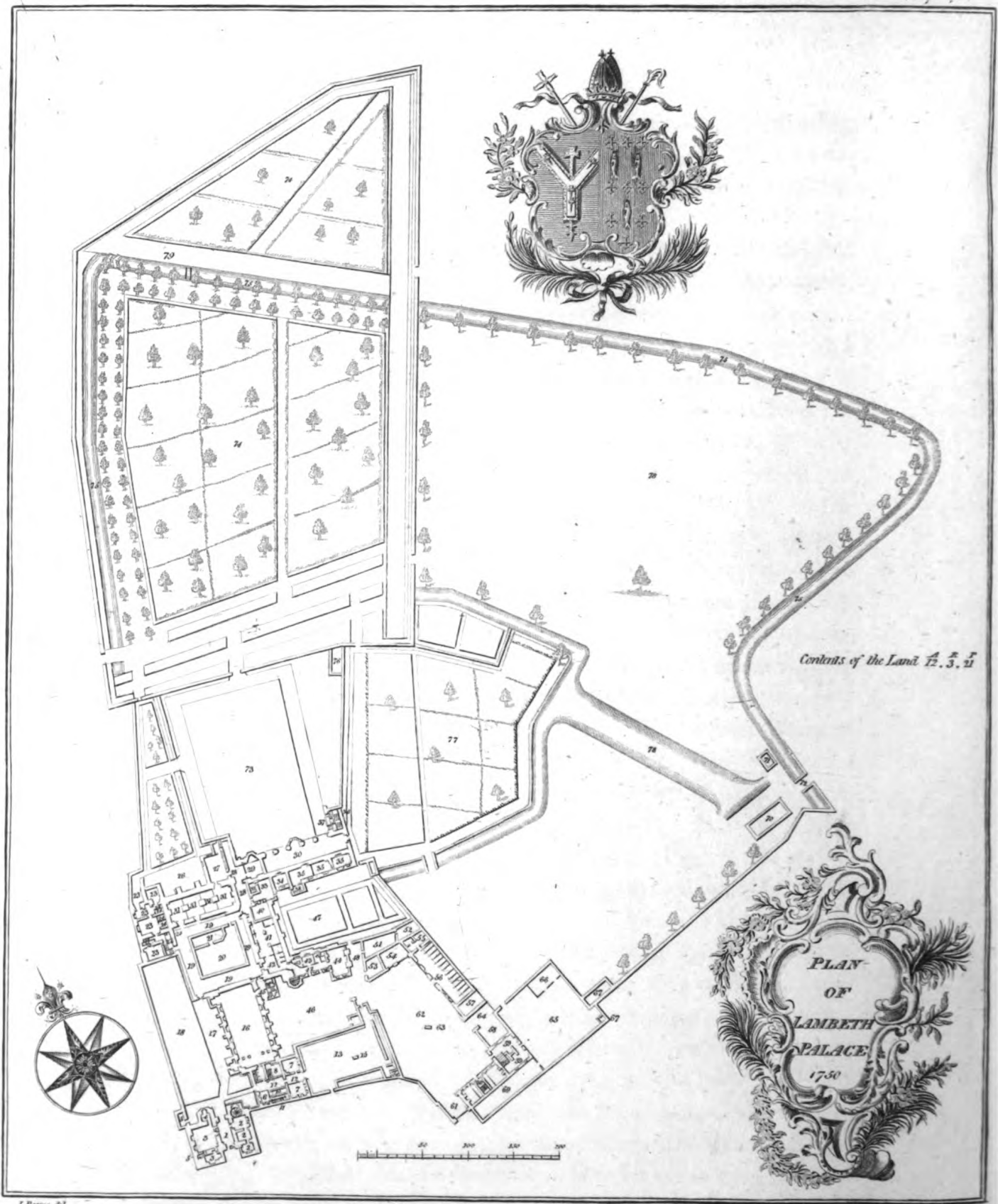
His grace the present archbishop has displayed an elegant taste in the additions and alterations made by him in this palace, whereby it is rendered both more pleasant and convenient. In these he must undoubtedly have expended a considerable sum of money.

The view hereto prefixed shows the east, and part of the north front of the palace, with Lambeth church, as it appears from the kitchen-garden, near the hot-house. It also exhibits two remarkable fig-trees nailed against the house. These are of the white marseilles, and still bear delicious fruit. Tradition says they were planted by cardinal Pole. They cover a surface of 50 feet in height, and 40 in breadth. The circumference of the southernmost is 28 inches, of the other 21. On the south side of the building is another tree of the same age, but not seen in this view. Its circumference at the bottom is 28 inches.

The tradition relative to these trees is rendered extremely probable from many circumstances. Fig-trees were, it is generally allowed, brought into England in the reign of Hen. VIII. and it seems likely that cardinal Pole, who had long resided in Italy, would be fond of cultivating those fruits to which he had been there accustomed; and to the objection arising from their great age, it may be answered, that we do not well know how long a fig-tree will flourish, if properly cultivated: and besides that, there is a concurrent tradition of an older tree, and instances of two very ancient ones, the times of whose plantation are well ascertained.

The first of these stands at Mitcham, in the garden of the manor-house, formerly the private estate of archbishop Cranmer, and now belonging to one of his descendants. It is likewise of the white sort; and is confidently asserted to have been planted by archbishop Cranmer.





J. Ferris del.

Genl. Map.

*From the Original, in the Possession of Mr. Singleton of Lambeth.*







*Caspius Sc.*

Lambeth Palace, Surrey. Pl. 3.

*Pub. in 1794, by W. Thayer.*



Cranmer. Its branches are very low, but its stem, which measures 30 inches in girth, has every possible mark of great age.

In the dean's garden at Winchester there was also, in the year 1757, a very ancient fig-tree, whose fruit was of the small red sort. It was inclosed in a wooden frame, with a glass door and two windows on each side of it, for the admission of sun and air. The frame protected it from wind and rain. On the stone wall to which the tree was nailed, there was a plastering, and several inscriptions in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages: one of them in the latter, mentioning that in the year 1623 king James I. as is there said, "tasted of the fruit of this fig-tree with great pleasure." The other inscriptions were passages in the Old and New Testaments, all alluding to the fig-tree. This tree has been suffered to perish for want of necessary repairs to the frame-work.

At Oxford, in the garden of the regius professor of Hebrew, is a fig-tree brought from the East, and planted by Dr. Pocock in the year 1648, which is this day in a thriving condition. It bears a black fig.

As the digression respecting these trees is a piece of horticultural history, it is hoped the reader will pardon its being here inserted.

This view was drawn anno 1773.

### LAMBETH PALACE. (PLATE III.)

THIS view represents the north side of the palace, as it appears from the bowling-green. The building immediately over the piazza is the picture-gallery. That towards the right, in which three pointed windows are seen, is the chapel. The farthest tower towards the right, is the Lollards' tower.

Having in the former descriptions mentioned the several archbishops who either built or repaired the different parts of this mansion, it remains to take a cursory view of the various apartments, and the things worthy notice therein, simply naming those which contain nothing curious.

The CHAPEL. That there was a chapel here from the first foundation of the house is indubitable. Indeed, it appears here was more than one, and also several oratories. The lower part of the present chapel seems to be the most ancient part of the whole edifice; being fine high arches, which, with the roof, are built with stone, now serving for cellars and vaults. There seem to be the remains of an old bakehouse. This building was repaired in 1280, and a new one, or a new altar (for the words of the record are ambiguous), consecrated in 1407. It was likewise again repaired and beautified by archbishop Laud. The windows here had very fine painted glass, put up by archbishop Morton, representing the history of the world, from the creation to the day of judgment, three lights in a window; the two side lights contained the types in the Old Testament, and the middle light the anti-types. The repairing of these windows, by archbishop Laud, was objected to him as a mark of his inclination to popery. They were totally defaced by the puritans.

It has been before related, that this chapel was by colonel Scot converted into a dancing-room. At that time the body of archbishop Parker was taken out of his tomb here, his monument demolished, and the lead in which he was wrapped stripped off and sold, and the corpse buried in a dunghill. After the restoration, sir William Dugdale hearing of this by chance, acquainted archbishop Sancroft therewith, by whose pious care the body was discovered, and again decently deposited in the spot from whence it had been taken. Over it is an inscription cut in marble, importing that "the body of Matthew the archbishop rests here at last." Another monument to his memory, recounting the demolition of his tomb and ignominious treatment of his body, was likewise set up by the same archbishop in the south-west corner of this chapel.

The BURYING-GROUND is a piece of ground so called, lying on the north side of the chapel; but it does not appear to have ever been used as such. Archbishop Herring having caused the ground to be digged, no bones were found.

The

**The GATEWAY.** The registry of the prerogative office was anciently in a ground room on the left hand side of the entrance, and afterwards in one on the opposite side of the gate. The archives of the see of Canterbury are still kept in a room over the gateway, called the record-room. In the porter's lodge, which in entering is on the right hand, are three rings fastened to the wall, whence it is thought to have been used as a prison for the Lollards.

**The NEW BUILDINGS.** This is a house on the right hand of the first court, built at different times by the archbishops Sancroft and Tillotson, about the year 1684 and 1692. A room which juts out over the hall door is said to have been archbishop Tillotson's study.

**The HALL.** The ancient hall having been demolished by colonel Scot, it was re-edified about the year 1661, by archbishop Juxon, as has been before observed. He could by no persuasions be prevailed upon to build it in the modern taste. Dying before it was completed, by a clause in his will he directed his executors to pay the expenses of finishing it, which amounted to 800*l*. The dimensions of this hall are—length 93 feet—width 38 feet—depth of the bow window 7 feet 4 inches.

**The GUARD-CHAMBER.** This room was in being as early as the 3d of Hen. VI. A. D. 1424. Here formerly were many ancient arms, in which were handed down the different successions of archbishops, till taken away in the last civil wars, anno 1642, but afterwards restored or replaced. In archbishop Potter's time some old bandileers and muskets remained in the burying-ground, the wall whereof was pulled down by archbishop Herring, and the arms deposited elsewhere. Over the door of this room is the date 1681—the dimensions are 56 feet by 27½ feet. Adjoining to the guard-chamber, a large handsome drawing-room, 33 feet by 22, and a dressing-room, 16 feet by 14, were built by archbishop Cornwallis in the year 1769.

**The PRESENCE-CHAMBER,** 29½ feet by 19, is so called in imitation of the like apartments in the royal palaces. This room has three windows adorned with painted glass, representing St. Jerome and St. Gregory, with old English verses beneath them, supposed

to have been set up by archbishop Sancroft. The middle window has a painted sun-dial, with a view of the theatre at Oxford, and the arms of the see and of archbishop Sheldon, at whose expense it was done.

The LOBBY, 23 feet 4 inches by 21 feet. In this room is the portrait of Hen. prince of Wales, eldest son to king James I. at full length.

The DRAWING-ROOM, 18 feet 10, by 19 feet 10 inches.

The ARCHBISHOP'S STUDY, 20 feet 8 by 19 feet, and 19 feet by 14—8, being two rooms containing his private library.

BED-CHAMBER, 19—9 by 19 feet 1 inch.

The LONG GALLERY, 89 feet 9 inches by 15 feet 9, built by cardinal Pole. The windows of this gallery have painted glass, representing divers coats armorial, particularly those of all the protestant archbishops, from archbishop Cranmer to archbishop Cornwallis, and divers of the popish bishops. In this gallery, and the great dining-room adjoining, is a complete suite of the portraits of all the archbishops of Canterbury, from archbishop Warham to archbishop Cornwallis; and likewise those of many modern bishops.

GREAT DINING-ROOM is 38 feet 3 by 19 feet 6 inches.

The CHAPLAINS AND RECEIVERS ROOMS are in the Lollards' tower, and have nothing remarkable. The only curiosity here is the room in which the Lollards were confined, which is at the very top of the tower, to which there is an ascent by a small stone staircase. This room is very small, being only 12 feet long, and 9 broad. The windows are small, and placed west and north. In the wainscot, which is of oak above an inch thick, are fastened eight large iron rings, three on the south, four on the west, and one on the north side. The ceiling is also of oak, and here is a small fire-place. On the wainscot are various scratches, and half sentences, names and letters cut out with a knife, as is supposed, by the unhappy persons confined here. The names are, " John Sib, " T. farley, John T. fysche, T fown, Jhon Werth, Chesham Doctor, H Vil, John York Barboer, and Scandelar Thomas Bacar."

The



The **CLOYSTERS**. These are mentioned in the steward's accounts, as early as the year 1424. The inner cloysters, which stood on the north side without the chapel, were covered and floored with tiles, and supported by 12 pillars; they were taken down in archbishop Herring's time. The other cloysters stand under the library.

The **LIBRARY**. It is not to be doubted but every archbishop had a library of his own; but the first founder of the present collection was archbishop Bancroft, who, by his will, dated Oct. 28, 1610, bequeathed his library to his successors, together with the maps and pictures in the gallery at Lambeth, and his papers and writings in his paper study and great study. His successor, archbishop Abbot, took great pains to secure them to the see; and at his death much increased them. During the civil war they were deposited at Cambridge, under the pretence of Trinity college in that university having a reversionary right to them on the cessation of the order of bishops; here they remained till after the restoration, when they were returned to archbishop Sheldon, who likewise made a considerable addition to them. Archbishop Tenison also bequeathed part of his books to this library, as did the late archbishop Secker, since whose death many valuable books have been added to it by archbishop Cornwallis, and the number of them amounts to near 20,000 volumes. This building stands over the cloyster. On the north-east window is painted in glass the portrait of St. Augustine, with old English verses beneath it; near it a figure of archbishop Chicheley, with the motto of archbishop Stafford, put here by the mistake of a glazier. It is adorned with a fine picture of Canterbury cathedral, and prints of all the archbishops from Warham to the present time.

The **LIBRARY OF MANUSCRIPTS**. This stands over part of that last described, and contains, at this time, about 1100 manuscripts, many of which are extremely fair, curious, and valuable.

This view was drawn anno 1775.

## MARTHA'S HILL, NEAR GUILDFORD.

**T**HIS is called in some ancient writings, *Martyr's Hill*, of which the present name is therefore supposed to be a corruption. On the top of it is a chapel, but we have no account of its foundation. It was probably erected by some lord of the manor of Chilworth, which lies at the foot of it, and to the inhabitants of which it serves as a parish church. This manor, together with the patronage of the chapel, was part of the possessions of the priory of Newark, in this county; and escheating to the crown, on the dissolution of religious houses, was granted by queen Elizabeth to the family of Morgan, from which it descended by marriage to that of Randyll: of the latter it was purchased, in 1720, by Richard Holditch, esq. one of the South Sea directors; and on the sale of the said director's estates, sold again to Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, from whom it came to the right honourable earl Spencer, the present proprietor.

This view was taken in the year 1763.

## MOTHER LUDLAM'S HOLE, NEAR FARNHAM.

**T**HIS grotto, although not strictly that kind of subject which comes within the plan of this work, is here inserted in compliance with the request of several of its admirers. Indeed it is not only in itself worthy of notice, as a solemn and picturesque scene, and a striking instance of ancient industry, but is also respectable as having served for the retirement of the great sir William Temple, to whom the park and adjoining seat formerly belonged; and who so much esteemed this spot, that, in obedience to his last will, his heart, enclosed in a silver box, was buried under a sun-dial in the garden.

Mother Ludlam's Hole lies half way down the west side of a sandy hill, covered with wood, towards the southernmost end of Moor Park, and is near three miles south of Farnham, and about a quarter of a mile north-east of the ruins of Waverley abbey, which  
were,

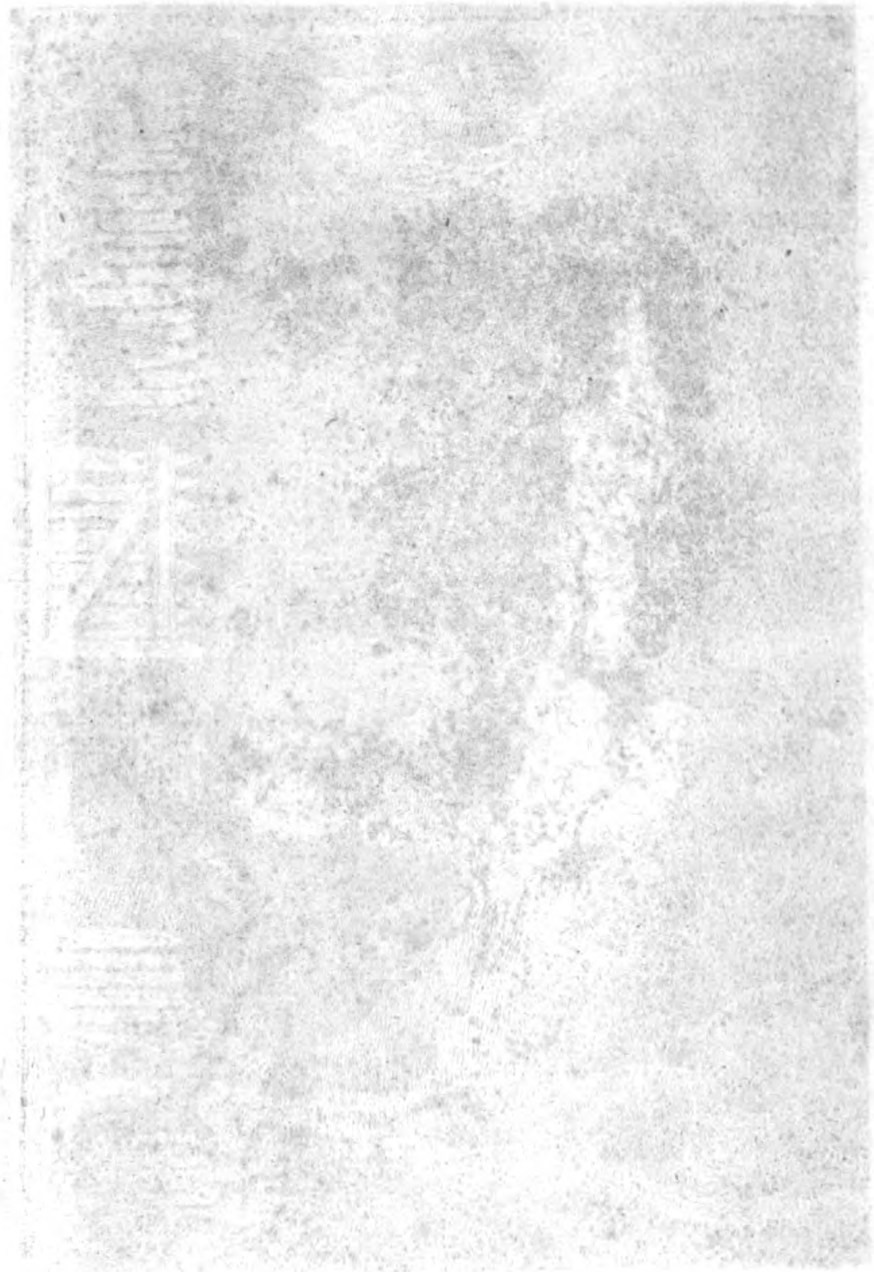


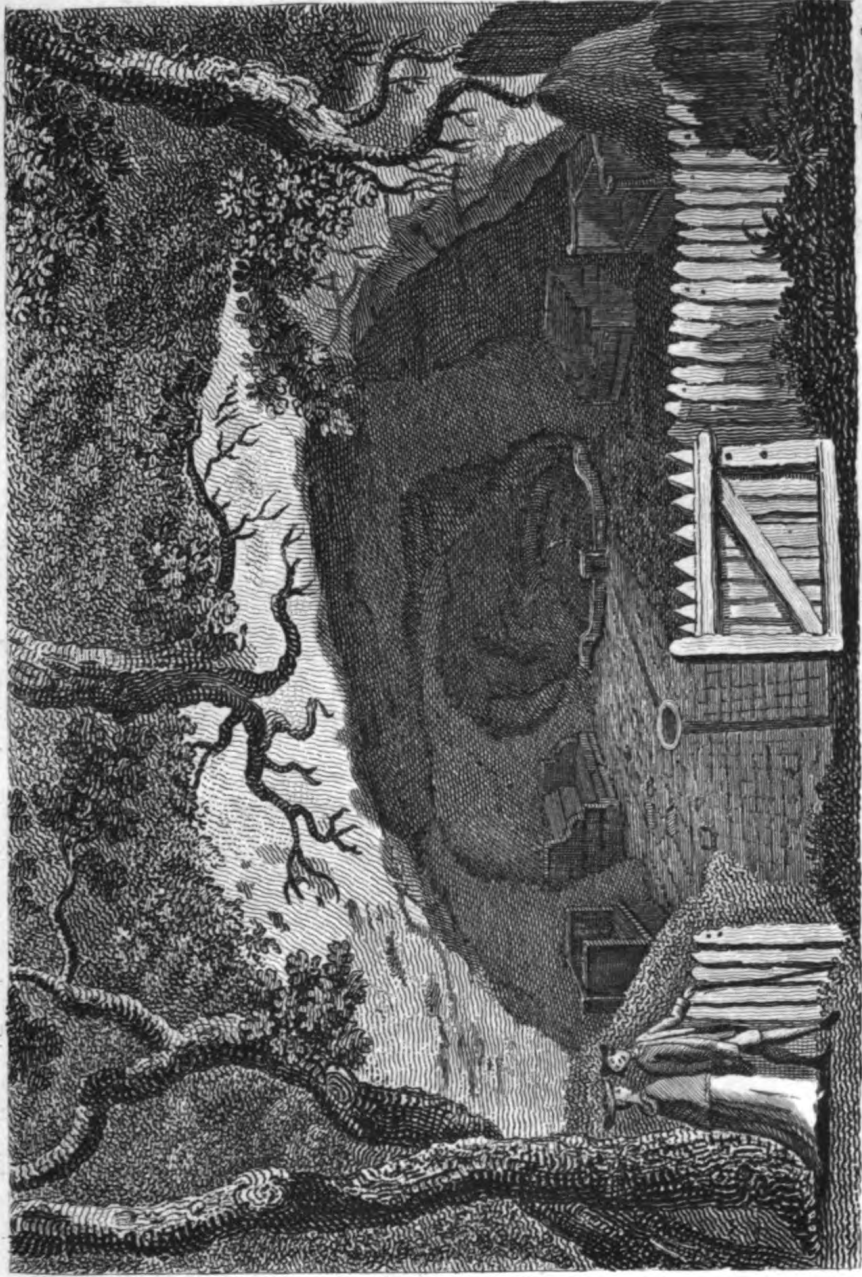


R.B. Godfrey Sculp

Marthas Hill, Surry.

Published by G. W. May, 1785, by S. Hooper.





Sparrow Sc.

Mother Ludlam's Hole, Surry.

Pub. 47. May, 1855. by S. Hooper.



were, when standing, visible from it. Moor Park, though small, affords several scenes most beautifully wild and romantic.

The excavation at the entrance is about 8 feet high, and 14 or 15 broad, but decreases in height and breadth till it becomes so low as to be passable only by persons crawling on their hands and knees: farther on it is said to heighten. Its depth is undoubtedly considerable, but much exaggerated by the fabulous reports of the common people. It does not go straight forwards, but, at some distance from the mouth, turns towards the left hand, or north.

The bottom is paved, and the widest part separated by a marble frame, with a passage for a small stream of clear water; which rising within, is conducted by a marble trough through the centre of the pavement, into a circular basin of the same materials, having an iron ladle chained to it, for the convenience of drinking. From hence it is carried out by other troughs to the declivity of the hill, where, falling down seven steps, it is collected in a small reservoir. Four stone benches, placed two on each side, seem to invite the visitor to that meditation for which this place is so admirably calculated. The gloomy and uncertain depth of the receding grotto, the gentle murmurs of the rill, and the beauty of the prospect, seen through the dark arched entrance, shagged with weeds and the roots of trees, all conspire to excite solemn contemplation, and to fill the soul with a rapturous admiration of the works of the great Creator.

This place derives its name from a popular story, which makes it formerly the residence of a white witch, called Mother Ludlam, or Ludlow; not one of those malevolent beings mentioned in the *Dæmonologie*, a repetition of whose pranks, as chronicled by Glanvil, Baxter, and Cotton Mather, erects the hair, and closes the circle of the listening rustics round the village fire. This old lady neither killed hogs, rode on broom-staves, nor made children vomit nails and crooked pins; crimes for which many an old woman has been sentenced to death by judges, who, however they may be vilified in this sceptical age, thereby certainly cleared themselves from the imputation of being either wizards or conjurors.

On the contrary, Mother Ludlam, instead of injuring, when properly invoked, kindly assisted her poor neighbours in their necessities, by lending them such culinary utensils and household furniture as they wanted for particular occasions.

The business was thus transacted: the petitioner went to the cave at midnight, turned three times round, and thrice repeated aloud, "Pray, good mother Ludlam, lend me such a thing (naming the utensil), and I will return it within two days." He, or she, then retired, and coming again early the next morning, found at the entrance the requested moveable. This intercourse continued a long time, till once, a person not returning a large cauldron according to the stipulated time, madam Ludlam was so irritated at this want of punctuality, that she refused to take it back when afterwards left in the cavern; and from that time to this has not accommodated any one with the most trifling loan. The story adds, that the cauldron was carried to Waverley abbey, and after the dissolution of that monastery deposited in Frensham church.

In fact, a monstrous cauldron was kept in the vestry of that church, according to Salmon, who seems to hint, that some such ridiculous story was told concerning it as that above recited. "The great cauldron," says he, "which lay in the vestry beyond the memory of man, was no more brought thither from Waverley, than, as report goes, by the fairies. It need not raise any man's wonder for what use it was, there having been many in England, till very lately, to be seen, as well as very large spits, which were given for entertainment of the parish at the wedding of poor maids; so was in some places a sum of money charged upon lands for them, and a house for them to dwell in for a year after marriage. If these utensils of hospitality, which drew the neighbourhood to contribute upon so laudable an occasion, had committed treason, as the property of a convent, they had not been too heavy to be carried off."

It appears from the Annals of Waverley, that this cavern was digged in order to collect the several adjacent springs of water, for the use of the monastery. In the year 1216 (says the annalist), not  
without







R. Godfrey, S. C.

Newark Priory, Surrey.

Published by Messrs. Hooper, 1786.

without the great admiration of many, the spring of our lavatory, called Ludwell, was almost totally empty and dried up. This spring had, during the course of many years, copiously supplied all the different offices of our abbey with water, its failure therefore caused a great inconvenience. A certain monk of this house, named brother Symon, reflecting on this misfortune, took it seriously into consideration by what contrivance it might soonest and most conveniently be rectified; and after much thought, and the assistance of useful council, he formed a plan, which, though difficult, he set about with great industry; it was, to search for new springs of running water; this being done, and water with great difficulty found, they were, not without much labour, collected together; he, by his industry, causing them all to descend to one place, by means of a certain subterraneous duct, and then to form, as is apparent to the beholders, not by nature but by art, a perpetual running spring, which should never cease, to serve the afore-mentioned offices of the abbey, with large quantities of water; this was called St. Mary's spring. To this account is added a monkish verse in honour of brother Symon, the sense of which is: "The spring of the new fountain, fixed by the labour and art of brother Symon, now flows constantly under the hill, its course being directed by a pipe." This drawing was made anno 1761.

## NEWARK PRIORY.

NEWARK, *Novo Loco*, or Newsted Priory, is situated on the river Wey, in the manor and parish of Sende, on a spot formerly called Aldbury.

It was a priory of black or regular canons, of the order of St. Augustine. By the charter of king Edw. I. repeating that of king Hen. III. it appears to have been founded in the time of Rich. I. that is, between the years 1189 and 1199, by Rauld de Calva, and Beatrix de Sandes, his wife (with the consent of William Malbanc, their heir), who gave to it lands called Hamm, at Popwarth, with

their possessions, to build a church, in honour of the blessed Virgin and St. Thomas of Canterbury: Robert Tregor, Godfrey, bishop of Winchester, Andrew Bucherel, and Ralph Tryere, were also benefactors; their donations are likewise confirmed by these two charters. At the dissolution, 26th of Hen. VIII. it was valued at 258*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* per annum, clear. Richard Lippiscombe, the last prior, had a pension of 40*l.* per annum assigned him, which he possessed in 1553; when also remained in charge, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and pensions to the following persons: to William Thatches, 6*l.*; Thomas Swellinge, John Marten, Nicholas White, Nicholas Wood, John Rose, and Thomas Garlande, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.

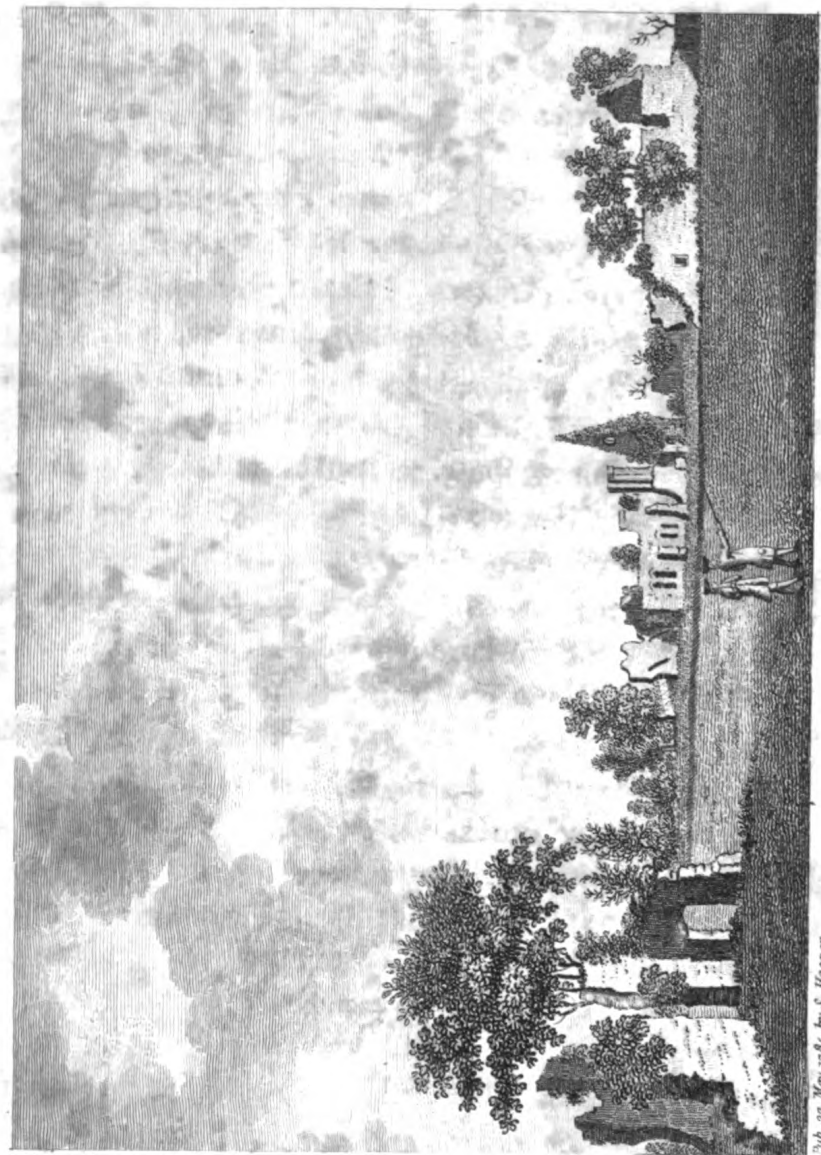
Henry VIII. granted it, anno 1536, with the estates thereunto belonging, to sir Anthony Brown, knight; whose descendant, Henry, lord viscount Montacute, sold it about the year 1711, to sir Richard Onslow, baronet; from whom it came to Richard, lord Onslow, the present proprietor.

In the year 1761, when this view was taken, part of the church was standing, which is here represented. The other buildings of this priory have from time to time been pulled down, for the sake of the stones and rubbish, used to mend the roads. It would probably have been entirely destroyed, but for the interposition of the late Arthur Onslow, esq. speaker of the house of commons, whose taste preserved this ancient monument of the great, though mistaken, piety of our forefathers.

#### WAVERLEY ABBEY. (PLATE I.)

**T**HIS abbey is most delightfully situated on the banks of the river Wey, about three miles south-east of Farnham. It was founded by William Giffard, bishop of Winchester, anno 1128, and was the first house which the monks of the cistercian order had in England. It was, like most other cistercian monasteries, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary. Leland, in his Collectanea, says, that bishop Giffard began, and Nicholas de Ely, bishop of Winchester, finished this monastery.





Pub. 27. May 1785. by S. Hooper.

Waterley Abbey, Surrey, Pl.

1785





monastery. Godwin, however, mentions nothing of this circumstance. Indeed, this last prelate dedicated the new church here, A. D. 1278, and treated most munificently all that resorted hither (as appears by the Annals of Waverley and Worcester), and was buried therein, anno 1280; but Tanner thinks he did nothing farther.

The founder, William Giffard, by his charter, printed in the *Monasticon*, granted (with the consent of king Henry, and all the brethren of the church of Winchester), to these monks, all the land of Waverley, for ever, with its appurtenances; also, two acres of meadow at Helested, with free pannage for their hogs in the woods of Farnham; and also wood for their house, both for fireing and other necessary uses. These benefactions were confirmed, with divers additions, by his successor, Henry de Bloys. Richard de Toclive, also bishop of Winchester, gave them the land called Duckenfeld, on both sides of the water of Washingle; and Faramusius of Bologne sold them the lands of Waremberg; which sale was confirmed by Gaudfridas de Granville, earl of Essex, lord of the fee. King Rich. I. ratified all the grants made to this monastery; and the bull of pope Eugenius III. dated at Paris, anno 1147, confirmed all the donations made to them by king Stephen, queen Adeliza, Alan de Vilers, Faramusius of Bologne, Richerias de Aquila, and others; and exempted them from paying tithes for any of the lands and cattle in their own hands, excommunicating all such as should presume to disturb, or unjustly take any thing from them.

This monastery was first peopled by an abbot and twelve monks, sent from a foreign house, called Elemonisa; and about the time of the dissolution it consisted of thirteen religious, when its income was estimated at 174*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* ob. per ann. clear, and 196*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* in the whole. It was dissolved, 27th Hen. VIII. and on July 20, in the next year, the site, with all the estates thereunto belonging, were granted to sir William Fitz-Williams, at that time treasurer of the household, and shortly after, earl of Southampton, who died Oct. 14, 1542; he having no issue, made a feoffment thereof to the use of himself, and the lady Mabil his wife, and the heirs of his body;  
with

with remainder to sir Anthony Brown, his half-brother in tail-male, with remainder over.

From sir Anthony Brown, aforesaid, it descended to Anthony his son, the first lord viscount Montacute, who died seised thereof, Oct. 19, 1592, leaving Anthony his grandson, his next heir: this Anthony, the second viscount, sold it to the family of Coldham, of which name, we find John in possession in 1623, and several of his descendants afterwards. From the family of Coldham it went, by purchase, to those of Aislabie, Child of Guildford, Thomas Orby Hunter, 1747; and from his heirs in 1771, to sir Robert Rich, bart. the present proprietor. A handsome seat has been erected on part of the site of this monastery. The ruins which are now remaining, serve to decorate the garden: they are very extensive, and seem to have been elegantly finished.

The annals of this house were published by Dr. Gale.

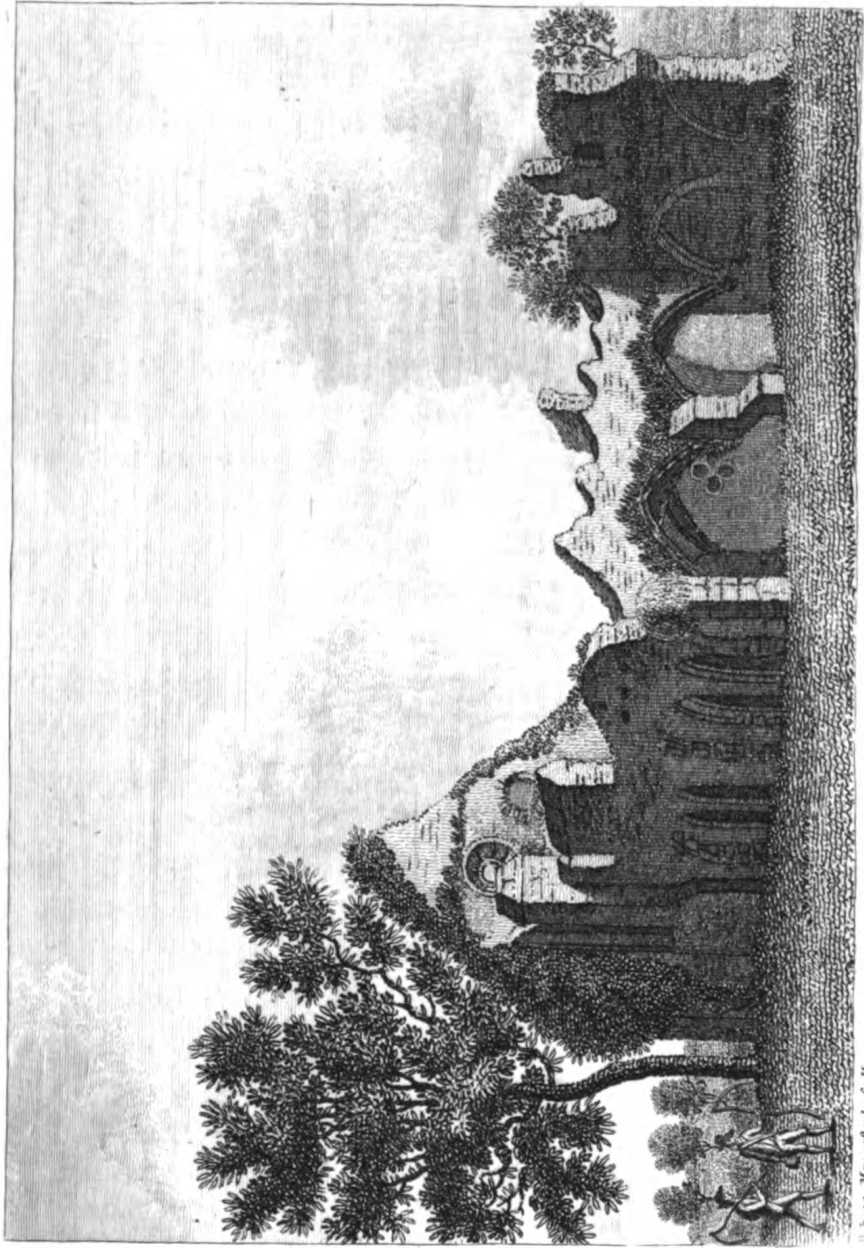
This view was drawn anno 1760.

#### WAVERLEY ABBEY. (PLATE II.)

**T**HIS plate presents as general a view of the ruins as could be taken in at one coup d'œil: indeed they are so scattered, as to make it impossible to show them all from any one station.

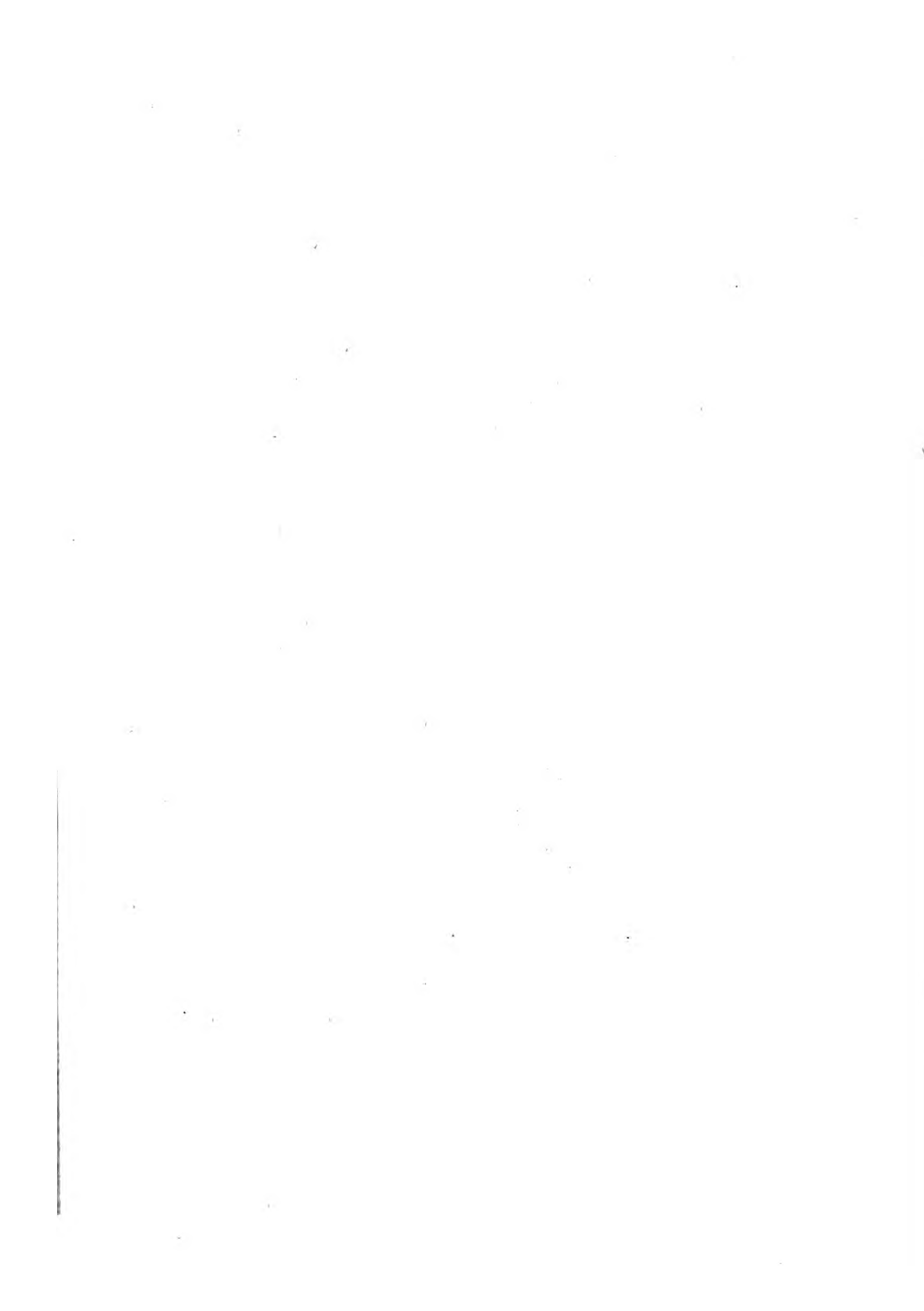
Names of some of the abbots out of the *Annales Waverlenses*, published in Gale's *Hist. Angl. Script.* vol. 2.—John was the first abbot; he died the year of the foundation of this convent, viz. 1128, and was succeeded by—Gilbert; he was present at the translation of St. Erkenwald, in St. Paul's church, 18 cal. Dec. 1148. His successor was—Henry: who dying anno 1182, Henry de Cicestria, a monk of this house, was elected abbot; he resigned anno 1187, and was succeeded by—Christopher, abbot of Bruerne, the same year; when there were in this convent, 120 converts, and 70 monks. In his time, viz. 6 non. October 1194, William Maldut was buried before the door of the chapter-house of this abbey. His successor

was



Waverley • Abbey • Surrey • Pl. 2.

S. Hooper.



was—John; he died at Merton, 16 cal. Oct. 1201, and had this epitaph bestowed on him:

Hoc scriptum simonis certum facit, ecce futuris  
 Qui fuit insignis abbatis vita Johannis;  
 Corpore castus erat, simplex, sermone modestus,  
 Mitis mente, pius, humilis, devotus, honestus,  
 Compatiens miseris, jocundus corde, benignus,  
 Unde fuit tanti pastoris nomine dignus;  
 Omnibus in annis abbatis certa Johannis,  
 Virginis Eufemiæ mors memorata die.

His successor was another—John, cellarer of this abbey. In his time, viz. ann. 1203, the monks of this convent were forced to repair to other convents, for want of their due sustenance, occasioned by a famine in the land: in which year also William de Bradewatere begun the new foundation of St. Mary's church at Waverley, 14 cal. April, ann. 1210: those of the cistercian order were much persecuted, and this our abbot obliged to fly by night, and the religious were dispersed throughout all England, and this convent plundered and left desolate. He died the non. of Aug. 1216, and was succeeded by—Adam, the sub-prior, in the year 1218. He caused the great bell of this convent to be brought hither, before which time here was only one bell. He resigned anno 1219, and was succeeded by—Adam, abbot of Gerodon. In his time, viz. 1222, died William, rector of Bradewater, founder of the new church of this convent, and was buried under the south wall on the outside of the said church. During his government great inundations happened, which much annoyed and damaged this house. He resigned anno 1236, and was succeeded by—Walter, surnamed Giffard, abbot of Bittlesden, co. Bucks. He appointed, on the nativity of our Lord, and All Saints' day, candles to burn at each altar from morning till night, and also at lauds and masses. In his time, viz. anno 1238, the body of Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, was buried at Winchester, and his heart in

this church ; and the year following, the great bell of this convent was purchased, and was knolled first on Easter day : round it were these lines :

Dicor nomine quo tu virgo domestica Christi ;  
Sum Dominæ præco cujus tutela fuisti.

He died anno 1251, and was succeeded by—Ralph, abbot of Dunckwell, heretofore of Tintern. In his time, viz. anno 1262, William, abbot of Ford, was buried in the chapter-house of this convent ; and the following year one Maud was buried in the infirmary chapel of this convent, the 2d of the id. of Feb. She was a great benefactor to this house, in bequeathing all she had to the same. Growing infirm, he resigned anno 1267, and was succeeded by—William de London, a monk of this convent ; and he, as I conceive, by—William de Hungerford. He resigned anno 1275, and was succeeded by—Hugh de Reubenorum, alias Lukenor, a monk of this house, on St. Edmund's day. (In his time, viz. anno 1278, this conventual church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by Nicholas de Eli, bishop of Winchester, on St. Matthew's day ; near two years after which this bishop was interred in this church on the 14 cal. Mar. 1280 ; and within three days after his heart was deposited at Winchester.) This abbot died 15 cal. April 1285, and had for his successor—Philip de Bedwinde, who received the benediction in the cathedral church of Winchester, Easter day following. (In his time, viz. 19 cal. April 1290, the lady Johanna Ferre died ; and on the 17th of the said month, being Palm Sunday, was buried in this conventual church before the altar of the Virgin Mary.) When he died I find not, neither who were his successors, unless that I meet with—Robert, abbot here, anno 1335 ; and that—John occurs abbot anno 1533, a little before the dissolution.

This view was drawn anno 1776.





## S U S S E X

Is a maritime county, which under the ancient Britons belonged to the principality of Regni, and during the Roman government was included in their province of Britannia Prima, whose boundaries were the Channel on the South, and on the North the Thames and Severn. During the Saxon Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of the South Saxons, the second established, which began in 491, and ended in 685, having had 9 kings. It is now in the Home Circuit, in the diocese of Chichester, and province of Canterbury. It is bounded on the N. by Surry, and Kent; S. by the British Channel; E. by Kent, and West by Hampshire. Its form is long and narrow, being 70 miles long, 29 broad, and 170 in circumference: it contains 1416 square miles, or 1,140,000 square acres; it is divided into 6 rapes, and 65 hundreds; and has 313 parishes, 123 vicarages, 1060 villages, 1 city (Chichester), and 18 market-towns, viz. Arundel, Battle, Bramber, Horsham, Brightelmstone, Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Hastings, Haylsham, Lewes, Midhurst, Petworth, Rye, Shoreham, Seaforth, Terring, and Winchelsea.

## S U S S E X.

It sends 20 members to parliament, pays 16 parts of the land-tax, and supplies 800 men to the national militia. Its rivers are, the Cuckmere, Little Ouse, Rother, Levant, Adur, Rye, and Arun: its points and head-lands are Langley point, Beachy-head, Selfey-Bill, Thorney-isle, Selfey peninsula, four or five small islands, Bognor Rocks, and St. Rook's Hill. Its harbours and havens are, Arundel, Pevensey, Chichester, Cuckmeer, Bull-hide, Haltings, Stare, Rye, Newhaven, and Selfey harbour. The most noted places are, Crowborough-hill, Beacon-hill, Ashdown, St. Leonard's, Waterdown, Dallington, Arundel, and Worth forests; Holm, Petlor, Darum, and Vent woods; the Dyke, the Downs, several parks, &c. &c. It produces fine pasture, corn, large sheep, wood, timber, sea-fowls, sea and river fish, gunpowder, iron works, marble, charcoal, poultry, &c. and a delicate bird, (the wheat-ear) peculiar to this county. The air is in general good, and the soil very rich.

The Roman, Saxon, Danish, or British encampments in this county are, the Brill, and Gonshill near Chichester; upon Rook hill, upon Cisbury hill, Chinkbury near Terring, Cæsar's hill near Findon, near Lewes, near BRIGHTHELMSTONE, upon Blackdown hill near Midhurst, near Stockbridge, and upon Wolfonbury-hill, near Ditching.

The roads from Portsmouth, Midhurst, and Arundel, to Chichester, are said to have been Roman; indeed the latter may easily be admitted such, notwithstanding the Agger is entirely trod into the earth. There is a certainty that one proceeded from Arundel to London, through Darking, generally called Stanestreet, which upon examination has been found in some places ten yards in breadth, and in others seven, and five feet deep in stones that must have been brought from a great distance. Chichester is allowed to be the Regnum of Antoninus; Midhurst to have been the Milba, and East-Bourne to have been the Anderesio or Anderida, by some eminent antiquarians.

### ANTIQUITIES worthy notice in this COUNTY.

<p>Amberley Castle near Arundel            Arundel Castle and Church            Battle Abbey            Begeham Abbey            Bodisham Castle near the Rother.            Bosham Church near Chichester            Boxgrove Priory            Bramber Castle            Brambrough or Bramber Church            BRIGHTHELMSTONE Blackhouse            Chichester Cathedral, Monastery, Cross,            &amp;c.            Halnacker House            Haltings Castle            Herstmonceaux Castle            St. John's Church near Lewes</p>	<p>St. James's Hospital at Lewes            Ipses Tower at Rye            Knap Castle            Lewes Priory and Castle            Petworth House near Midhurst            Pevensey Castle            Priory near Dorset            Shelbred Priory            Stanstead Place, or the old House of            the Earls of Arundel            Selfey Priory near Chichester            Town-Hall, Chichester            Vicars College, Chichester            Winchelsea Church, Priory, and Castle            Grey Friars' Monastery, Winchelsea            North-East Gate, Winchelsea.</p>
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J. Bannister sculp.

**ARUNDEL CASTLE.**

*Published by the Rev. J. G. Nichols, 17, St. Mark's Lane, London.*



## S U S S E X.

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ARUNDEL CASTLE.

**T**HIS is the baronial castle of the earls of Arundel, and, as is generally asserted, constitutes its possessor earl of Arundel. Popular tradition says, it was built by one Bevis, perhaps the knight, surnamed of Southampton, and that it was by him called Arundel, after a favourite horse of that name, remarkable for his swiftness. In support of this story, it is said one of the towers wherein this knight resided, still retains the name of Bevis tower.

By whom this castle was really founded seems uncertain ; but it was certainly a place of strength under the Saxon government, and on the accession of W. the Conqueror, was by him given to Roger de Montgomery, his kinsman, whom he at the same time created earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury. Roger resided here, and at his death bequeathed it to Hugh his youngest son, who was also earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury ; he being slain, anno 1098, in defending the coast against the Norwegians, or borders against the Welch, this castle and his other estates by the favour of the king devolved to Robert de Belesme, his elder brother, who joining with William de Warren, earl of Surrey, and his brothers, in support of Robert Courthose, against Hen. I. garrisoned this castle against that king ; but being taken, he was imprisoned at Wareham, where he ended his days in confinement, and the castle escheated to the crown, where it remained till the contest between the empress Maud and K. Stephen, when it was granted by the former to William de Albini, surnamed Brito, who had embraced her party, and suffered much for her cause. William at his death bequeathed it, with his other

2

estates,

estates, to his son William de Albini, surnamed de Meschines, to whom K. Hen. granted six knights fees, besides the whole rape of Arundel, to hold of him by the service of 84 knights fees and a half; this added to 32 lordships derived from his ancestors, made him a man of vast power and property. He was succeeded by William de Albini his son, the third of that name, who being a minor at the time of his father's decease, was taken into the wardship of K. Hen. II. then in the 14th year of his reign. When arrived to maturity, he proved an active man and eminent statesman, both in the reign of Rich. I. and K. John. The former, on account of his gallant behaviour in Normandy, granted him, together with the castle, the whole honour of Arundel, and the third penny of the pleas out of Sussex, of which he was earl. But in the dispute between K. John and his barons, he siding with them, was taken prisoner, and obliged to purchase his pardon and liberty by a large fine; but submitting himself peaceably to K. Hen. III. soon obtained his favour, and preserved it to his death, which happened suddenly in the year 1129, when he left issue two sons, William and Hugh, and five daughters, Mabel, Isabel, Nicola, Colet, and Cecilia. He was succeeded by his son William, then surnamed Belvoir, who afterwards assumed the title of Albini. He dying unmarried in the year 1235, the estate and honours descended to his brother Hugh, who likewise died without issue, anno 1243, leaving his estates to be divided among his sisters; in the division, the castle and manor of Arundel came to Isabel, wife of John Fitz-Alan, lord of Clun, whose son John became by the possession thereof, earl of Arundel, making that castle his chief residence. In this family it continued for four descents, till Edmund Fitz-Alan joining the queen, Roger earl Mortimer, the earl of Lancaster, and other barons, in the insurrection, to oblige Ed. II. to dismiss his favourites, the Despencers, he was taken prisoner at Hereford, and there beheaded, and his honours and estates forfeited to the crown. The castle of Arundel was granted to Edmund of Woodstock, the king's uncle; but about two years after K. Ed. III. having reversed the attainder, it was surrendered to his son, Richard Fitz-Alan,



Alan, whose son Richard, notwithstanding his gallant actions against the French, fell a sacrifice to court intrigues, and was beheaded in Cheapside, his estate confiscated, and given to earl Marshal, earl of Kent.

Thomas Fitz-Alan, son of the unfortunate Richard, remained without estate or honour till the reign of Hen. IV. by whom the judgment respecting his father was reversed, and he restored in blood, and was afterwards made constable of Dover castle, warden of the cinque ports, and treasurer of England; but dying without issue, Oct. 13, 1415, 3d of Hen. V. this castle devolved to his cousin, sir John Fitz-Alan, commonly called sir John Arundel, who exhibited a petition in parliament, that he might be accepted there in his proper place, and in all public councils, as his ancestors, earls of Arundel, had been: upon reading this petition, John duke of Norfolk also laid claim to the castle, seignory, and honour of Arundel; but it was determined in favour of Fitz-Alan, both as having been long in his family, and also from an act of parliament passed (says the *Magna Britannia & Hibernia, &c.*) 11th of Hen. VI. wherein it was declared, that all that had been possessed of the castle and honour of Arundel, were earls thereof without any other creation. This earl, who remained in France after the decision, having his leg broken by the shot of a culverine, was taken prisoner, and carried to Beauvais, where he died, and was buried in the house of the friars minors.

He was succeeded by his son Humphry, an infant, who died during his minority, and the castle and honour came to William Fitz-Alan, youngest brother to sir John Fitz-Alan before mentioned. This earl, the 18th of Hen. VI. in a hearing before the king and council, obtained precedency for the earls of Arundel before those of Devon. From him this castle and earldom descended regularly to his son, grandson, and great-grandson, who dying the 22d of queen Elizabeth, left only one daughter, Mary; she marrying Thomas duke of Norfolk, carried this honour and castle into that family, where it has continued to this day.

According to Tanner, Richard earl of Arundel, towards the lat-

ter end of the reign of Edw. III. obtained that king's license to found a chantry of six chaplains, and several clerks and choristers, in the chapel of this castle, and assigned 1000 marks by his will towards endowing the same, A. D. 1375. His son Richard, in the 3d of Rich. II. in order to fulfil his father's will, obtained of the king, with the consent of the abbot and convent of Seeg, or Sagio, in Normandy, that the priory of St. Nicholas here (then a cell to that house) should be extinguished, and that church should be made collegiate, and all the lands and tithes belonging to the monks should be settled, with other estates, to the maintenance of a master, and twelve secular canons priests, with three deacons, three sub-deans, two acolites, seven choristers, two sacrists, and other officers. Upon this change it was styled the college of the Holy Trinity, which was endowed, 26 Hen. VIII. with 168*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* ob. clear, and 263*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* in toto. It was surrendered Dec. 12, and granted the 26th of the same month, 36 Hen. VIII. to Henry earl of Arundel, the patron.

That the removal of the chantry from the castle, to the priory of St. Nicholas, was fulfilling the will of the intended founder, does not seem very apparent; but probably as the abbey of Sagio were no losers by the exchange, they did not enter into minute distinctions on that head; nor are the reasons of the earl difficult to be guessed at: the inconvenience of having monks in garrisons or castles had been experienced in more than one instance, but particularly at Old Sarum and Hastings.—This view, which shows the keep and ancient gate of this castle, was drawn anno 1782.

#### BATTLE ABBEY. (PLATE I.)

THIS was a mitred abbey, founded by William the Conqueror, in consequence of a vow made before the famous battle, and decisive victory gained over king Harold, the 14th of Oct. 1066. The intent of this foundation was, that constant praise and thanks might be given to God for this victory, and continual prayers offered up for the souls of such as were here slain. In this battle, king Harold and 60,000 English were left dead on the field; and of the Normans



Battle Abbey, Sussex, N. I.

Lith. J. Stone. 1868. by J. Hopper.

Godfrey Sc.



there fell upwards of 10,000 men. The year after the battle, William began the abbey on that part of the field where the fight had most fiercely raged; the high altar standing on the very spot where the dead body of king Harold was found; or, according to others, on that where his standard was taken up. He dedicated it to the honour of St. Martin, and filled it with benedictine monks from the abbey of Mormontier, in Normandy: perhaps on account of the thought of its erection being first suggested by William Faber, a monk of that house, dedicated also to St. Martin. The king intended to have endowed it with lands sufficient for the maintenance of 140 monks, but was prevented by death.

He however granted it divers prerogatives and immunities, similar to those enjoyed by the monks of Christ-church, Canterbury; such as the exclusive right of inquest on all murders committed within their lands; treasure-trove, or the property of all treasures found on their estates; free warren, and exemption for themselves and tenants, from all episcopal and other ecclesiastical jurisdiction: also this peculiar right of sanctuary, that if any person adjudged guilty of homicide, or any other crime, should fly to that church, no harm should be done him, and he should be dismissed entirely free. But above all, he gave to the abbot the royal power of pardoning any condemned thief he should casually pass by or meet going to execution.

He also bestowed on them all the land for a league round about their house: likewise the manor of Wye, in Kent: both free from all aids, impositions, and services. As an account of these will serve to give an insight into the taxes or duties paid, and services to be performed, in those days, it may not be disagreeable to the reader to have them enumerated and explained. The grant runs thus: "I give  
 " to the church of St. Martin of Battle, the royal manor of Wi,  
 " with all its appurtenances, &c. free from all geld, scot, hidage,  
 " danegeld, labour on bridges, castles, and park fences; service in  
 " the army; pleas, suits, shire or hundred tax; with saca, soka,  
 " and toll and theam, and infangentheof, and worpeni and lastage,  
 " and.



“ and hamsoene, and forestall, and blodewite, and childwite, and  
“ larceny, if any should happen.”

Geld and scot are general names for taxes; hidage and danegeld, were aids levied on each hide of land; the latter was an imposition of 2*s.* laid by king Etheldred, for clearing this kingdom of the Danes. Saca is a privilege of taking cognizance of causes, criminal or civil, within their bounds. Soka, an authority to oblige persons living within their liberties, to plead. Toll, a right of toll in the market; and Theam the prerogative of judging and restraining bondsmen, niefs, and villains. Infangentheof, a power of trying any one for a theft committed within their liberties. Warpeny or wardpenny, money due to the sheriff, for watch and ward. Lastage was a custom demanded on goods sold at fairs and markets by the last: and hamstochen, forestall, blodewite, childwite, and larceny, were amercedments payable for the crimes of burglary, forestalling, shedding of blood, getting a bond-woman with child, and larceny: which last, by the annexed provision, does not seem to have been frequent amongst our ancestors. He likewise gave them his royal customs in Wye, together with his right of wreck in Dengemarsch (a member thereof), as also that of any great or royal fish, called crassipies, which should be there driven ashore: except when it happened without certain limits; in which case they were to have only two parts of the fish and the tongue; these being what the king usually had.

Beside these, he endowed them with the manors of Aldsiston, in Sussex; Lymsfield, in Surry; How, in Essex; Craumere, in Oxfordshire; and Briswalderton, in Berkshire; with divers other lands: together with the churches of Radings and Colunton, in Devonshire; also that of St. Olave's, afterwards the priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter. Moreover, he confirmed to them all gifts of lands, bestowed by his subjects, to be held as free as those granted by himself. The abbey of Brecknock, in Wales, was also afterwards made a cell to this house.

At the dissolution, the estates of this house were valued, the 26th of Hen. VIII. according to Dugdale, at 88*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* per ann. Speed says, 987*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*: when pensions were assigned to several of the monks. The site was granted by that king to one Gilmer, who  
first



first pulled down many of the buildings, and disposed of the materials, and afterwards sold the land to sir Anthony Brown, whose descendants began to convert it into a mansion-house; but it long remained unfinished. It was afterwards, however, so completed, as to become habitable; sir Thomas Webster long residing in it, as does at present his son sir Whistler Webster.

Browne Willis, in his View of mitred Abbies, gives the following description of it: “ Though this abbey be demolished, yet the magnificence of it appears by the ruins of the cloysters, &c. and by the largeness of the hall, kitchen, and gatehouse; of which the last is entirely preserved. It is a noble pile, and in it are held sessions and other meetings, for this peculiar jurisdiction, which hath still great privileges belonging to it. What the hall was, when in its glory, may be guessed by its dimensions; its length above fifty of my paces; part of it is now used as a hay-barn; it was leaded, part of the lead yet remains, and the rest is tiled. As to the kitchen, it was so large, as to contain five fire-places, and it was arched at top; but the extent of the whole abbey may be better measured by the compass of it; it being computed at no less than a mile about.

“ In this church the Conqueror offered up his sword and royal robe, which he wore on the day of his coronation. The monks kept these till the suppression, and used to show them as great curiosities, and worthy the sight of their best friends, and all persons of distinction that happened to come thither: nor were they less careful about preserving a table of the Norman gentry which came into England with the Conqueror. This table also continued till the dissolution, and was seen by our admirable antiquary, Mr. Leland, who hath given us the contents of it, in the first tome of his Collectanea.”

The authority, however, of this roll is not greatly to be depended upon. Sir William Dugdale, speaking of it in the first volume of his Baronage, says, “ There are great errors, or rather falsifications, in most of the copies of it, by attributing the derivation of many from the French, who were not at all of such extraction, but

“ merely English ; for such hath been the subtilty of some monks  
 “ of old, that finding it acceptable unto most, to be reputed descend-  
 “ ants to those who were companions to duke William, in his  
 “ expedition ; therefore, to gratify them, they inserted their names  
 “ into the ancient catalogue. Not far (continues Willis) from the  
 “ abbey, stands the parochial church, which is one of the best in all  
 “ this country. In this church there formerly hung up an old  
 “ table, containing certain verses, the remains of which I shall  
 “ here subjoin.”

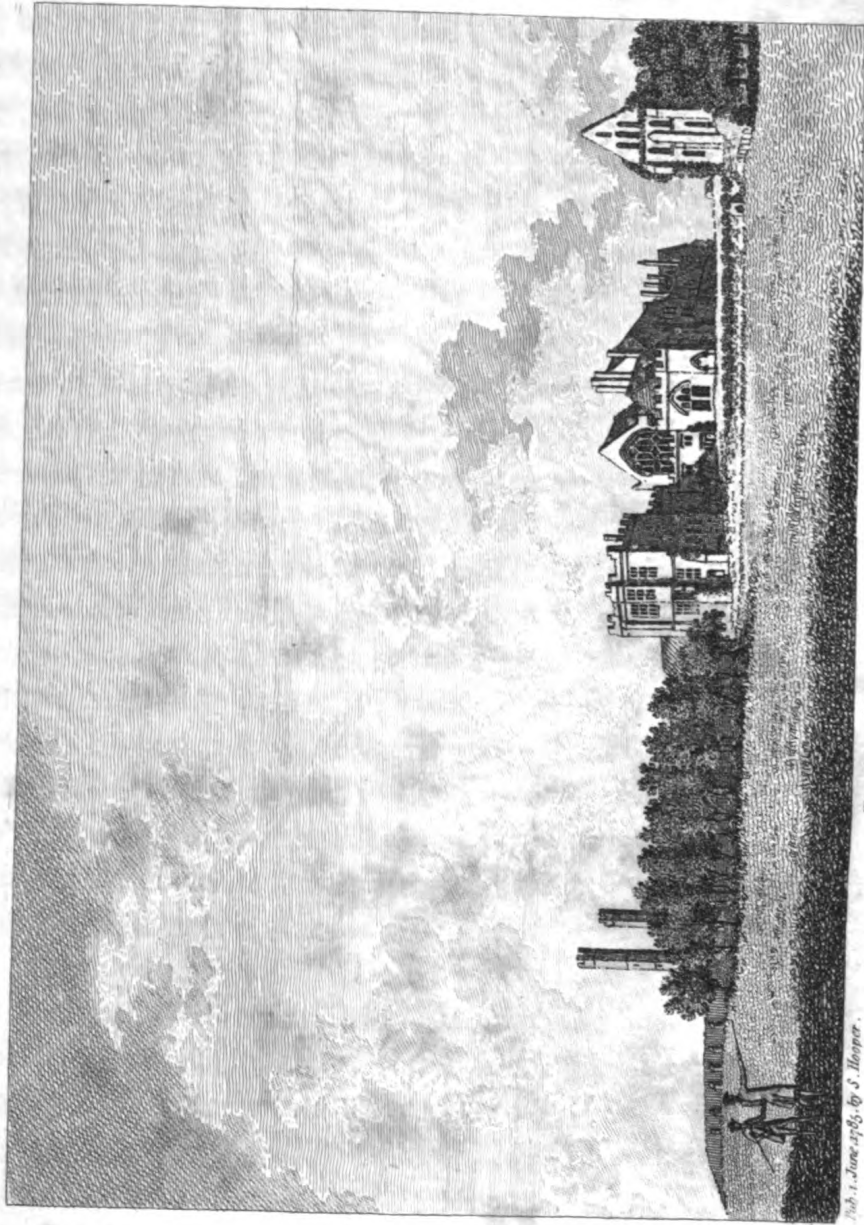
**This place of war is Battel called, because in battle here  
 Quite conquered and overthrow the English nation were.  
 This slaughter happened to them upon St. Ceelicts Day  
 The year whereof - - - - - this number doth array.**

This view, representing the front of the house, with part of the ancient gate, was drawn in the year 1761.

#### BATTLE ABBEY. (PLATE II.)

**T**HIS plate shows the view of that once rich and famous abbey, as it appears from the park. The building on the right hand is said to have been the church. The following account of the abbots of this house is given by Stevens, in which he agrees in general with Browne Willis. King William the conqueror, upon founding this abbey, designed one Robert Blankard, a monk of Marmoustier in Normandy, whom he brought hither with other monks from that place, to be the first abbot of Battel ; but he, going back again to Normandy, to settle some matters there before he entered upon this new honour, of which he had so good a prospect, was, upon his return to England, unfortunately drowned ; and thereupon one

1. Gausbertus was, anno 1076, appointed the first abbot ; he occurs in a charter, anno 1088, in Dr. Hicks's Thesaurus. Soon after which, I presume, he died ; for—2. Ralph occurs abbot, anno 1089, whose successor was—3. Henry, made abbot, anno 1096, who



Pub. 1. June 1846. by S. Hooper.

Bault Abbey, Sussex. Pl. 2.



having governed 6 years and 7 days, died on the 14 cal. July, anno 1102, and was buried in the chapter-house: after which the abbey was taken care of, first by a certain clergyman, and then by one Vivian, the king's chaplain. After whom,—4. Gaufridas, monk of St. Carilephs, was constituted abbot, who dying after 8 years government (B. Willis says 3 years), the abbot of Thorney had the care of the abbey committed to him, until one—5. Ralph, monk of Caen, nearly related to the said abbot of Thorney, was confirmed abbot in the year 1107. He governed 17 years and 20 days, and died in the 84th year of his age, 60 years and 36 days of which he lived a monk. On his death, the care of the abbey was lodged in commissioners for some small time before king Henry nominated—6. Warner, monk of Canterbury, abbot, anno 1124. He resigned anno 1138, and was succeeded by—7. Walter de Lucy, brother of the lord Richard de Lucy, who was made abbot anno 1139, by king Stephen, then at Canterbury, soon after Christmas. He died 11 cal. July, anno 1171, after he had presided 33 years. During the time of his government he had a long controversy with the bishop of Chichester, his diocesan; an account of which may be seen in Prynne's Collections, vol. 1st, p. 1207, &c. Upon his death the care of the abbey was committed to his brother Richard de Lucy, aforesaid, for 4 years, till—8. Odo, prior of Canterbury, a learned man, after 4 years vacancy, was elected abbot, anno 1174. He died anno 1199, the annals of the church of Winchester say in March 1200, and was succeeded by—9. John de Duvra, monk of Canterbury, which happened 12 cal. July 1213; here was a vacancy for some small time, and then one—10. Hugh was elected, who was made the third bishop of Carlisle, anno 1218. I do not know whether he held the abbotship in commendam with his bishopric; but this is certain, that he died anno 1223, at an abbey in Burgundy, on his return from Rome, and that his successor in the abbey was—11. Richard, a monk of this place, who died 3 cal. Aug. anno 1235, and was succeeded the same year by—12. Ralph of Coventry. I do not find when he died, or resigned, but only that, anno 1261,—13. Reginald was appointed abbot, who was succeeded anno 1281, by—14. Henry of Aylesford, who



who died anno 1297, and was succeeded the same year by—15. John de Tameto, who resigning after 10 years government—16. John of Watlington was constituted abbot, anno 1307. He died anno 1311, and was succeeded the same year by—17. John of Northburn; upon whose resignation, anno 1318—18. John of Pevenese became abbot. He died anno 1323, and was succeeded the same year by—19. John of Retling; Willis calls him Alan. When he died, I know not; but the next abbot I meet with, is—20. Richard de Bello, (B. Willis calls him Robert), who was elected anno 1350. I presume he was the immediate successor of Retling, because no other abbot occurs between them in the patent rolls. He died anno 1364, and was succeeded the same year by—21. Hamo of Offigton. I have not as yet discovered how long he continued abbot, or who immediately succeeded him; neither can I tell whether it was he that signaled himself in so valiant and courageous a manner in repulsing the French from Rye, upon their attacking it anno 1381; for the next that I meet with, is—22. John Lydbury, upon whose death, which happened anno 1404—23. William Mersch was confirmed abbot, July 23, the same year. He governed about 12 years, and dying anno 1416-7, was succeeded by—24. Thomas Ludlow, who was confirmed abbot, May 20, 1417, and so continued upwards of 17 years, when resigning, anno 1434, he was succeeded by—25. William Waller, who governed 2 years; and dying in the latter end of 1436, was succeeded the same year by—26. Richard Dertmouth; after whom, anno 1463—27. John Newton was made abbot. He died anno 1490, and was succeeded by—28. Richard Tovey, who was confirmed on the 17th of Feb. in the said year 1490. He died Aug. 20, 1503, and was succeeded by—29. William Westfield, prior of Brecknock, elected Sep. 25, 1503. He was succeeded, anno 1508, by—30. Lawrence Campyon, or Champyon. How long he continued abbot, I am not altogether assured; but have good reason to conclude his immediate successor was—31. John Hammond, who occurs abbot anno 1533. Dr. Tanner conceives he was elected anno 1529, because on the Thursday after the feast of St. Lawrence in that year, a proxy appeared from the prior of Brecknock in the  
chapter-



chapter-house of Battel, to elect a new abbot ; at which time the convent probably chose the aforesaid John Hammond ; who continuing abbot till the time of the dissolution, and surrendering his convent the 27th of May, anno 30th of Hen. VIII. with the rest of his monks, obtained an annual pension of 100 marks, by letters patent, dated the 6th of July 1538 ; which said letters patent mention this abbot to have presided a good while before the dissolution, and contain a clause to vacate his pension in case of the king's preferring him, which certainly would not have been thought of, or inserted, had this abbot been so scandalously wicked as doctor Burnet and some few of that stamp set forth.

That scandalous story the reader will find sufficiently taken notice of in the 2d. Vol. of this work. And for the more evidently disproving that shameless slander, the true names of the surrendering monks, with their pensions, are here subjoined, that recourse may be had to them upon reading the aforesaid account in Volume II. The names are as follow, from Mr. Browne Willis, as he delivers them, taken from the augmentation-office.

Johannes Arbas de Bello, ejus pensio, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Richardus Saleherst prior, ejus pensio, 10*l.* Clement Westfield, ejus pensio, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Johannes Henfield, ejus pensio, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Johannes Hastyns, sub-prior. Pensio J. Hastyns, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Tho. Levett, Vincent Dunston, John Benyng, Clement Gregory, their pensions 10 marks apiece. Tho. Cutbert, ejus pensio, 6*l.* Wm. Ambrose, Tho. Bede, their pensions 10 marks apiece. John Jerome, ejus pensio, 6*l.* Edward Clements. Pensio E. Clements, 6*l.* Barth. Ciprian, ejus pensio, 6*l.* Johannes Newton. Pensio J. Newton, 6*l.* Richard Tony. I find no pension assigned this person, except he be the same with Richard Ladde, a novice, whose name is put separate in the pension-book in a distinct place after the rest. His allowance was only four marks. If we suppose Richard Ladde and Tony, as aforesaid, to be the same person, then every individual monk specified in the surrender was provided for.

This view was taken 1762.

The following letter, written by Gage and Layton to the lord Cromwell, shows the state of the furniture and vestments of this rich abbey at the time of the dissolution, which makes it seem as if the monks expected a storm, and were making up a purse. This letter is preserved in the British Museum, among the Cotton MSS.

“ This shalbe to advertise yo<sup>r</sup>. lordshippe that we haue taken th<sup>e</sup> assurance for the kyng, and have caste o<sup>r</sup>. bowke for the dispache of the monks and householde, which amownttithe at the leaste to a 2 hundrethe pownds, the implements off the householde be the worste that ev<sup>r</sup>. I se in Abbaye or Priorie, the vestymntts so olde & so bayssse worne raggede and torne as your Lordshipe would not thynke, so that that very small money can be made of the vestrye ; if your Lordshippe sende us a hundrethe pownds by the bringer, we shall make up the reste if hit be possible, of the olde Vestrye stuffe, if we cannot we shall disburse y<sup>t</sup> tyll o<sup>r</sup>. retorne to yo<sup>r</sup>. Lordship, the Churche plate and plate of the householde we suppose by estymation will amount to cccc Marks or more, there is no great store of Catell, this day we be making an inventorie, thus o<sup>r</sup> Lorde continewe yowe in honour, from battell Abbay the 27<sup>th</sup> of May.

yo<sup>r</sup>. Lordshippes to Command,

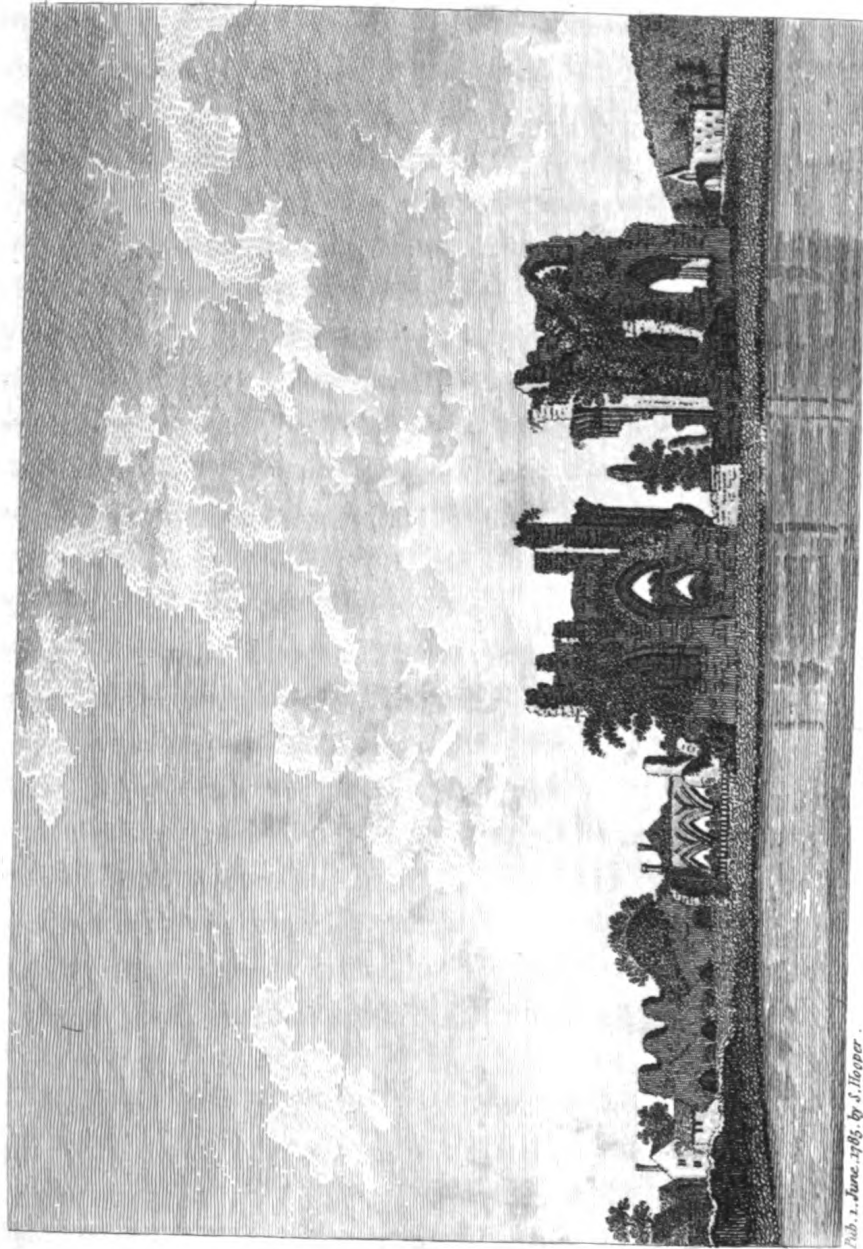
John Gage.

yo<sup>r</sup>. Lordshippes most humble  
to command,

Ric. Layton, prest.”

#### BEGEHAM, OR BEYHAM, ABBEY.

THIS abbey, as appears by an inquisition, 19th of Hen. VIII. is situated partly in Kent, and partly in Sussex. About the year 1200, Robert de Turnham, or Thornham, with the consent of his lord, William de Clare, granted to the præmonstratensian canons of Brokeley, all his lands at Begeham, in pure and perpetual alms for the purpose of building a new abbey to the honour of God, and the blessed Virgin



Pub. 1. June. 1785. by J. Hooper.

Beyham Abbey, Sussex.

Co. of Sussex.



Virgin Mary, on a spot called Beaulieu, for which they were annually to pay him twelve-pence at Greenwich, in lieu of all services and dues whatsoever: he also granted them divers other lands, and confirmed the gift of Michael Thornham his uncle.

By another charter he agreed to the removal of the abbot and canons from Ottenham hither, assigning for reason the great and intolerable poverty of that place. This removal for the same reasons was also authorized by the charter of Ela de Saukeville, the daughter of the founder Ralph de Dene, reserving to herself the same authority to which she and her heirs were entitled. The charters of K. John and Edw. II. confirmed to them the donations of divers benefactors. The church and offices being erected, the canons from Brokeley soon removed themselves hither, as did those of Ottenham shortly after; where they continued till the 17th of Hen. VIII. when cardinal Wolsey obtained it among divers others, as one of the smaller monasteries, for the endowment of his colleges; though its spiritualities were valued at 27*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and its temporalities at 125*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* ob. and the whole at 152*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* ob.

In the library of Thomas Astle, esq. is a MS. visitation of the præmonstratensian order, by Richard Redman, bishop of St. Asaph, and commissary-general of that order from 1484 to 1503, wherein is the following entry respecting this abbey:

“Humphry Sackvill is the founder of this præmonstratensian abbey. There is a father abbot. They have five churches. The canons are curates; some perpetual, and some secular. The above monastery was founded in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, at the feast of the annunciation, A.D. 1200.

Dom. Robert Hertley, abbot  
 Brother Thomas Cotyngnam,  
 former abbot  
 Brother William Fawkeley  
 Brother Robert Nescher  
 Brother Richard Bexley

Brother William Thorneton  
 Brother John Drakes  
 Brother Thomas Wittes  
 Brother Richard Grey, a novice  
 not professed.”

In Browne Willis's History of Abbies there is the following list of the abbots of this house, which he places in Kent :

Robert Frenesbury, anno 1405.

John ———, anno 1413.

Thomas Cotingham occurs abbot, anno 1475; as does

Robert Hertley, anno 1478; and

Robert Naysh, anno 1488.

Richard Bexley, who occurs anno 1494.

This monastery is pleasantly situated on a point of land included between two branches of the river Tun. Its ruins decorate the garden of the proprietor, — Pratt, esq. It is said, that when it was purchased by lord chief justice Pratt, the roof was on the church; but some buildings or repairs being wanting on the estate, the then steward, or manager, took it all off, and made use of the timber and materials for that business, unknown to his lordship, by which means the tombs of the abbots and other monuments of the choir now lie open and exposed to the injuries of the weather. On the left hand, near the first gateway, stands a pollard ash, several yards in girth, as old, if not older than the abbey itself, and supposed to be the largest tree of the kind any where extant.

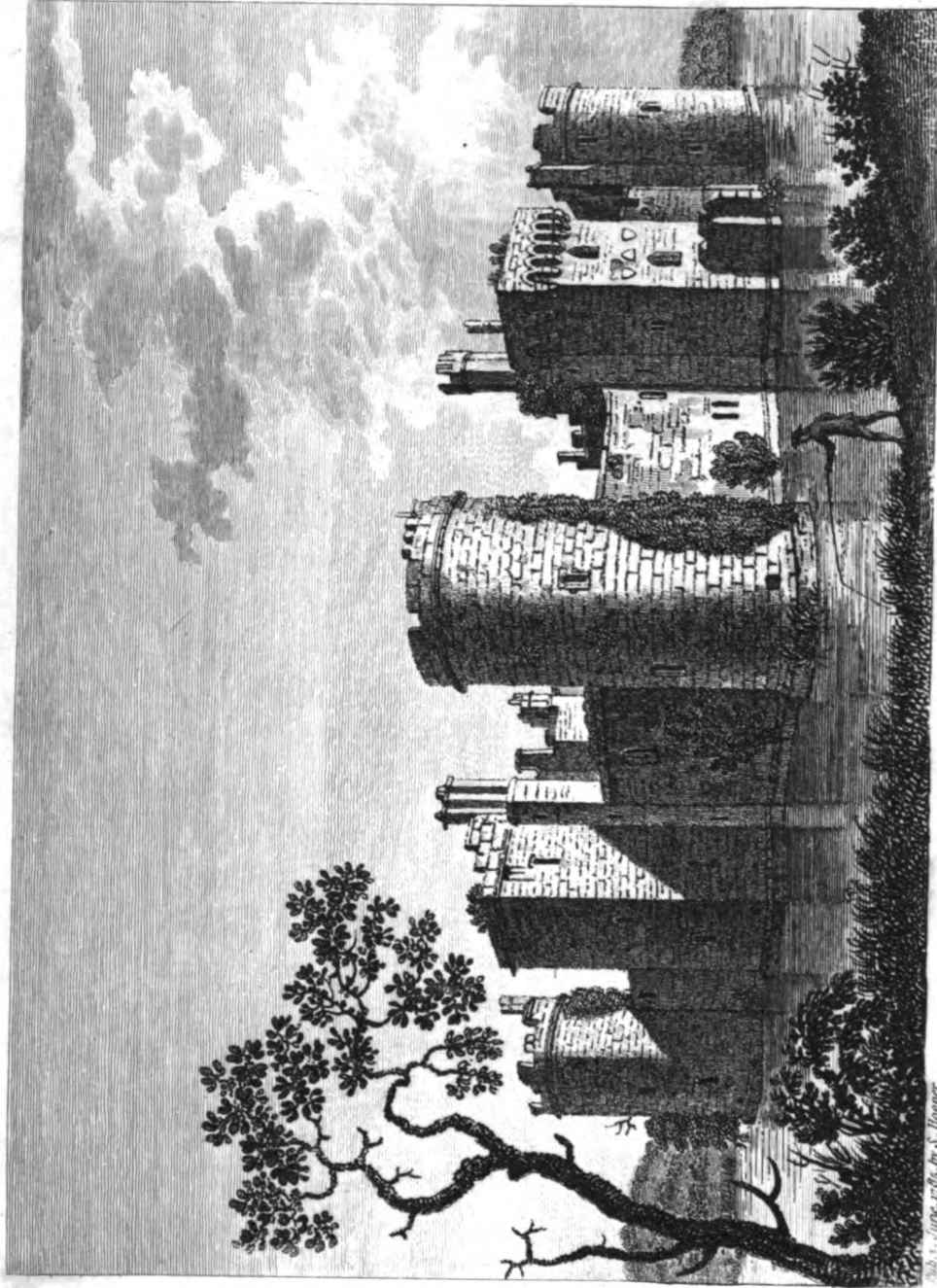
This view was drawn anno 1760.

### BODIAM, OR BODYHAM CASTLE.

**B**ODIAM castle stands a small distance east of the village of the same name, and, like most of our ancient mansions, is situated in a bottom, encompassed by a large and deep moat, now stagnant and overgrown with rushes and duckweed. It was once a noble pile, and is still magnificent even in ruins. Its figure is nearly square, having a round tower on each angle, gates on the north and south fronts, and a square tower in the centre of the east and west sides.

The grand entrance is on the north side, over a kind of causey, defended by an advanced gate, the remains of which are still stand-

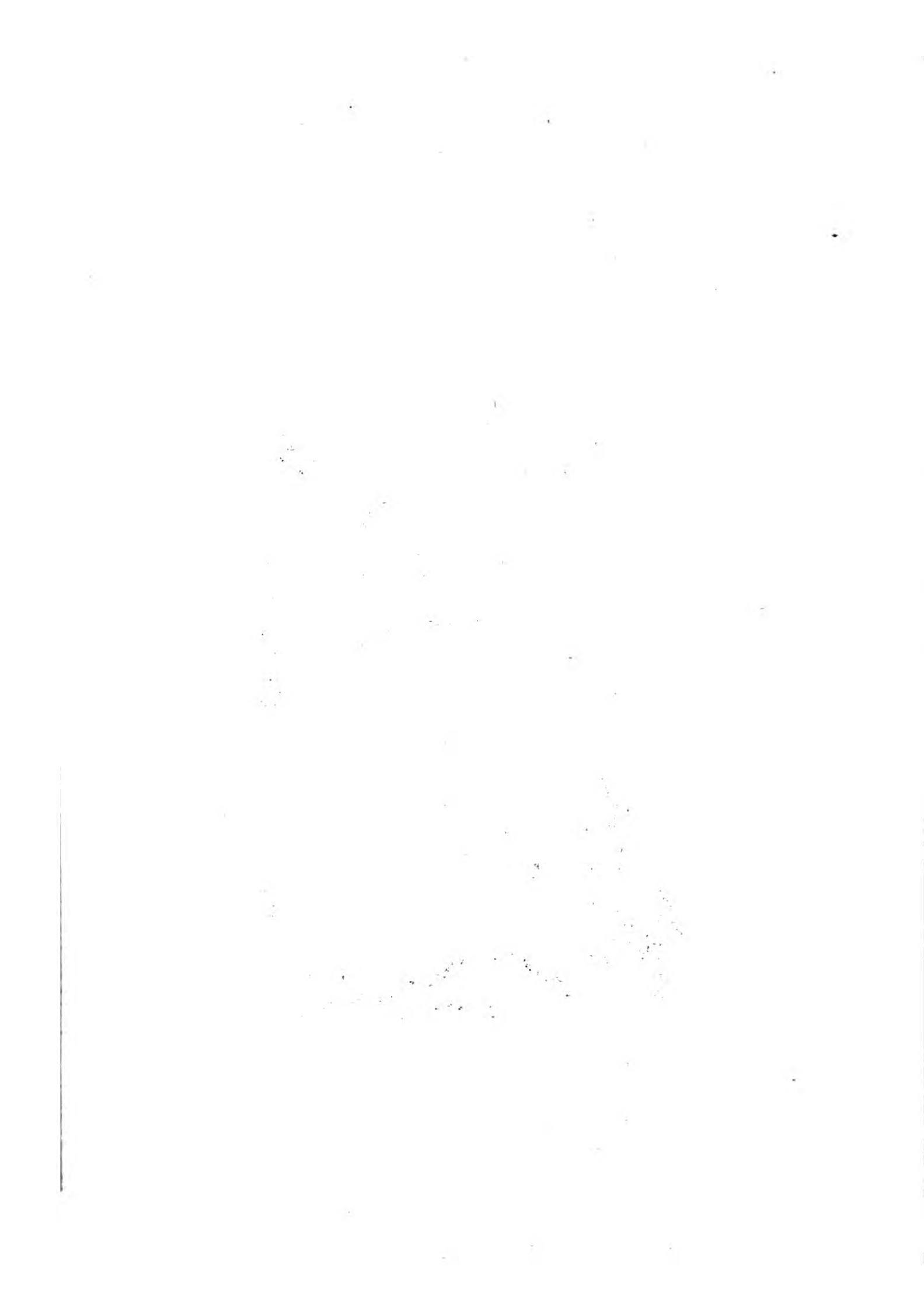




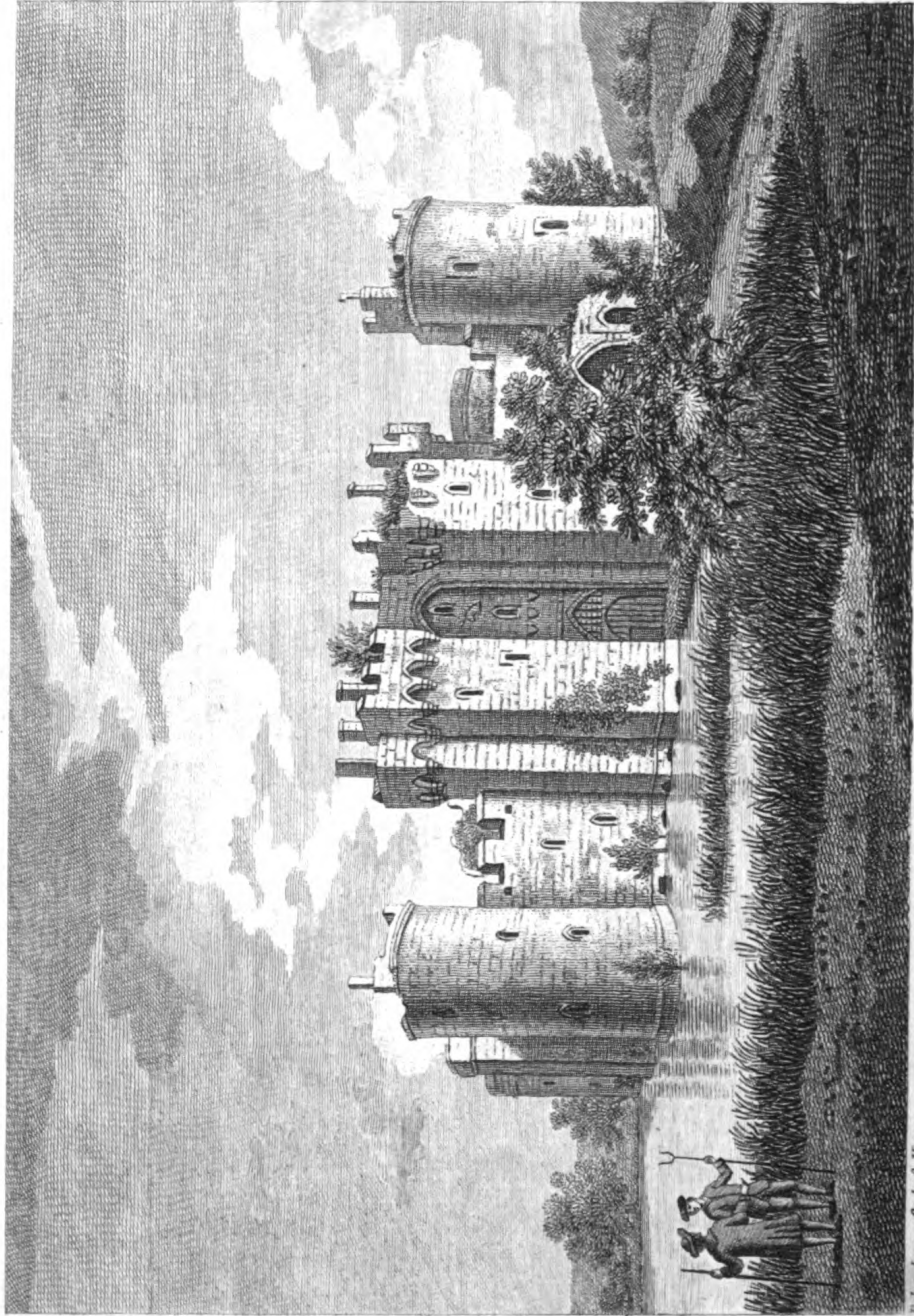
S. Hooper del.

Bodiam Castle, Sussex. Pl. 1.

Pub. by S. Hooper.



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*Benedictine Castle, Suabia. Pl. 2.*

*Pub. in June, 1848. by S. Hooper.*

ing. The great gate is extremely grand, flanked by two square machicolated towers; over the entrance are three escutcheons of arms, beneath a crest of an unicorn's head; the arms are, first, a fess dancette charged with pellets; second, a cross engrailed, the arms of Dalingrig; third, six martlets, three, two, and one. The same arms are over the south gate. The iron portcullis, quite entire, is yet in its place over the entrance.

This castle is said to have been built by one of the Dalingrigs, written sometimes Dalingruge, a family of great note in this county, who in the reigns of Edw. III. Rich. II. and Hen. IV. were knights of the shire; and in the 14th of Hen. VI. Richard Dalingrig was sheriff for this county and that of Surry. The widow of sir Richard Dalingrig marrying sir Thomas Boteler, knight, lord Boteler, of Wemme, he held it during her life as her jointure. It afterwards passed to sir Thomas Lewkenor, who married Philippa, daughter and heiress of sir Richard Dalingrig, 31st of king Hen. VI. This was also a very considerable family in Sussex, and gave several knights of the shire, and nine high sheriffs to the county. From the Lewkenors, according to the account given by Buck, it came to the earl of Thanet, from whom it was purchased by the Powels, who sold it to sir Thomas Webster, baronet. It is now the property of sir Whistler Webster, his heir.

This plate, which exhibits the north-east aspect of that noble edifice, was drawn anno 1777.

#### BODIAM, OR BODYHAM CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

THIS view shows the north, or principal front of the castle, with the great gate and portcullis. A piece of the ruins of the advanced gate, mentioned in the former account, appears over the tree. The east and west walls, from centre to centre of the towers, measure 165 feet; those facing the north and south only 150. The lodgings and offices were parallel to the main walls, leaving an open area in the centre. On the east side are the remains of a building,

supposed from its window to have been the chapel. A very large chimney belonging to a ruinous building, between the sally-port and round tower, on the south-west angle, seems to point it out for the kitchen.

The abutments of the bridges, both at the sally-port and principal entrance, may be yet seen.

A book in the British Museum, containing an abstract of the grants of the 1st of Rich. III. has the following entry respecting this place: "Nicholas Rugby, th'office of Constable of the Castell of Bodyham in Sussex, with the kepinge of the Pke there, late Thomas Lewkenors, knight, during his life, p receiving yerely for the s<sup>d</sup> Office of Constable 20 liv. & for the s<sup>d</sup> keping of the parke the wages & fees accustomed, &c. of the issues of the s<sup>d</sup> Lordship." N<sup>o</sup>. 4331 Harl. MSS.

#### THE INSIDE OF BODIHAM CASTLE.

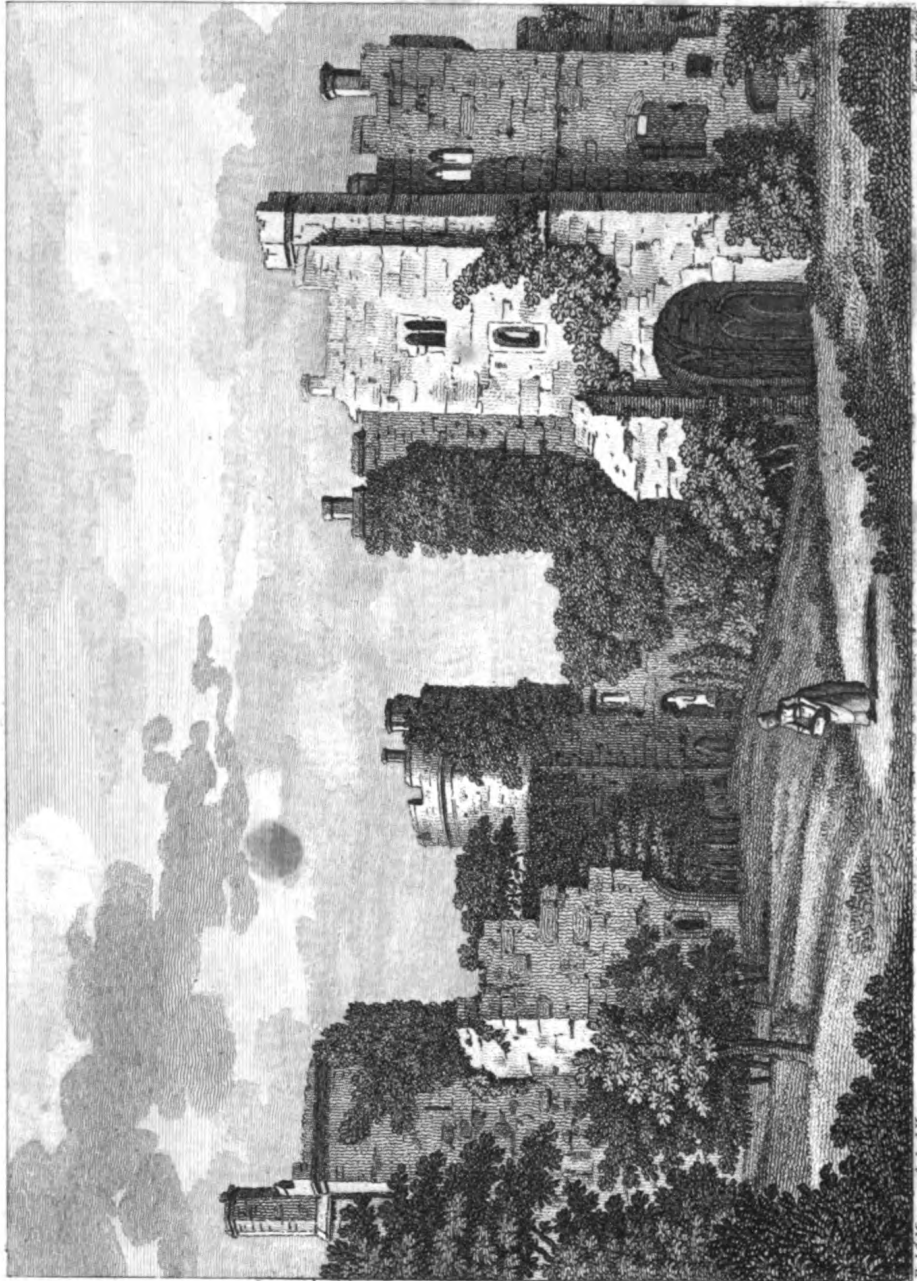
**T**HIS view shows the inside of this venerable structure, whose mouldering towers, and rugged walls, beautifully mantled with ivy, afford at once a most picturesque subject for the pencil, and a solemn and pleasing theme to the antiquarian and pensive philosopher.

This view was drawn anno 1784.

#### THE CRYPT, AT BORSHAM CHURCH.

**T**HIS crypt or vault lies under the parish-church of Borsham, which, according to Tanner, was once collegiate; and indeed the stalls for the prebendaries, adorned with curious carvings, are still remaining. For what purpose this vault was constructed is not apparent, as it does not seem to have been ever used for depositing the dead; the descent is by a small staircase, near which is a mural monument, canopied by an arch divided into three compartments, which appears to have been placed here before the building of the staircase, as the steps in some measure encroach upon it; but as  
this

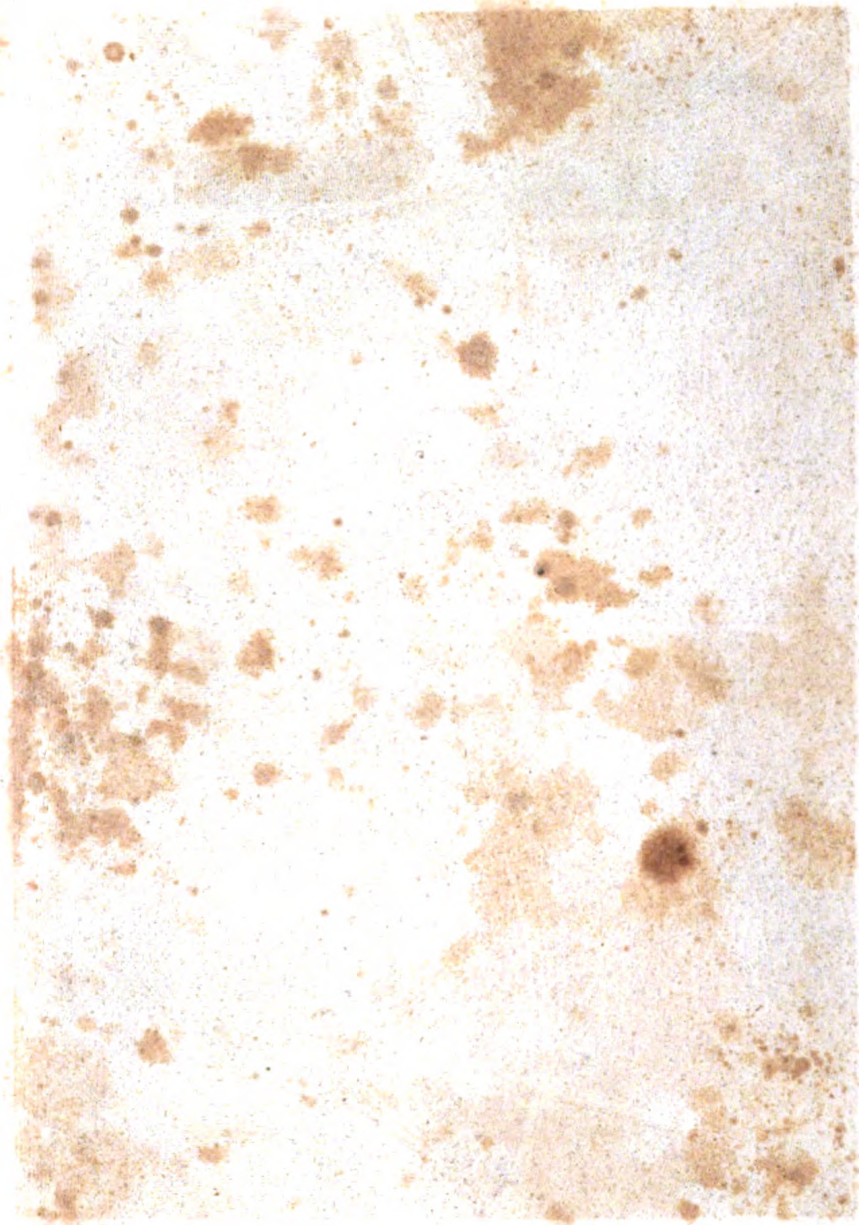


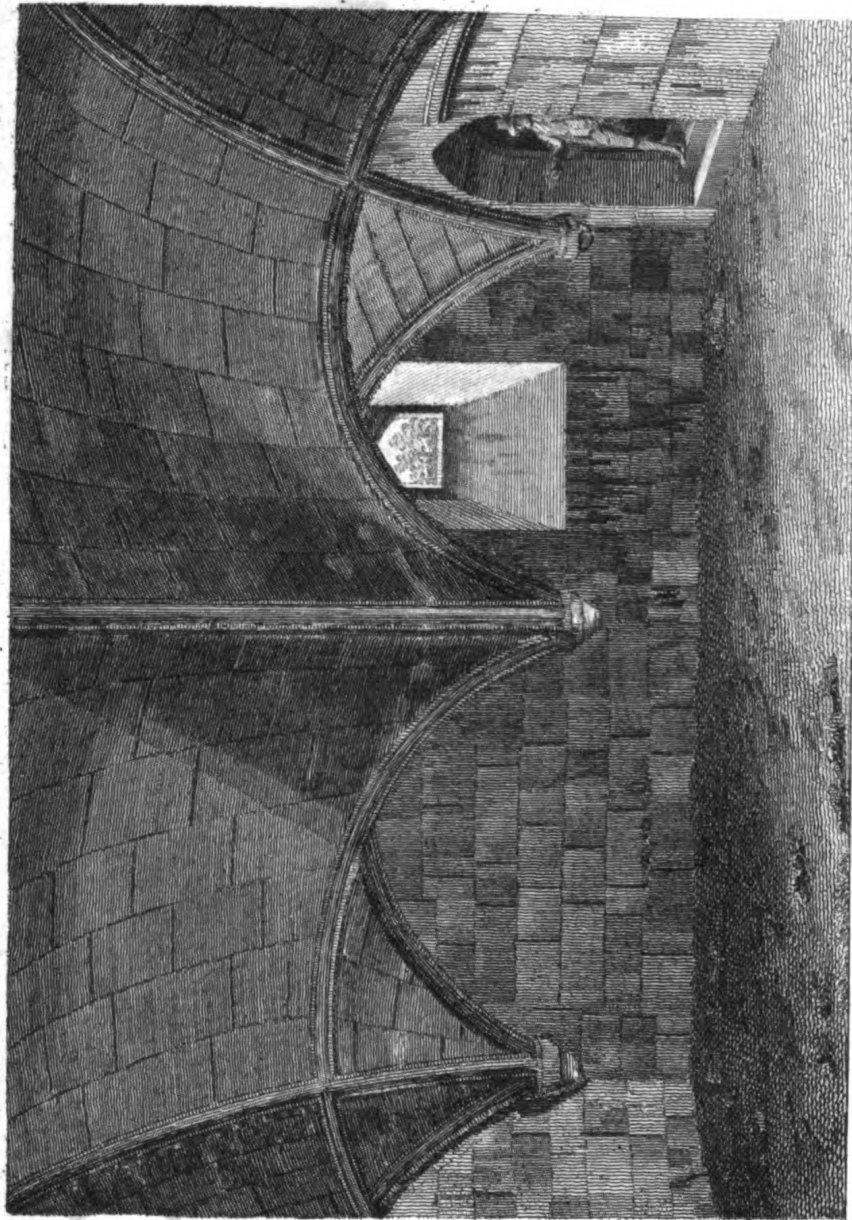


J. Green, Sculp.

Inner View & Gate of Bodham Castle.

Pub. by Messrs. Colledge & Co.





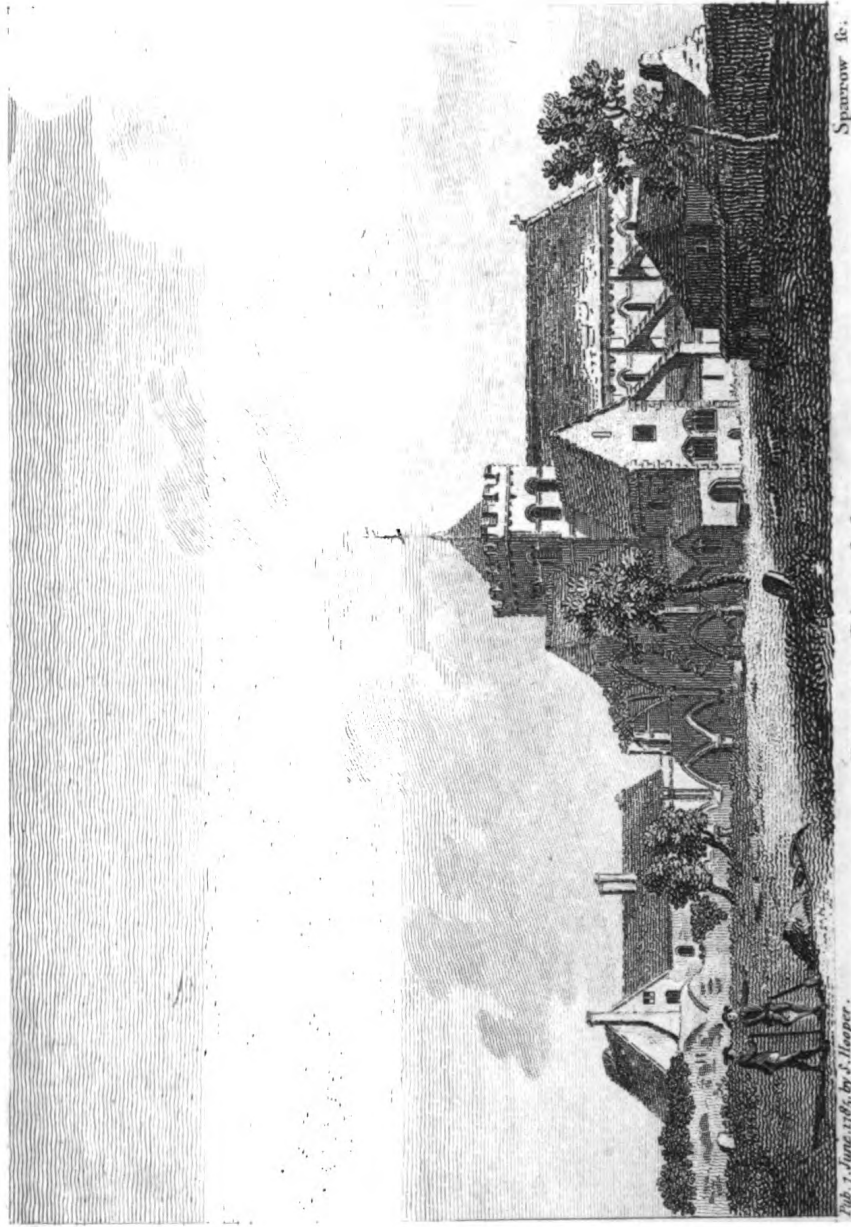
*Thames & Hudson*

**THE CRYPT AT BOSTHAM.**

*Published in the January 1853, No. 10.*







Sparrow & Co.

Borgrove Priory, Sussex.

Pub. 7. June 1865, by S. Hooper.



this monument is without inscription, it affords no means for ascertaining the time of its erection; the bottom of the window shown in the view is just level with the ground without. There are divers ancient monuments in this church. The account of the church of Bosanham or Boseham, given by Tanner, is as follows:

Upon St. Wilfred's coming among the South Saxons, about A.D. 681, he found here a small monastery of five or six religious, under the government of one Dicul, a Scottish monk. After the Conquest, William Warelwast, bishop of Exeter, obtained of king Hen. I. the grant of this place to himself and successors, who were patrons and visitors of the secular canons or prebendaries founded by that bishop in the choir of the parish-church here, which was looked upon as a royal free chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction of the bishop of Chichester, and his archdeacon. The bishop of Exeter was in the place of dean or provost; the prebends of Waleton, Chedeham, Westbrook, Fountington, and Apulderham, are mentioned in the Lincoln taxation; and some show of a collegiate church remained here till the general dissolution. The site of the free chapel or college was granted 6 Eliz. to Vincent Calmady, and the next year to the dean and chapter of Chichester.

This view was drawn anno 1778.

#### BOXGRAVE PRIORY.

THIS priory is situated in the western part of the county, four miles east of Chichester, on the north side of the high road leading from that town to Arundel.

It was a benedictine monastery, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Blaise, founded in the reign of Hen. I. by Robert de Haya, who made it subordinate to the abbey de Exaquoio, or L'Essay, in Normandy. Here were at first only three monks; three more were added by Roger St. John, who married Cecily, daughter of the founder; their sons, Robert and William, increased them to the  
number

number of fifteen; seven being added by William, and two by Robert. Tanner says there were at one time, sixteen monks; but that not long before the dissolution they were reduced to nine; probably, in the sixteen, he includes the prior.

The earl of Arundel, the earls of Sussex, John Harundell, and William and Robert St. John, were all either benefactors, or confirmed the donations of their ancestors: the two last, namely, William and Robert St. John, endowed this house with divers parcels of land, subject only to the annual payment of three marks to the abbey de Exaquoio; the abbot whereof, by deed, consented, that the monks of Boxgrave might elect their own prior, who was to keep up their number to fifteen, on condition that, if he neglected, the deficiency should be supplied by the said abbot.

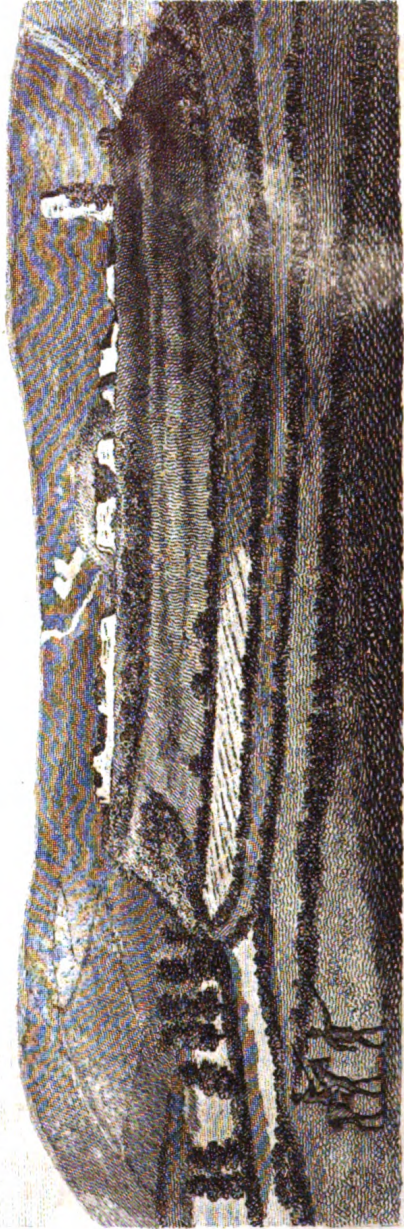
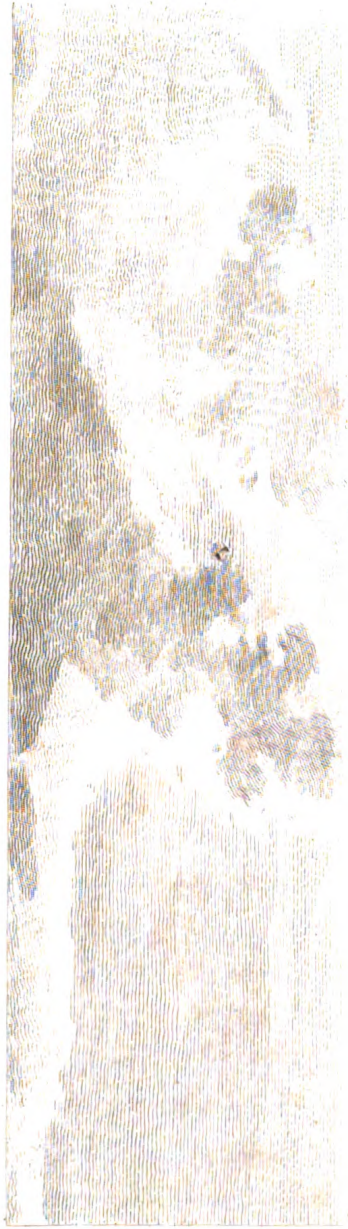
It appears from Maddox's History of the Exchequer, that the prior of this house, being distrained upon by the sheriff of the county, for the payment of an aid towards the marriage of the eldest daughter of king Edw. I. pleaded, that as his lands were held in frank almoign, they were not liable to such demand; which plea was allowed as good and valid; lands held by that tenure being only subject to the *trinoda necessitas* of repairing the highways, building castles, and repelling invasions.

King Edw. III. in the thirteenth year of his reign, naturalized this priory; discharging it from all rents and other disadvantages to which, as an alien monastery, it was subjected.

At the dissolution, the 26th of Hen. VIII. its yearly revenues were valued, clear, at 145*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* ob. but in the gross at 185*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* The site was granted in exchange to Henry, earl of Arundel, 3 Eliz. since which it has been successively enjoyed by the Lawar, the Arundel, and Lumley families.

Several parts of this house are still standing: some of them are converted into dwelling-houses. These remains, though they give no great idea of its former elegance, show, however, that it was a very substantial building. The church is now used as such by the parish; the living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester and deanery of Boxgrave, valued in the king's books at 9*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; its





SPARROW JR.

Bramber Castle, Sussex.

Pub. 55 June 1733, by J. Hooper.



tenths, 8s. 6½d. The patron sir Thomas Ackland, owner of the priory, who inherited it from the countess of Derby.

The following letter was written to the lord Cromwell, respecting the dissolution of this priory; it is preserved in the British Museum among divers others from the commissioners appointed to dissolve religious houses.

“ Right Honorable and my syngler goode Lorde I humbly recomende me unto yowe. This shalbe to advertyse yo<sup>r</sup>. Lordshippe that Syr John Dawtree, Master Palmer and I, according to the kings Comyshions and instructions have dyssolved the pryorie of Boxgrave in the Countie of Sussex, the besones of dissolving thereof was fynished the 26<sup>th</sup> day of this p sent moneth at w<sup>ch</sup> tyme I Received yo<sup>r</sup> Lordships Letters in favour of my Lord Lawarre w<sup>ch</sup> according to your Lordshipps commandement by th’assent of other joynt Comysioneres with me, I have followed. so that my sayd Lord Lawerre as I trust is contented. the Valure of the goodes that he hath bowght cummys to 125l. 13s. 4d. whereof he hath payed 40l. and for the rest I have taken his own bond to the kings use, to be payed at such dayes as he hym self hath desyred, that is to say Mygelmas next and Ester following, wherewyth I trust the king’s grace wilbe pleased, by meanes of yowre good Lordshyppe. And the rather befor that his grace by the vygylant circumspectyon and Dylygent Dewte of the seyed Lord Le Warre hath more profitt there, than in any other howse dissolved in Sussex. And as I verely thynke the king is not better Answered nor more trewly of the goodes apperteynyng to his highnes by Reason of any howse dyssolved in England, then he is also there as almighty god knoweth who long preserve yo<sup>r</sup> Lordshippe w<sup>th</sup>. encrease of honor to his pleasure. from Boxgrove the 27<sup>th</sup>. Day of Marche.”—This view was taken 1761.

#### BRAMBER CASTLE.

THIS was the baronial castle of the honour of Brember, or Brembrey, which gives name to the rape. It was, at the time of the Conqueror’s survey, the property of William de Braose, or Breose;

who then possessed, exclusive of this lordship, forty manors in the county of Sussex. He, according to the piety of those times, granted the church of St. Nicholas here to the monks of St. Florence, at Salum in France. The family of the Breoses held this lordship, and their other estates, for divers generations by the service of ten knights fees, and obtained leave to build themselves a castle here; but the exact time of its erection is not mentioned.

In the year 1208, king John, suspecting divers of the nobility, sent to demand hostages for their fidelity; among the rest, to William de Breose, of whom his messengers demanded his children. To which Matilda his wife (according to Matthew Paris) gave this answer: "That she would not trust her children with the king, who had so basely murdered his own nephew, prince Arthur, whom he was in honour bound to protect." This speech being reported to the king, he was greatly incensed thereat, and secretly sent soldiers to seize the whole family: but they receiving private information of his intent, fled to Ireland; where he, in the year 1210, making them prisoners, sent them over to England, and closely confining them in Windsor castle, caused them to be starved to death. Stowe says, William escaped to France, where he shortly after died.

King John having seized on the estates of the unfortunate William, gave this castle and manor, then, as appears by the great rolls, styled an honour, to Richard earl of Cornwall, his second son; but relenting a little time before his death, he restored part of them to Reginald, son of William de Breose, who, on the succession of Hen. III. procured from that prince a restitution of the whole. Reginald shortly afterwards gave the barony to his son William, whose heir, John, made it his place of residence, and died, 16th of Hen. III. at this castle; his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse. His son being at that time a minor, Henry again put the castle into the custody of his brother Richard, who held it during Breose's minority. On his becoming of age it was surrendered to him, and devolved to William de Breose his heir, and from him to another of the same name, who having obtained the marriage of John, the son and heir of Roger de Mowbray, for his daughter Aliva, made a special settle-



ment of this castle and honour upon them and their heirs ; and in default of such heirs, upon Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, and his heirs.

This William, in the 4th of Edw. I. when a general proffer of knights services to the king was, according to Madox's *Baronia*, taken at Tweedmouth before sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere, acknowledged and offered the service of two knights fees and a half for his lands in Sussex and Wales, to be performed by William de Helpston, John Testard, Thomas Quintin, Robert de Arundel, and John Russel, with five covered horses. And in the *History of the Exchequer*, by the same author, he was, 25th of the same reign, summoned as a baron of Sussex to attend the king to the Scots wars ; and in the 35th paid for the relief of his castle at Bramber 100 marks, which was the relief of a barony ; it having been found in the book of knights fees, that Bramber was there charged as an honour.

John de Mowbray being in possession of this castle and barony, forfeited that and his head, by joining with Thomas earl of Lancaster, and other nobles, against the Spencers, in the 14th of Edw. II. His wife being imprisoned, was sorely oppressed, till she was obliged to give up her title to this and divers other estates in the county. But after the execution of the Spencers, and the accession of Edw. III. that prince being made sensible of the services rendered to the crown by the family of the Mowbrays, restored the estates to John de Mowbray, his son, who attended the king in two expeditions to France ; and when the French threatened to invade our coasts, he was directed to remain in his castle ; which was to serve as a strong hold, from whence he might sally forth and annoy the enemy. In his family it remained till the reign of Rich. III. when John de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, being slain at Bosworth-field, his estates escheated to the crown ; and this castle and manor, with several other of his lordships in this county, were given to Thomas lord de la Warr and his heirs.

In the rolls of parliament of the 11th of Rich. II. anno 1387 and 1388, are the following petitions. " To our most honoured & dread

dread Sovereign the King, the People of the County of Sussex supplicate, That as the Castle of Brembre is on the Sea Coast & in the hands of our Lord the King & that the said Castle is totally unguarded so that the Enemy may come there without making any Disturbance & so the said Enemy may seize the s<sup>d</sup>. Castle, in which case all the Neighbouring Country would be destroyed, Wherefore may it please our Leige Lord & his good Council, to ordain a sufficient Guard for the said Castle, for the safety of the Country & Honor of the Realm.

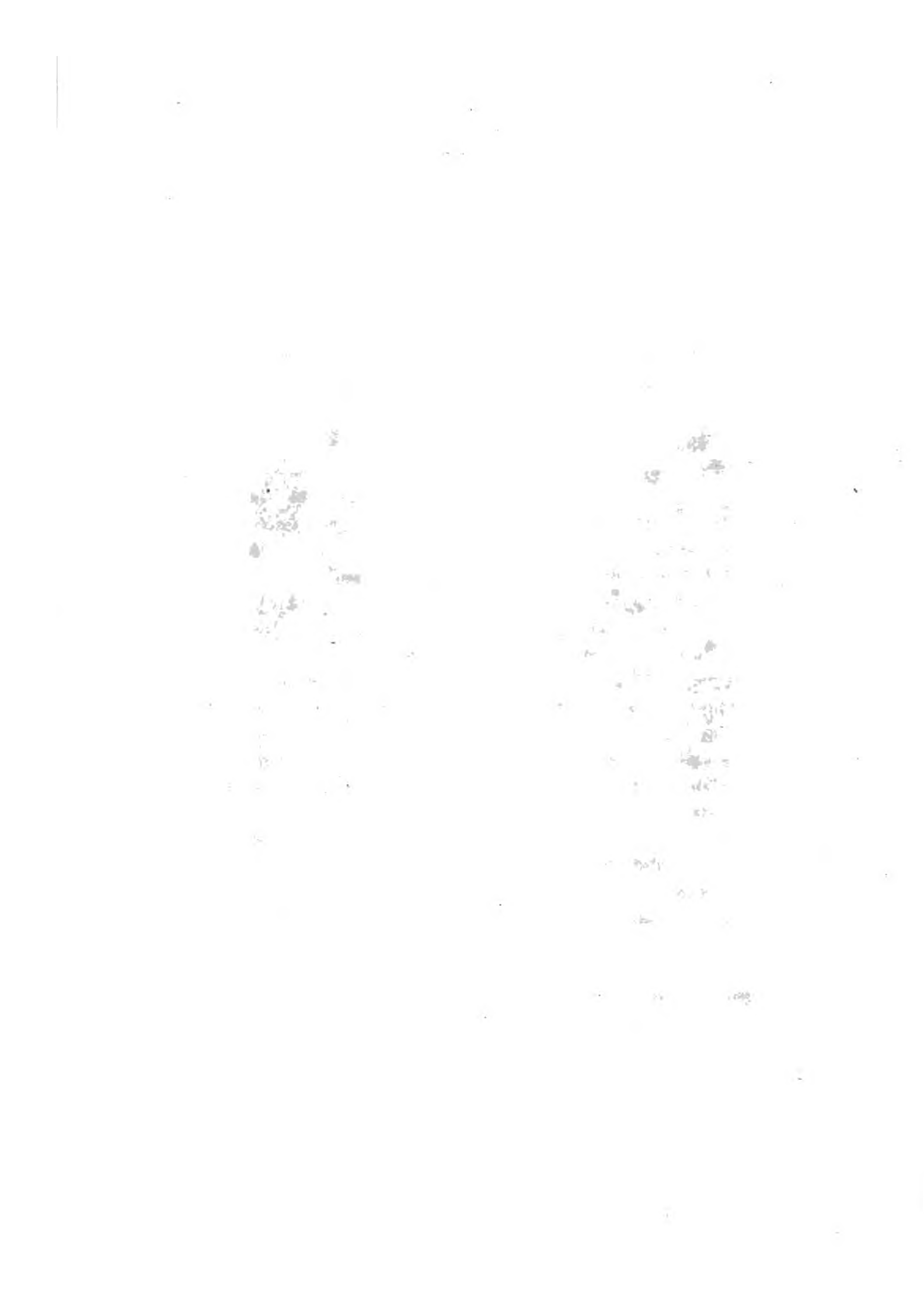
“To our most dread Sovereign the King and to his good Council, the Inhabitants of the County of Sussex pray, that as the said People of the County had suffered in the Year past great losses by the Enemy, to wit, Towns burned People taken and killed, & goods spoiled & are still liable to be ruin’d by nearness of the said Enemy, & the Major part are in fear of them in the approaching Season, May it please our Dread sovereign & his good Council to ordain a Remedy for the safety of the s<sup>d</sup>. county & Realm.

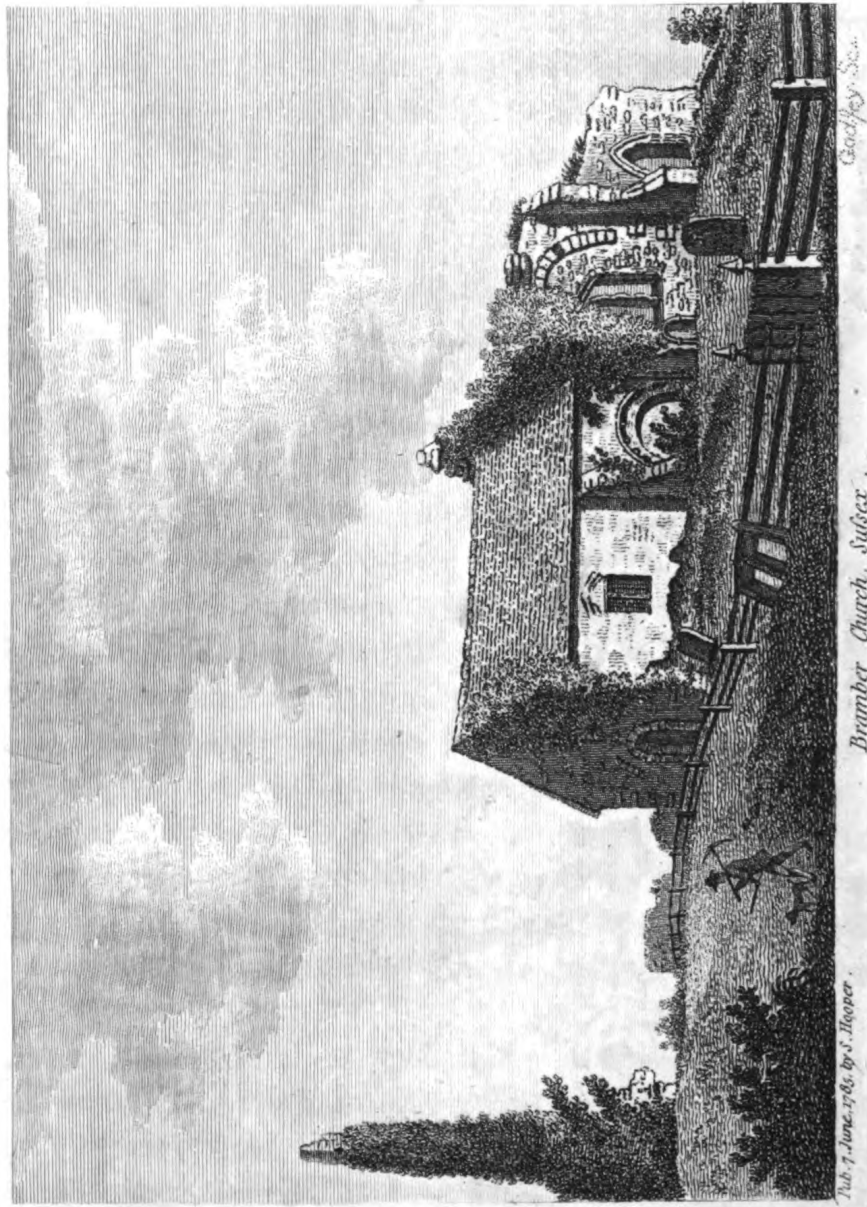
“ Answer’d that these two Bills were before all the Lords.”

This castle stands a small distance north of the road. It is elevated on a mount, seemingly formed by art. On considering the vast thickness of the remaining fragments of its walls, and the small effect time and weather have had upon it since the period when Hollar’s drawing of it was taken (as may be seen by comparing that with the annexed view), there is reason to suppose it was demolished by gunpowder, or some other violent means, perhaps for the sake of its materials.

History, however, mentions nothing of any such means, and is indeed remarkably sterile on the subject of this castle; of which nothing occurs in books, except where it is casually mentioned in the records of the exchequer, here cited.

This view was drawn anno 1760.



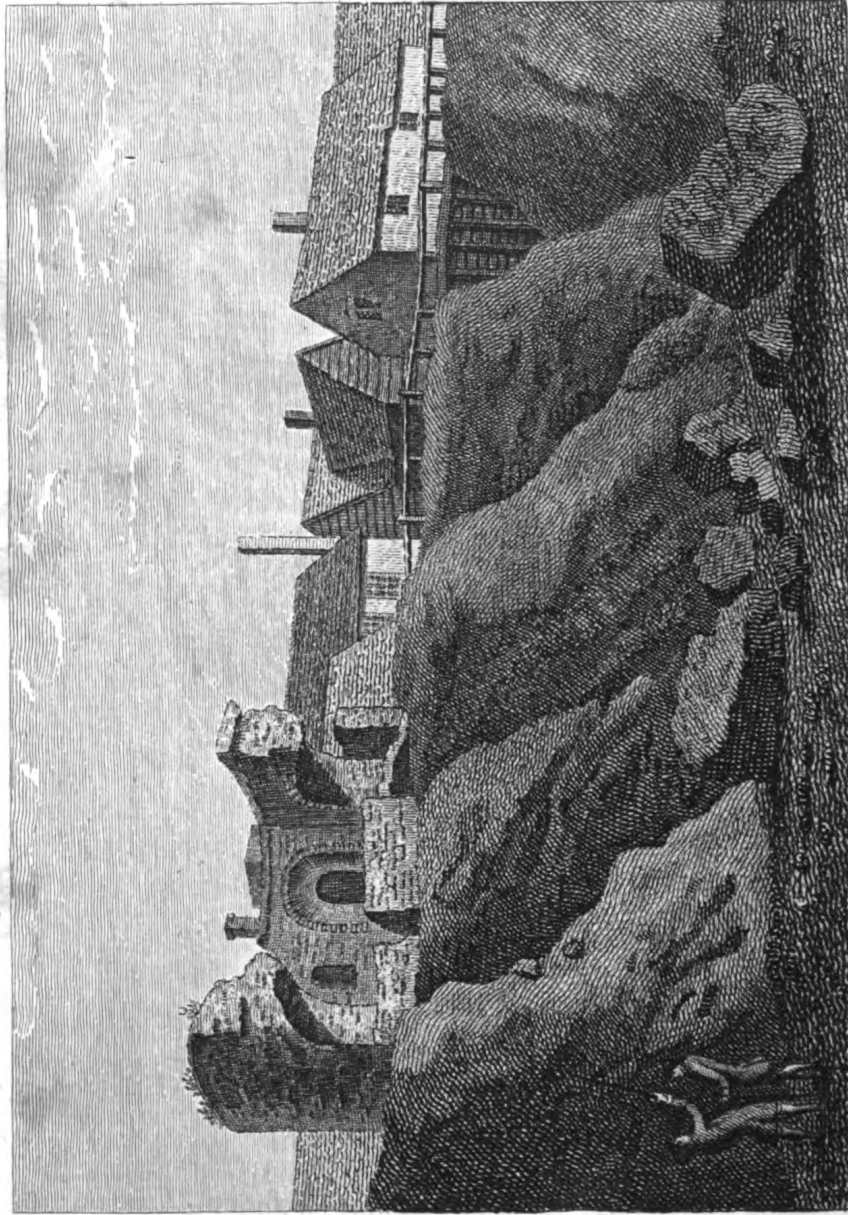


Goodley Sculp.

Bramber Church, Sussex.

Pub. 7 June 1785. by J. Hooper.





*Blockhouse Brighthelmstone, Sussex.*

*Pub. June 27, 1855, by S. Hooper.*



## BRAMBROUGH, OR BRAMBER, CHURCH.

THIS church is undoubtedly of great antiquity, as is apparent from the style of its architecture: the date of its erection is, however, not known. It was standing as early as the conquest, and soon after that event was given by William de Braose to the monks of St. Florence, at Salmur, in France; which gift was confirmed by Hen. II. as appears by his charter printed in the *Monasticon*. At present it is annexed to the rectory of Botolph. The patronage belongs to Magdalene college, Oxford, probably granted to them by king Hen. V. at the seizure of the lands of the alien priories; as, according to Tanner, most of the estates of those priories were by that king applied to pious or public uses; or else it might possibly be then restored to the lord of the manor, as representative of the original donor, and by him, or some of his descendants, bestowed on the college. In Ecton's *Thesaurus* the living of Bramber occurs among those which are discharged: the clear yearly value is there estimated at 4*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* the yearly tenths at 1*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* It is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

The chancel has been long since ruined. The arch between it and the nave, and two in each wall of the chancel, now filled up, have massive round pillars, and two or three mouldings, and wedge-like stones, as in Newport gate, Lincoln. The nave, or present church, is very mean: at the south-west end is an arch which never seems to have been open.

In or near the town was an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, called Bidlington Spital, valued, 26th of Hen. VIII. but at 20*s.* per ann. clear.—This view was drawn anno 1761.

## THE BLOCK-HOUSE AT BRIGHTHELMSTONE.

THIS small castle, called the block-house, was built by Hen. VIII. about the same time he erected so many others for the defence of the coast, namely, about the year 1539. When it was first built, it

stood some distance from the edge of the cliff; but the continual encroachments of the sea having by degrees swallowed up the intermediate land, at length undermined its foundations, insomuch that part of the inner tower tumbled down, and in 1761 was lying under the cliffs as shown in the view; since which the remainder has also been removed, in order to make a more convenient way for carriages. There is a common tradition, that this block-house once stood in the centre of the town; but the least reflection will show the absurdity of that supposition, since such a situation would have entirely defeated the end of the construction, which was to defend the shore.

It is also said, here was formerly a street of houses standing below the cliff, which have been washed away by the sea, but that their foundations are still visible under water. This may formerly have been true; at present no traces of them are to be seen. The sea has gained upon this shore at least 50 yards within the memory of several middle-aged persons: the cliff here is of clay, and about twenty-five feet high.

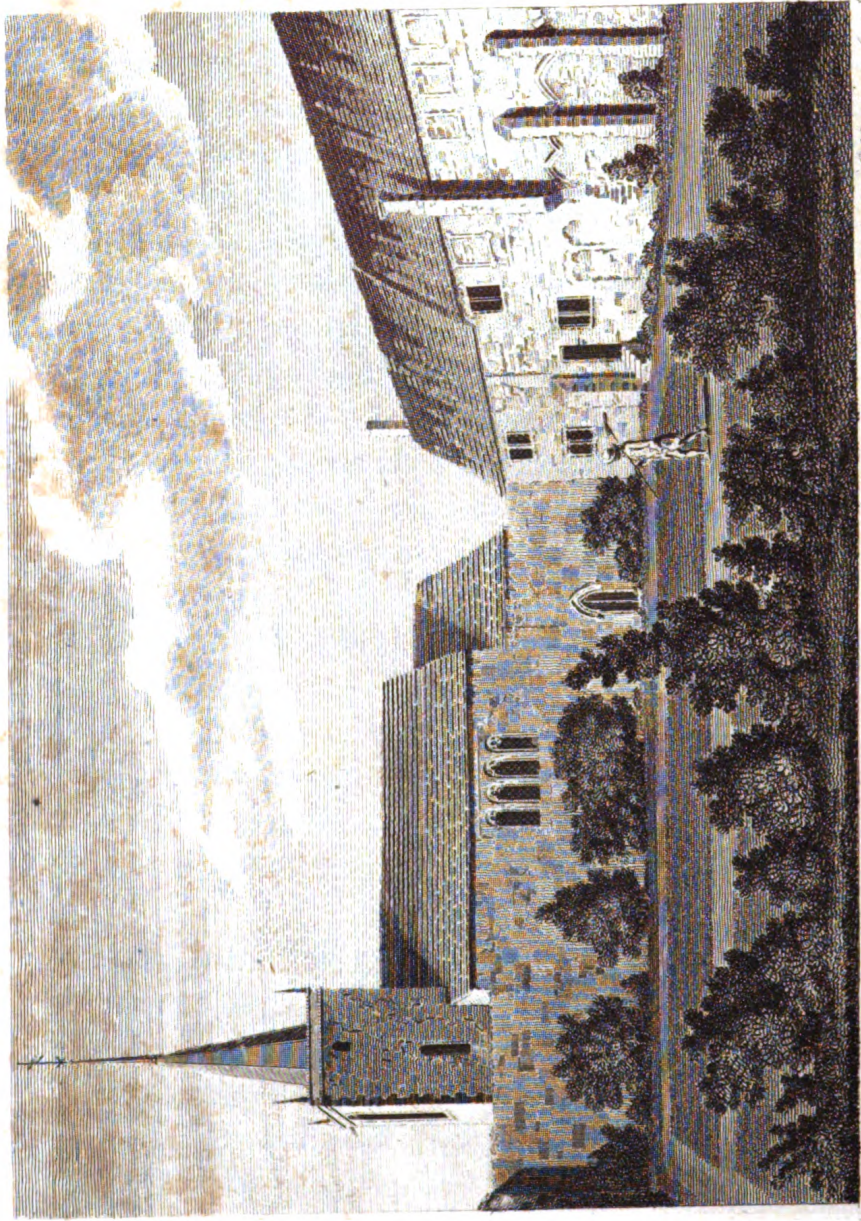
From this port, Charles II. after his escape from the battle of Worcester, was conveyed to France by one Nicholas Tattersall, the memory of which is preserved in the following epitaph, engraved on his tomb in the churchyard of this place. It is said for this service, besides a considerable present in money, an annuity of 100*l.* per ann. was settled on him and his heirs for ever.

P. M. S.

Capt. Nicholas Tattersall through whose prudence  
Valour and loyalty, Charles the Second king of  
England, and after he had escaped the sword of  
His merciless rebels and his forces received a  
Totale overthrowe at Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651.  
Was faithfully preserved and conveyed into  
France, departed this life the 26th of July 1674.

Within this marble monument doth lye  
Aproved feaith, honour, and loyalty  
In this cold clay, he has now tane up his station  
That once preserved the church, the crown, and nation





EASTBURNE PRIORY.

Published at the City of London, by J. Hooper.

*Albany, 1783.*



When Charles the greate was nothing but a breath  
 This valiant soule stept between him and death  
 Usurpers threats nor tyrant rebels frowne  
 Could not affright his duty to the crowne  
 Which glorious act of his for church and state  
 Eight princes in one day did gratulate  
 Professing all to him in debt to bee  
 As all the world are to his memory  
 Since earth could not reward his worth have given  
 He now receives it from the king of heaven  
 In this same chest one jewel more you have  
 The partner of his virtuous bed and grave  
 Susanna his wife who deceased the 4th day of May 1672.  
 To whose pious memory and his own honor Nicholas  
 Their only son and just inheritor of his father's  
 Virtue, hath pay'd his last duty in this monument.

1676.

Here also lyeth interred the body of captain  
 Nicholas Tattersall his son who departed this  
 Life, the fourth of the calends of October  
 1731 in the 57th year of his age.

This drawing was made anno 1761.

#### EAST BURNE PRIORY.

**T**HIS priory is situated in the rape of Chichester, about five miles west of that town. The site of the monastery is generally called Eastborne or Eastburne, though in the Taxat. Lincoln. it is written Esseburne, and in a MS. collection of John Stow, formerly belonging to bishop Tanner, and quoted by him in the Notitia Monastica, it is named Oseburn priory. It was a small religious house, consisting of a prioress and 5 or 6 nuns, and is said to have been founded in the latter end of the reign of Hen. III. by sir John Bohun of Midhurst, who, according to Stow's manuscript before mentioned, was buried  
 here ;

here; Leland styles him the first founder, and calls David Owen, knight, the modern founder. This David Owen married the heiress of the Bohuns.

Its possessions were valued, about the time of the dissolution, at only 29*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* per ann. according to Dugdale, though Speed makes it 47*l.* 3*s.* which with the site were granted to sir William Fitzwilliams, 28th Hen. VIII. and is now the property of lord Montacute. The church serves for parochial uses, and the remaining offices are converted to a farm-house. Among the writings of Selburne priory, Hants, preserved in the library of Magdalene college, Oxford, a paper was found containing an account of the possessions of this priory, 29th of Hen. VI. In it is an inventory of the bells, vestments, books, and other furniture of their chapel, as also a schedule of some of their rents and revenues. A copy of it was communicated to the Antiquary Society, Dec. 5, 1782.

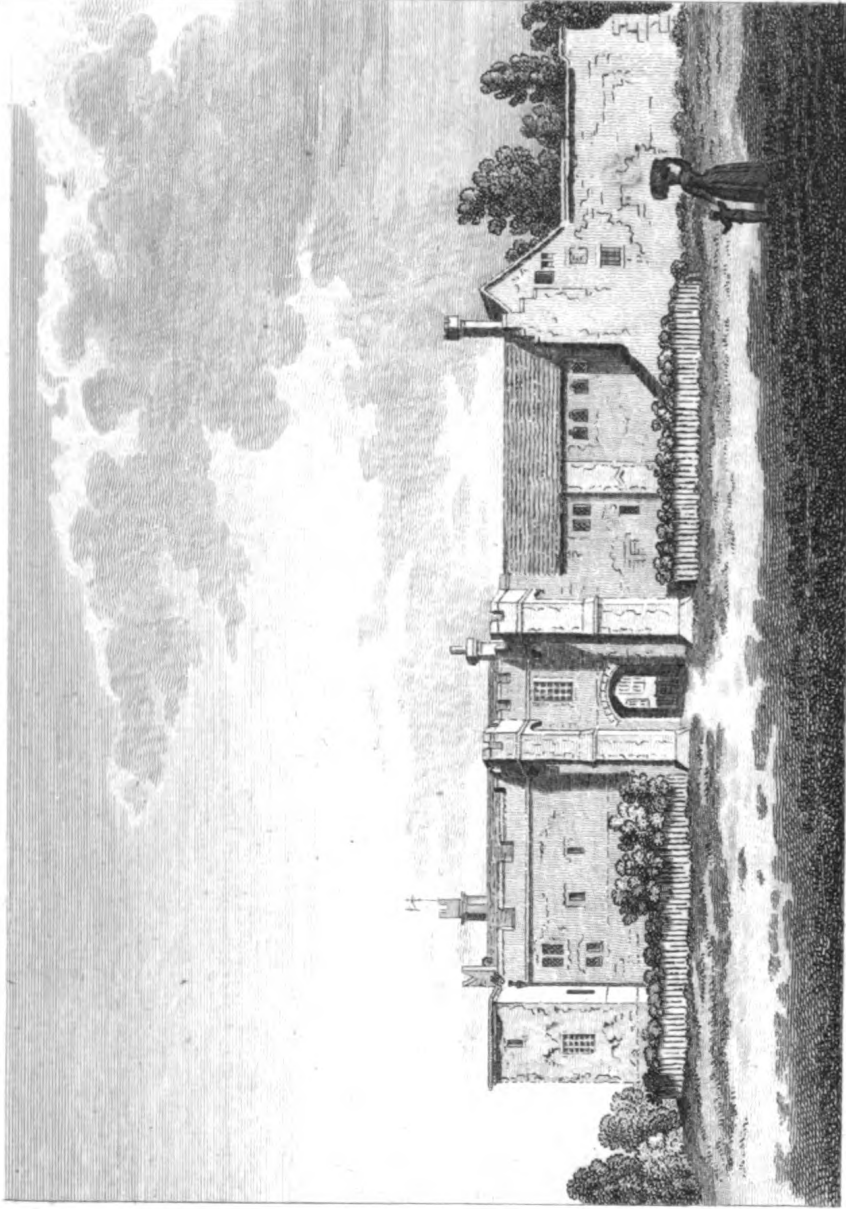
This view was drawn anno 1782.

#### HALNAKER HOUSE.

THIS was the mansion of the honour of Holnac Halnaked, or Halnaker, an honour given by Hen. I. to Robert de Hay, or Haya, who dying without issue male, it with his other estates devolved to his heiress Ciceley; she marrying Roger de St. John, the son of Adam de Port, and Mabel the heir of Rob. de St. John, carried it into that family, where it continued till the 3d of Edw. III. but how long after is uncertain. In the 31st of Hen. VIII. it was the property of Tho. lord de la Warr, whom that king partly obliged to exchange it with divers other estates, for the site, circuit, and lands of the dissolved abbey of Wherwell. It remained in the crown till the 19th of Eliz. when that queen granted it to Hen. lord Arundel for his life, and afterwards to the lord and lady Lumley, and their heirs. In the 29th of the same reign, it was alienated by lady Lumley to the Morleys, and afterwards belonged to the earl of Derby, who obtained it with his wife, the daughter and heir of sir Wil. Morley, anno 1752; it was bequeathed by lady Derby, to sir Tho. Ackland, who sold it to his grace the duke of Richmond, in whose possession it now remains.

Halnaker





Sparrow Jr

H. Shaker House

Publ. Dec. 30. Aug. 1783. by S. Hooper







B. Godfrey Sc.

*Hastings Castle, Pl. 1.*

Published 15 June 1843 by S. Hooper.

Halnaker is situated in the south-west part of the county, in the rape of Chichester, about three miles north-east of that town. The great hall of this mansion is enriched with curious carving, done about the reign of Hen. VIII. where, besides various ornaments, are escutcheons of the arms of the La Warrs, Camois, &c. and in a pannel near the centre of the room, the arms of England. Over the doors leading from the hall to the pantry and cellar, are half-length figures of men holding cups, and seemingly inviting strangers to partake of the hospitality of the house. Over the head of one is a label containing these words, LES BIEN VENUE; and over the other, COME IN AND DRINGE.

In this hall is preserved a well-painted portrait of sir William Morley, in his robes of the order of the Bath, attended by his squires in their mantles.—This view was drawn anno 1782.

#### HASTINGS CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

HASTINGS is situated in a valley close to the sea, near the easternmost part of the county; it is one of the cinque-ports, has sent members to parliament ever since the 43d of king Edw. III. and in the reign of king Athelstan, anno 924, had a mint. It is said to have taken its name from one Hastings, a Danish pirate, who usually built small fortresses at the places where he landed for plunder. It appears by the records of the exchequer, that this place, with the assistance of its dependant members, was bound, on receiving a legal summons or notice of 40 days, to provide 21 ships, properly rigged and equipped for war, each ship manned with 21 able seamen; and on the arrival of these ships at the assigned place of rendezvous, they were to remain in the king's service, at their own expense, for 15 days; and if the duty required their longer continuance, they might be detained as long as was thought necessary, provided they were paid and maintained at the king's expense: the daily pay of the master of the ship was six-pence, and that of the rest of the mariners only three-pence each. In consequence of this obligation, Hastings had, and still enjoys, divers privileges and immunities; among them

is this: its representatives in parliament, with those of the other cinque-ports, styled barons of the cinque-ports, claim and exercise the right of supporting the canopy over the head of the king, on the day of his coronation. The town at present is much reduced from its former importance; it has, however, two weekly markets and fairs, and gives name to the whole rape or division.

This castle stands on a rocky cliff, west of the town. At what time the present building was erected, or who was the builder, does not appear from either Leland, Camden, or any other of those writers who have treated of the antiquities of this county. From the situation of the spot, which seems extremely proper for the ancient mode of fortification, it is more than probable, here was some sort of fortress in very early times, long before the coming of the Normans. This conjecture receives some small confirmation from a passage in the chronicles of Dover monastery, printed in Leland's *Collectanea*, which says, "That when Arviragus threw off the Roman yoke, it is likely he fortified those places which were most convenient for their invasion, namely, Richborough, Walmore, Dover, and Hastings."

We learn from the rolls of parliament that the castle of Hastings, with that of Tykehull, belonged in the 9th of Hen. III. to Alicia, countess of Dew in France, who placed them in the keeping of that king on leaving the kingdom. A petition was presented to the king in parliament, by her great-grandson, John, earl of Dew, 18th of Edw. I. praying they might be restored to him, which was not complied with, under pretence that the king of France withheld divers lands and tenements in Normandy, belonging to English subjects.

Little more concerning this castle occurs in history, except that it had within its walls a free royal chapel, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, wherein were a dean and several secular canons or prebendaries, to which Henry de Augo or Ewe, who lived temp. Hen. I. was benefactor: it might, perhaps, says Tanner, be founded by him or his father. It was said, 27th Edw. I. that the gift of the prebends had been in the crown ever since the barony of Hastings came unto the king's hands; but before that, Conan Augi was patron. In the 26th of Hen. VIII. the deanry was valued at 20*l.* per ann. and all



all the seven prebends at 4*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* per ann. only. The college and deanry were granted, 38th Hen. VIII. to sir Anthony Brown. It appears by a patent, 5th Edw. III. that the dean had license to build himself a mansion within the walls of the castle.

In the Monasticon, this chapel is said to have been removed to Warbilton, 14th Hen. IV. where John Pelham gave them ground to build their priory; but as the reason assigned for that step, was the damage sustained by inundations of the sea, certainly some other community was meant, as the elevated situation of the castle rendered the access of the sea impossible; besides, in the charter of removal, it is styled the priory of the Holy Trinity.

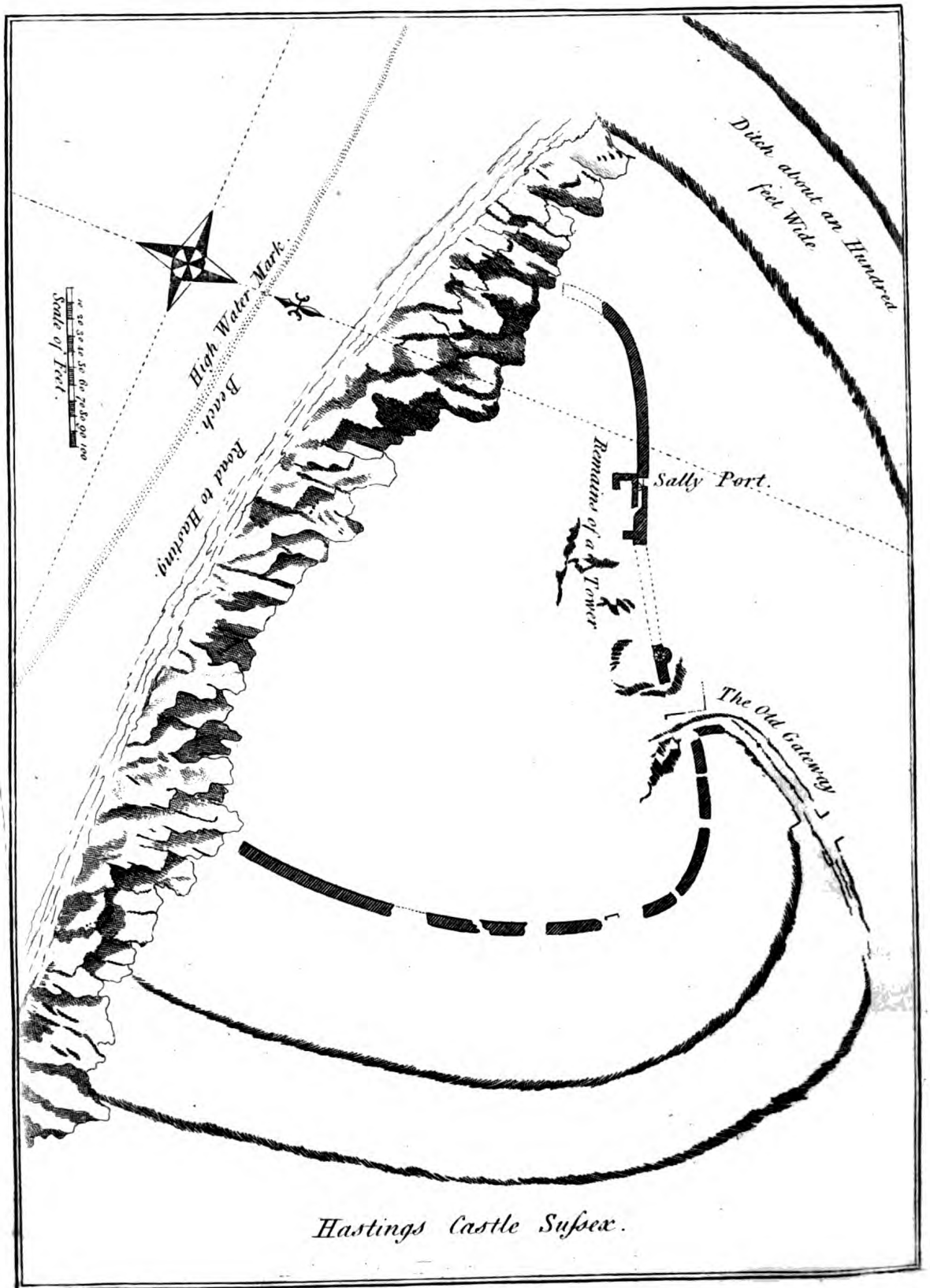
Prynne, in his History of papal Usurpations, records the following circumstances relative to the chapel here: he has likewise preserved the original writs. In the 8th of king John, John Redmond, coming from Rome to lay claim to a prebend of Hastings, sued to the king for license and safe conduct to come into and to return from England; which was granted upon this condition, that on his arrival he should give security that he came hither for no ill to the king, nor for any other business but that prebendary.

In the 1st of Edw. III. that king issued a commission for the visiting the free chapel of Hastings, and placing a dean therein; this commission was directed to William of Feversham; and in the 27th of the same reign a writ was issued by the king, forbidding and restraining certain oppressions by the bishop of Chichester, of which two canons, William de Lewes and Walter de Tothylle, then complained. Nevertheless, the same year, the bishop pretending, that, as this chapel was under his jurisdiction, all the prebendaries ought to be presented and admitted by him; the king thereupon issued his writ to the warden of the cinque-ports, to inquire into the ancient usage, and to inform him thereof at the meeting of the next parliament, to which he adjourned the dispute, and directed the prebendaries to attend and defend their privileges, and to make themselves masters of the state of this question, when Conan Augi was patron. It seems, however, as if it was not then determined; for in the next year the bishop renewed his claim, and the prebendaries were again

directed to search for precedents. The archbishop of Canterbury, probably instigated by the bishop of Chichester, now claimed, from his metropolitical authority, a right of visitation; but the king issued his prohibition, forbidding him to do any act that might infringe the rights of that chapel: this writ was entered in the clause roll. The next year the king being informed, that, notwithstanding his prohibition, the archbishop persisted in his intent of visitation; he by a writ to Stephen Sprot, then constable of the castle, directed him not to permit the archbishop, or any from him, to come within the castle, to visit or exercise any ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the free chapel. In the 31st of the same reign, the archbishop cited one of the prebendaries for exercising that office, on the king's presentation, without being admitted by him or the bishop of Chichester, during the suit and question in the king's courts. The king issued his prohibition in defence of the rights of the crown, whilst things thus remained unsettled. The archdeacon of Lewes attempted also to visit this place, but was stopped by the king's order. In the 33d year of the same king, the archbishop having excommunicated the keeper of Hastings castle, for his obedience to the royal order, in refusing him admittance to visit the chapel, and during the absence of the keeper causing his commissioners to visit it, and place therein a dean; the king thereupon issued a writ to summon the archbishop personally to appear before him at a day, to answer these high contempts to his crown and dignity; and another writ was sent to Robert de Burghersh, the constable of Dover castle, to go to Hastings, and to inquire into the truth of the premises, remove the new dean there placed unduly, to appoint another in his room, and to certify him, the next parliament, of all his proceedings therein. How this matter then terminated, does not appear; but in the reign of Hen. VI. the chapel, with its appendages, was put under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Chichester and the archdeacon.

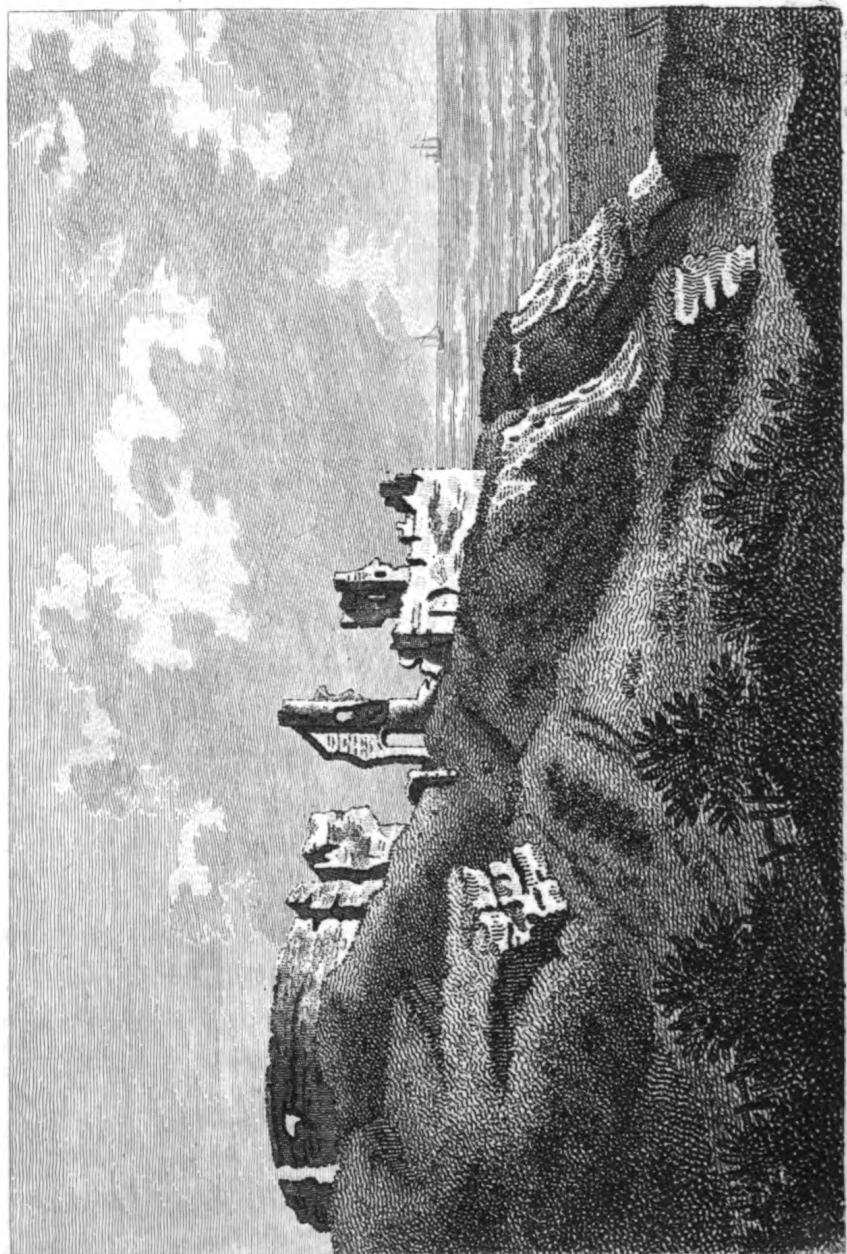
This drawing, which represents the western view, as seen by the sea-side, on the way from East-Bourne, was drawn anno 1760.





Hastings Castle Sussex.





Godfrey &c

Hastings Castle, Sussex. Pl. 2.

Printed by J. Hooper.



## HASTINGS CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

THE former plate exhibited this castle as it appears at a distance when viewed from the sea-shore. This represents it as seen on the land side; it was taken from a station on the top of the cliff, a little on the north-west of the ruins. From a plan purposely drawn by an ingenious friend, the following dimensions are taken:

The artificial parts of this fortress are in shape nearest two sides of an oblique spherical triangle, having the point of the angle rounded off. The base, or south side, completing the triangle, is formed by a perpendicular craggy cliff, in length measuring about 400 feet, which seems to have had no wall or other fortification: indeed, such would have been entirely unnecessary, nature having made it sufficiently inaccessible on that side, which is opposite the sea. Its east side is made by a plain wall, without tower or other defence. This wall measures nearly 300 feet. Its adjoining side, which faces the north-west, is about the same length as the rock, namely, 400 feet; a perpendicular let fall upon the south side, or rock, from the angle formed by the junction of the walls, measures about 260 feet; consequently the area included, is nearly one acre and a fifth. It is to be observed that this calculation is not given as exact, the curvature of the figure being very irregular.

The walls, which are no where entire, are about 8 feet thick. The gateway was on the north side, near the northernmost angle—It is now demolished. Near it, to the westward, are the remains of a small tower, enclosing a circular flight of stairs; and on the same side, farther on to the west, is a sally-port, and ruins of another tower. At the distance of about 100 feet from the east side there ran a ditch encompassing it as far as the gate; the breadth of this ditch was 100 feet: both the ditch and the interval between it and the wall, seem to have narrowed by degrees as they approached the gate, and to have terminated under it.

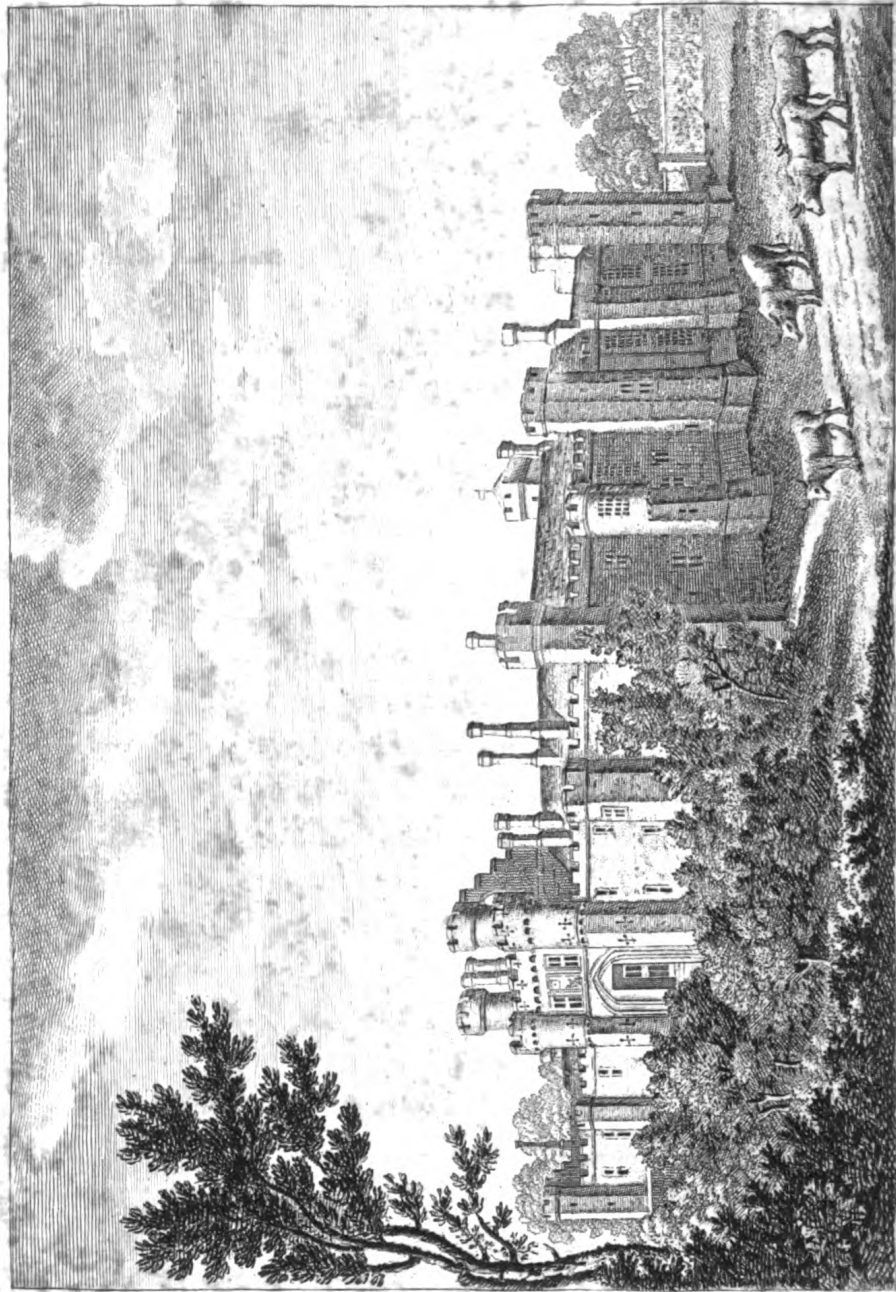
On the north-west side there was a ditch of the same breadth, commencing at the cliff opposite the westernmost angle, and bearing

away almost due north, leaving a plain space between it and the wall, which, opposite the sally-port, was 180 feet broad. This ditch loses itself in the country. The castle, and rape of Hastings, which always accompanied it, belonged to the earls of Ewe, in Normandy, descendants from a natural son of Rich. first duke of Normandy. Rob. the first earl to whom it was given, was one of the chief counsellors to Wil. the Conqueror, by whom many other large estates were settled on him. He left this honour to his son Wil. whose son Hen. upon levying the aid for marrying the daughter of king Hen. II. certified that his father in the preceding reign was enfeoffed with 65 knights fees, of which he then had 56 in this rape of Hastings, for which he paid 40*l.* He left only one daughter and heir; she marrying Ralph de Yessendon, had by him a son and heir, Wil. who after his father's death, adhering to the king of France, and his mother Alice having otherwise forfeited her estate to the crown, Hen. III. in the 29th year of his reign, seized upon it, and gave it to prince Edw. his son. Peter de Savoy, uncle to Q. Eleanor, being then in great favour at court, Hen. in the 31st year of his reign, committed the keeping of the castle and honour to him: after his decease, the king causing his son to resign it to him, exchanged it with John de Dreux, earl of Richmond, for certain lands belonging to the honour of Richmond, which Peter de Savoy had passed to the king. In his posterity it for some time continued. Anno 1299, it was again in the crown, and was by Edw. I. granted to John of Britain; and in 1343, by Edw. III. to John duke of Gaunt, earl of Richmond, to hold to him and his heirs: he afterwards, anno 46 of the same king, surrendered it to the crown; and Hen. IV. anno 1412, granted it to sir John Pelham, after the death of Ralph earl of Westmoreland, to whom it had been granted for life: by him it was conveyed to Tho. Hoo, afterwards lord Hoo; which conveyance was confirmed by letters patent of Hen. VI. in the 33d year of his reign.

Anno 1461, sir Tho. Hoo conveyed it to sir Wil. Hastings; and Edw. IV. anno 1462, confirmed this grant by his letters patent. By this family it was enjoyed till the reign of Rich. III. when, by the attainder of lord Hastings, it was forfeited to the crown; but was

was





*Herrenhausen, (Bild), Subject, Pl. 1.*

*Printed by J. Cooper.*

was restored to his son by Hen. VII. in the year 1501, and confirmed to him by the royal patent of Hen. VIII. in the 7th year of his reign.

It was conveyed by the earl of Huntingdon, Edw. and Geo. Hastings, to Tho. Pelham, of Laughton, esq. with the manor of Crowhurst, Burwash, and Berelham, in consideration of the sum of 2500*l.* and a reserved rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. which rent still continues to be paid. The perpetuity of it was granted and confirmed by James I. anno 1605. In this family it has remained ever since, and at present it belongs to Thomas lord Pelham, to whom it was bequeathed by the late duke of Newcastle.

This drawing was made anno 1759.

#### HERSTMONCEAUX CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

THIS manor\*, according to Camden†, belonged, in the reign of king Hen. II. to a gentleman named de Herst (probably from this place, which is in the midst of the weald of Sussex), whose widow Idonea was a benefactress‡ to the nuns of Robert's Bridge in this county; they had issue Waleran de Herst, whose son Wil. assumed the name of Monceaux, probably his mother's name; and that she was heiress of a family seated at Compton Monceaux in Hampshire, for that estate appears to have belonged to the descendants of this William; and Maud, daughter and heir of his grandson sir John de Monceaux, brought it to her husband sir John Fynes, together with this manor called Herstmonceaux, which, upon the death of her said father, was found to be held of Johanna de Britania, countess of Richmond (no doubt as of her honour of Pevensy of the eagle), by the service of two knights fees and a half, and, as is added, by the gift of the said countess; which, if taken in the strict sense, would quite overturn the assertions of Camden and the best heralds§, who

\* As by posterior rent-rolls of that honour it appears to be then held of it. † Vide Camden's Britannia. ‡ Pedigree by sir Richard St. George, Norry, temp. Eliz. and approved by Camden, penes lord Dacre; it is finely illuminated, and has many curious copies of old deeds and records; it is the pedigree of the Fynes's family. § Ditto pedigree.



say that it did, as above mentioned, belong to the de Hersts, in Hen. II.'s time, giving a regular deduction of their descent: however this be, Maud, daughter, and at length by her brother's death heir of sir John de Monceaux, brought it to her husband sir John de Fynes about the middle of the reign of K. Edw. II. which sir John de Fynes descended of a very illustrious family, his ancestor sir Wil. de Fynes, lord Fynes in the Bolonois\*, coming over with K. Wil. the Conqueror, to whom he is said to have been kinsman, and by whom he was invested with the great office of hereditary constable of Dover castle, then accounted the key of the kingdom: from this sir Wil. descended Ingelram de Fynes†, who lived in the reign of Rich. I. and was slain at the siege of Acon in the holy land, and had married Sybilla de Tingri, daughter and heir of Pharamus of Bologne, lord of Tingri, grandson of Gallfrid, fourth son of Eustace earl of Bologne, brother of Godfrey of Bologne, king of Jerusalem, by whom he had issue sir Wil. de Fynes, to whom K. John‡ gave the manor of Wendover, in Buckinghamshire, then of great value as well as command, in exchange for the hereditary office of constable of Dover castle: this sir Wil. de Fynes married Agnes de Dammartin§, daughter of Alberic II. sovereign count of Ponthieu, by whom she had sir Ingelram de Fynes, lord of Wendover, who, by Isabella, daughter of Jaques de Conde seigneur de Conse, in France, had sir Wil. de Fynes his eldest son and heir, and sir Giles de Fynes, of whom and his posterity we shall soon particularly speak. Sir Wil. de Fynes, the elder brother, had issue sir John de Fynes, who falling under the displeasure of K. Edw. II. for harbouring|| Edmond Mortimer (his sister's son), who had escaped out of the tower of London, in his estate in the Bolonois; his manor of Wendover and other lands here in England were seized upon by the crown; and thereupon retiring into France, and being in the next reign accused of siding with the French, all those estates were granted away to others;

\* Vide Lambard's, Philpot's, and Harris's Histories of Kent. † Aforesaid pedigree by Richard St. George. ‡ Extract from a record in ditto pedigree, and Dugdale's Baronage. § Pere Anselm's Genealogies of France, and Moreri's Dictionary. || Holinshead's Chronicle, and ditto pedigree.







though it does not appear that he was attainted: from henceforth however this branch entirely settled in France, being lords of Fynes\* and Tingri.—This sir John de Fynes married Isabel, 6th daughter of Guy de Dampievre, earl of Flanders, by whom he left issue Robert de Fynes, who was one of the most eminent persons of his time; so that in the reign of king John of France he was promoted to the high office of constable of that kingdom †, which he executed with great reputation; and at length, when grown old, he resigned, worn out with long service; and dying without issue, Joan his sister, wife of John de Chatillon, earl of St. Paul, became his heir.

The plate hereto annexed, shows the south-west view of the castle.

#### HERSTMONCEAUX CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

**B**UT to return to sir Giles de Fynes ‡, second son of sir Ingelram de Fynes, and of Isabella de Conde his wife: this sir Giles, the 54th Hen. III. obtained a license to go to the holy land, and his name is recorded in a roll of the 29th Edw. I. amongst the knights § of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, who were summoned to attend that king in his wars: he married Sybilla, daughter and heir of John Filiol, of Old Court, in Sussex (not far from Herstmonceaux), for which manor he obtained a charter of free warren; and by the said Sybilla had issue John de Fynes, whose son sir John de Fynes, by his marriage with Maud de Monceaux, acquired the manor of Herstmonceaux, as before mentioned, which he and his posterity henceforward made their principal residence. Sir Wil. Fynes his grandson, who lies buried in Herstmonceaux church, under a flat stone ornamented with brass, according to the fashion of those times, had issue two sons, sir Roger and sir James, both eminent warriors in the reigns of Hen. V. and VI. whom they served in the French wars; and sir James, the younger brother, was at length created lord Say, and made lord high treasurer of England, and from him lineally de-

\* Anselm's Genealogies of France, and Moreri's Dict. † Ditto and Froissard's Chronicle.  
‡ Pedigree by Richard St. George aforesaid. § From a record in the pell office, setting forth their services and the number of soldiers they at different times had with them.

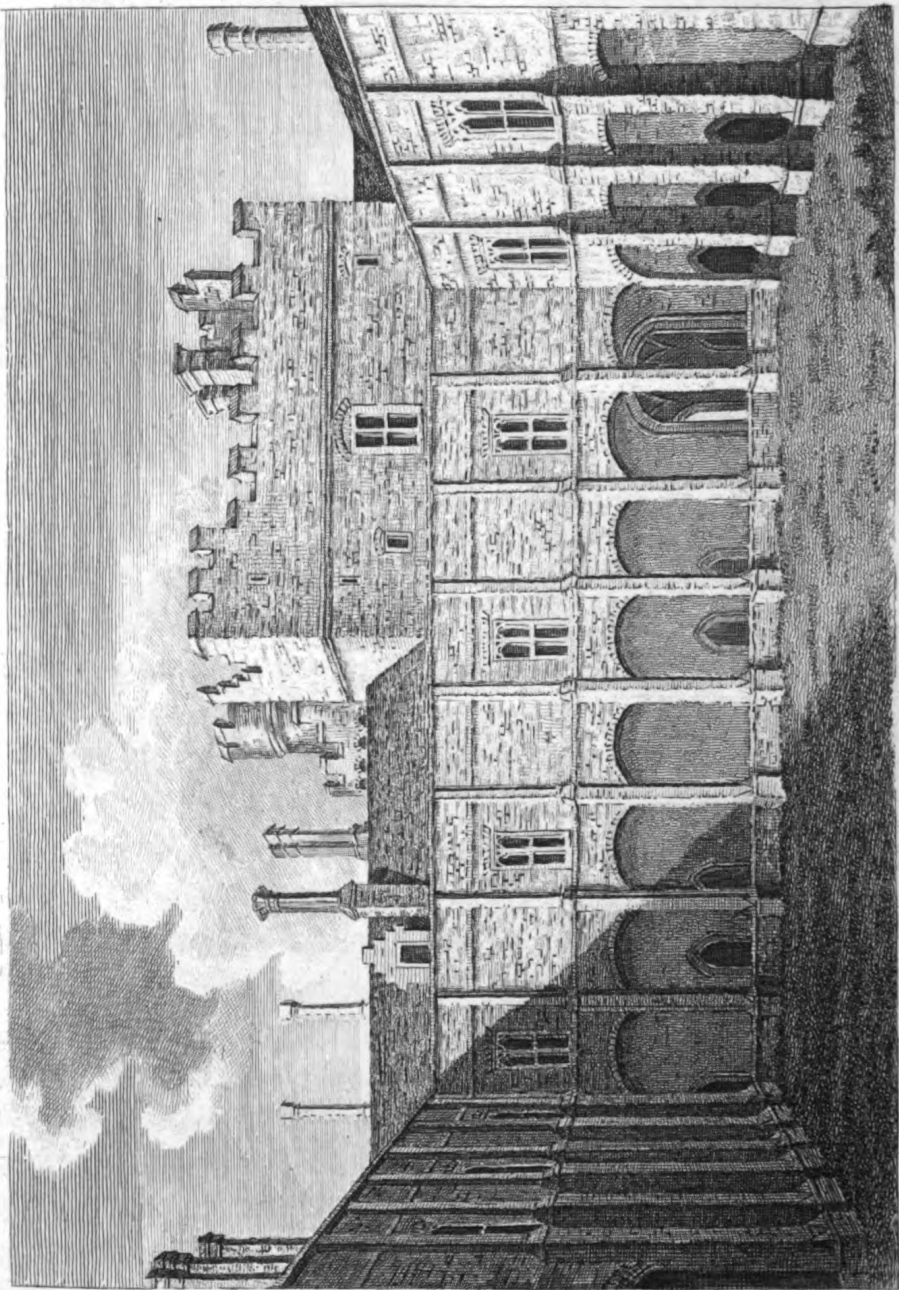


scends the present viscount Say and Sele. Sir Roger, the elder brother, was treasurer of the household to king Hen. VI. and it was he who built the noble edifice now standing here; for which purpose, he, in the first year of the said king, obtained license to embattle and kernerate \* here, and to enlarge the park with 100 acres. He had issue sir Richard Fynes, his eldest son, who married the lady Joan, daughter of sir Tho. Dacre, eldest son of Thomas lord Dacre, and as heir to her said grandfather, baroness Dacre, in whose right he sat in parliament as lord Dacre, and died 2d Rich. III. He was succeeded in title and estate by Thomas his grandson, who died 25th Hen. VIII. and lies buried under a noble monument in Herstmonceaux church; and, by a like fatality, of losing his eldest son in his own lifetime, was succeeded by his grandson Thomas, which Tho. lord Dacre, in the year 1541, the 33d of Hen. VIII. going one night with other young folks who were with him at Herstmonceaux, to take a deer out of his neighbour sir Nicholas Pelham's park, a frolic usual enough in those times, and the company by some chance being divided, a fray happened between the park-keepers and the party, with which he was not †, in which one of the keepers received an unfortunate blow, of which, after some days, he died: this was adjudged murder, and that not only in those of the party, who were present at the fact, but also in strictness of law as to those of it who were absent; and in consequence thereof this Tho. lord Dacre suffered death for the same: his fate, however, as all our historians ‡ say, was much lamented, on account of his youth, being only 24 years of age, and the fair character he had always borne; for which reason, and from the particularity of the case, the king's inexorable rigour in not showing him mercy was much disapproved of; but, as Camden in particular says, it was his great estate which the greedy courtiers gaped after, that caused them to push on his destruction (but they missed of it, it being on examination too strongly entailed). He left issue two sons, Tho. who died young, and Gregory, and a daughter Margaret, who were restored in blood the first of Elizabeth: which Margaret, on the death of her brother Gregory lord Dacre, the 37th

\* Cart. de anno 1mo. Regis Hen. VI. No. 21.  
Pleas of the Crown.

† Vide lord chief justice Hale's  
‡ Camden's Eliz. Stow, Holinshead, Godwin.





Washingtonian. Subscr. Pl. 3

Nov. 12, June 1785, by S. Hooper.



of Eliz. succeeded to his honour and estates\*, and among others to this castle and manor of Herstmonceaux, being then the wife of Sampson Lennard, esq. eldest son of John Lennard, esq. of Knol and Clavering in Kent, sheriff of that county the 12th Eliz. This Sampson Lennard, and the lady Dacre, his wife, lived much at Herstmonceaux, and were remarkable for their noble housekeeping and hospitality, and embellished the house by costly chimney-pieces in the best rooms, ornamented according to the fashion of those times with their coats of arms, crests, and supporters; which Sampson, by grant † from king James I. had the place and precedence of the eldest son of a baron, and died anno 1615. Sir Henry Lennard, their eldest son (knighted at the taking of Calés), succeeded to the title of lord Dacre on the death of his mother, anno 1611. He had issue Rich. Lennard, lord Dacre, who lived here, and is buried in this church; who by his first wife had issue Francis, who succeeded him, and by his second wife had Rich. Lennard, to whom ‡ sir Rich. Barrett, lord Newburgh and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, temp. Cha. I. left his manor of Bellhouse in Essex, on condition that he took the name and arms of Barrett; which Rich. was great-grandfather of the present lord Dacre.—This view shows the great hall of the castle.

#### HERSTMONCEAUX CASTLE. (PLATE III.)

FRANCIS lord Dacre, his eldest brother, lived much at Herstmonceaux, and left issue Thomas his eldest son, who, 26th Cha. II. was created earl of Sussex; he also lived much here, and ornamented the best apartments with handsome ceilings of stucco-work, and with a great deal of fine carving by Gibbons; having, however, contracted great debts by falling into the expensive fashions of Cha. II.'s court (to whom he was lord of the bedchamber, and whose natural daughter, the lady Anne Fitz Roy, he had married), and by deep play, he at length became so entangled in his affairs, that, a few years before his death, he sold his seat and estate to — Naylor,

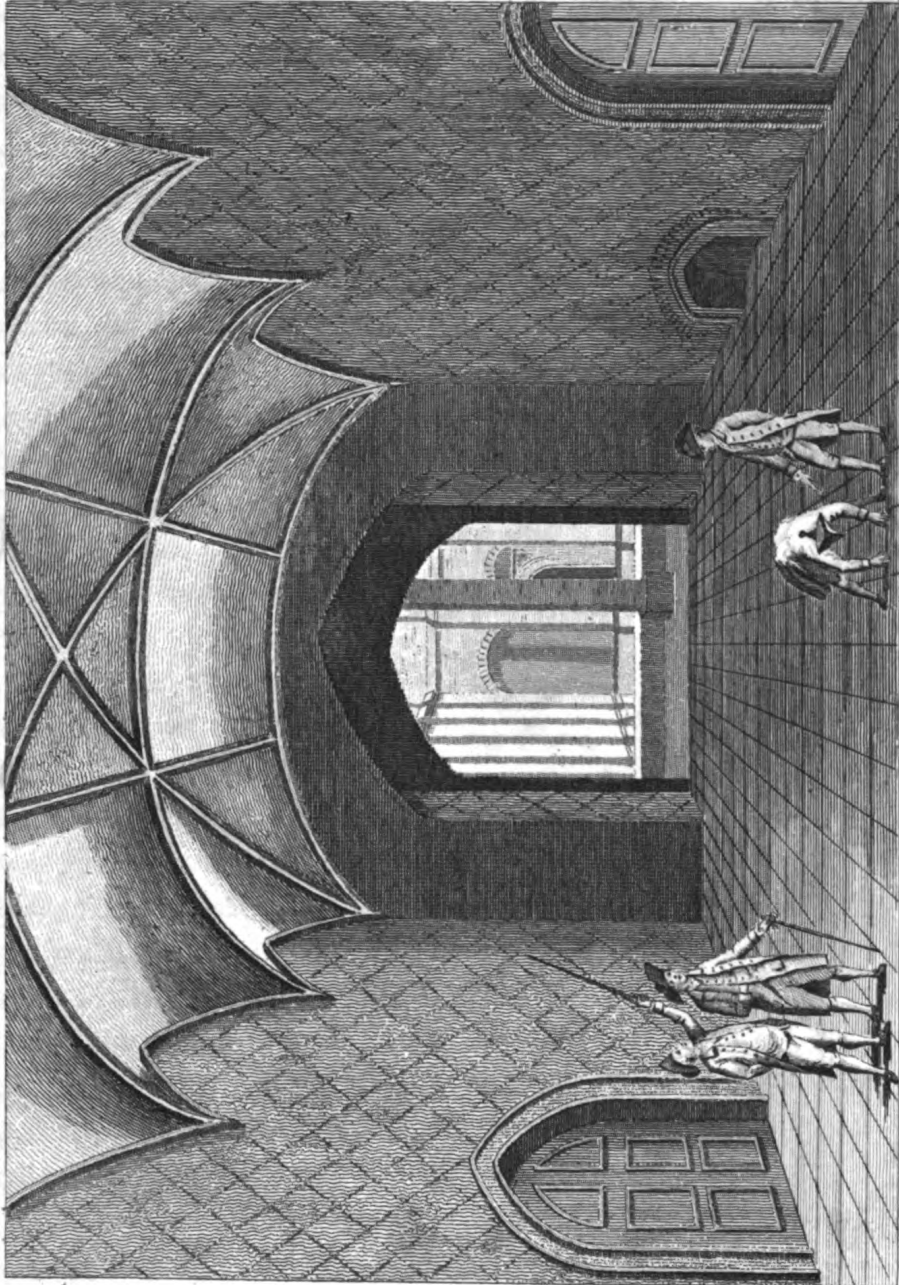
\* Collins's Claims to Baronies. † Ditto. ‡ Fuller's English Worthies, and pedigrees of the family, coll. arm, brought down to the present lord Dacre.

esq. This earl, who died anno 1615, left issue two daughters his heirs, lady Barbara (who married Cha. Shelton, lieutenant-general in the French service and Grand Croix de St. Louis, and died without issue anno 1741) and lady Anne, who (at length upon the death of her elder sister, as sole heir to her father, became baroness Dacre) married, first, to her cousin Rich. Barrett Lennard, of Bellhouse in Essex, and by him was mother of Tho. the present lord Dacre; 2dly, to Hen. Roper, lord Teynham; and lastly, to the honourable Rob. Moore, by both whom she had issue.

— Naylor, esq. becoming by purchase thus possessed of Herstmonceaux, made it his principal residence; he married a sister of the late duke of Newcastle, but dying without issue left it to his sister, wife of — Hare, bishop of Chichester, and her heirs. The bishop lived much here; and this seat is now the property of Francis Hare Naylor, esq. their son.—This plate exhibits the south view of the green court.

#### HERSTMONCEAUX CASTLE. (PLATE IV.)

**T**HIS castle encloses three courts, a large one and two small ones; the entrance is on the south front, through the great gatehouse, which leads into a spacious court cloistered round. On the north side is the hall, which is very large, and much resembling those of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge that have not been modernized, the fire-place being in the middle of the room, and the butteries at the lower end. At the upper or eastern end of this hall lie 3 handsome rooms, one of them 40 feet long; these lying one within another constitute the best apartment in the castle; beyond them are the chapel, some parlours for common use, with rooms for the upper servants, composing the east front. The grand stairs, which lie beyond the hall, occupy an area of 40 feet square. The kitchen, which is beyond the staircase, to the west, is large, and, as well as the hall and chapel, goes up in height to the upper story of the house. The offices belonging to it are very ample, and the oven in the bakehouse is 14 feet diameter: the left side of the south front  
beyond



Spätromische

Heratmonneaur, Suiber. Pl. 4.

Pub. 4. 4. 1783, by J. Hooper



beyond the great gatehouse is occupied by a long waste room like a gallery in old times, and seems as if intended for a stable, in case the castle was besieged, and it was found necessary to bring the horses or other cattle into a place of security. Underneath the eastern corner tower in the same front is an octagonal room, which was formerly the prison: in the midst is a stone post with a large chain, and in one of the corners of the room is a door into a privy. Above stairs is a suite of rooms similar to those of the best apartment over which it stands. The chambers on this floor are sufficient to lodge a garrison, and one is bewildered in the different galleries that lead to them, in every one of the windows of which is painted on glass the alant, or wolf-dog, the ancient supporters of the family of Fynes; many private winding staircases, curiously constructed in brick-work, without any timber, communicate with these galleries. The towers on each side of the gatehouse on the south front, are 84 feet high. The south and north fronts of the castle are 206 feet and a half long, and the east and west fronts measure 214 feet and a half.

By an old survey of this estate, taken in the reign of Q. Eliz. remaining in the evidence-room here, there is an account of the state of the castle at that time; it is there said that the moat which encompasses it on the south, west, and north sides, and is now dry, was formerly full of water, but drained for health sake not long before that time, as was the pool on the east side, which washed the walls of the house. This castle is entirely built with brick, and as it is one of the oldest edifices of that material in the kingdom (since its disuse after the Romans left the island), so is it one of the completest, there being not the least flaw or crack in any part of it. The walls are of great thickness; the windows and door-cases, water-tables, and copings, are of stone.

The castle of Herstmonceaux stands in a pleasant park, well diversified by hill and vale, finely wooded with old trees, and well watered by clear pools, and from it there is a fine view over the adjacent rich level of Pevensey (in the midst of which, on a little rise, is the town and ancient ruined castle of Pevensey): the sea ap-



pears in front, southward of the hills towards Hastings to the east; and the south downs rise mountain-like at some distance to the west. The castle is seated near the southern edge of the park, and rather in the lowest part of it; the soil is however very dry.

This view shows the porter's lodge.

### SAINT JAMES'S HOSPITAL, LEWES.

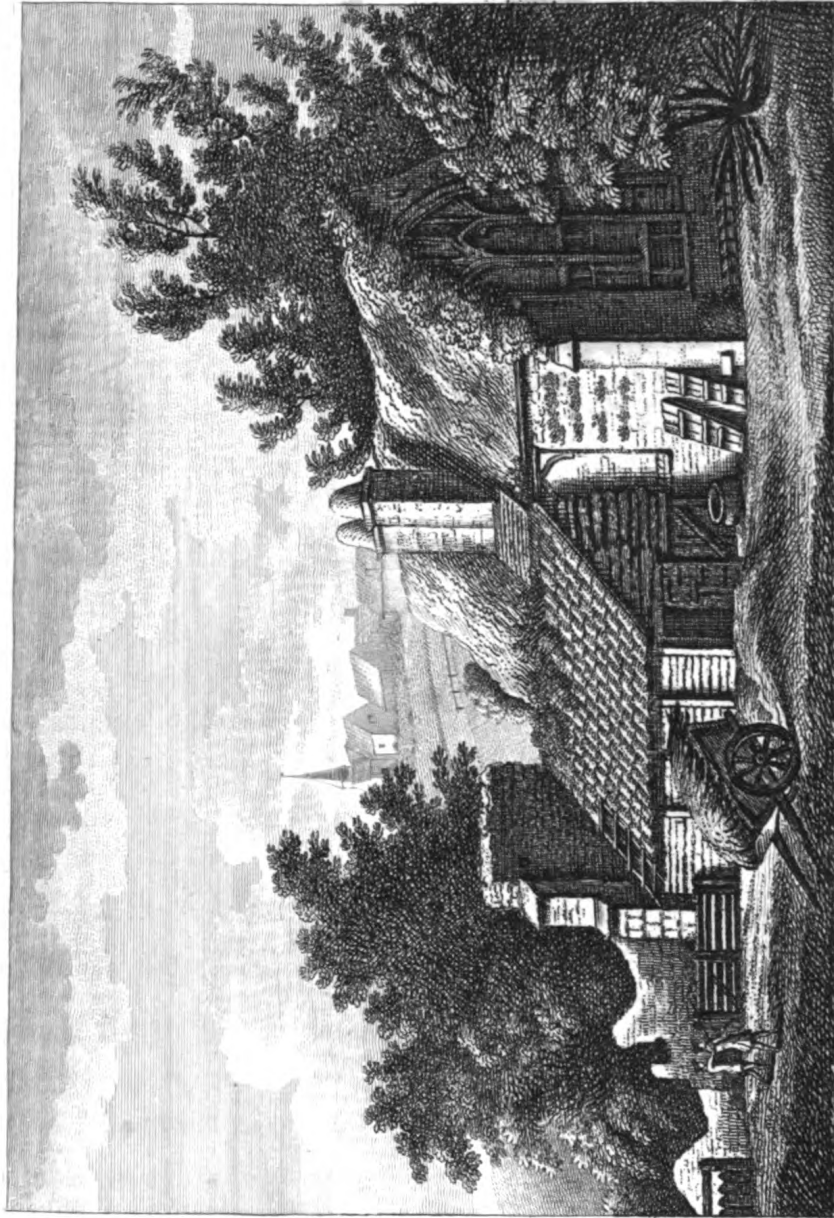
WHEN, or by whom, this hospital was founded, is not known. Tanner says, near the gate of the monastery (i. e. Lewes priory) was an hospital for 13 poor brethren and sisters, dedicated to St. James. Leland, in his Collectanea, calls it a cell to the priory of Lewes; but no notice is taken of it as such in the Monasticon: nor is there any account of it, either in the augmentation or first fruits office; although, in a marginal note, Tanner refers to a manuscript record in the latter.

That this is part of the hospital mentioned by the bishop, seems indubitable, not only from its name and situation, but also from the denomination of the lane leading to it, and of two old houses which stood there within these 30 years: these were always called the Spital-lane, and Spital-houses. The materials of the last which remained of these buildings, were, about that time, employed in converting the chancel of the chapel into a dwelling-house for a poor woman.

The walls of this hospital have from time to time been pulled down and carried away, for the sake of the stones; every tenant destroying a little. Yet a clergyman who resides near the spot, says the foundations of the chapel were till lately visible: from them he judges it was a regular building, consisting of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel.

From a ground-plot of what remains, made by a gentleman of Lewes, it appears this building was pretty large, running back from the street, towards the west, 144 feet, the chancel included. On the north side of, and near the chapel, there seems to have been the foundation of some large building; perhaps, the cells or apartments of the  
the

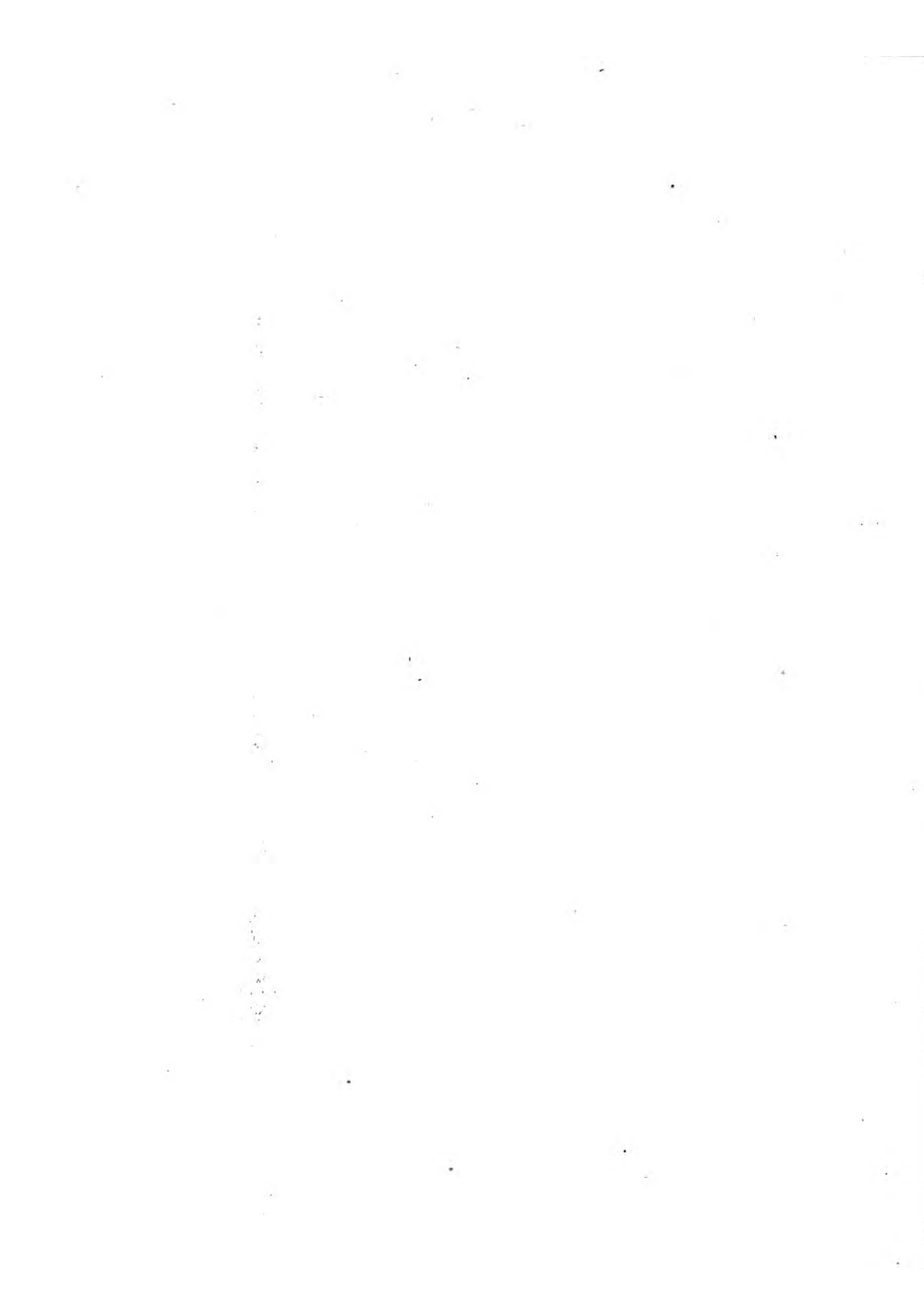


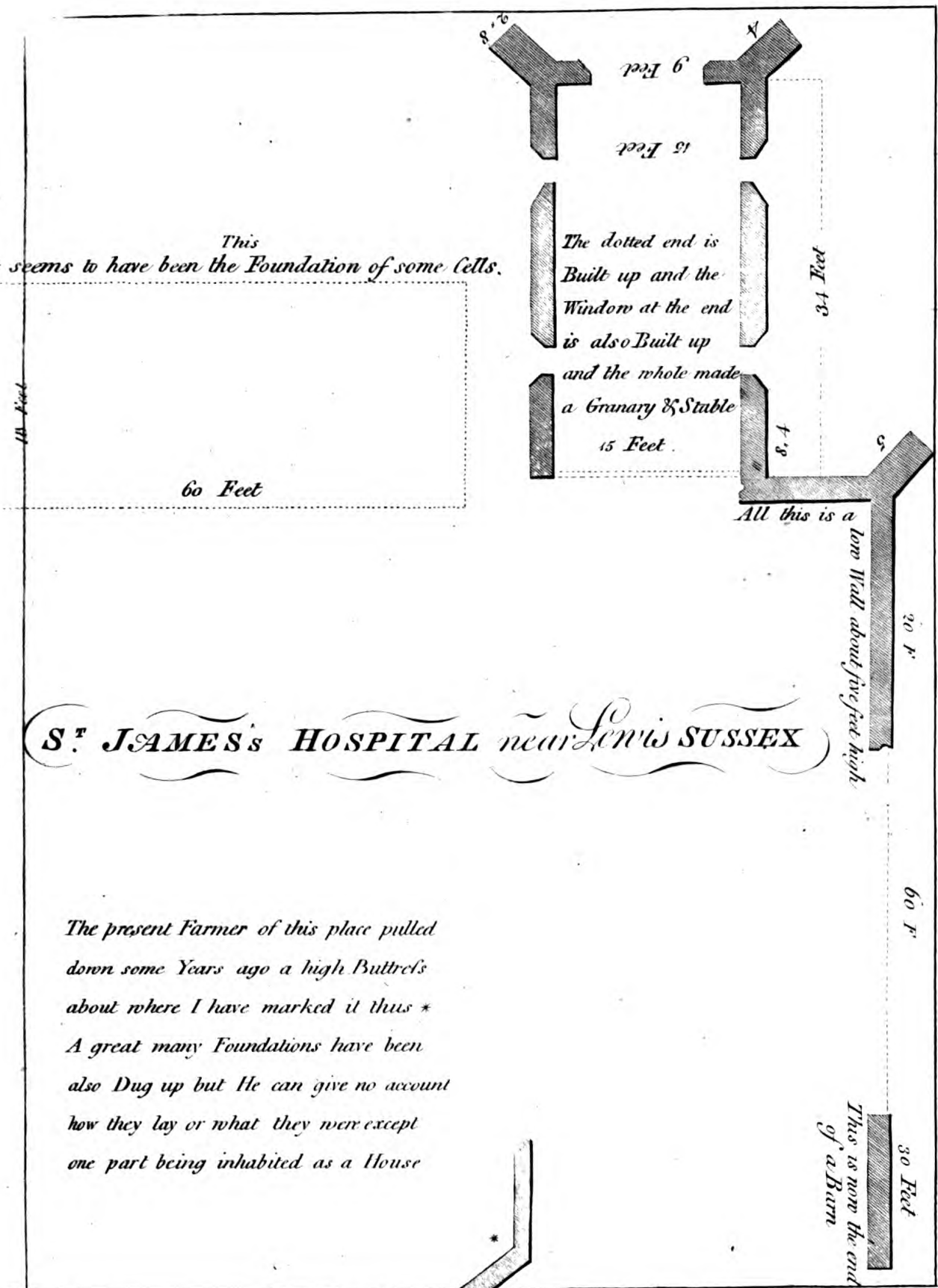


L. Peake, Sc.

*St. James's Hospital, Suva.*

*Pub. 8. June. 1783, by S. Hooper.*





*This seems to have been the Foundation of some Cells.*

*10 Feet*

*60 Feet*

*The dotted end is Built up and the Window at the end is also Built up*

*and the whole made a Granary & Stable 15 Feet.*

*34 Feet*

*All this is a low Wall about five feet high*

*70 Feet*

**S<sup>r</sup> JAMES'S HOSPITAL near Lewes SUSSEX**

*60 Feet*

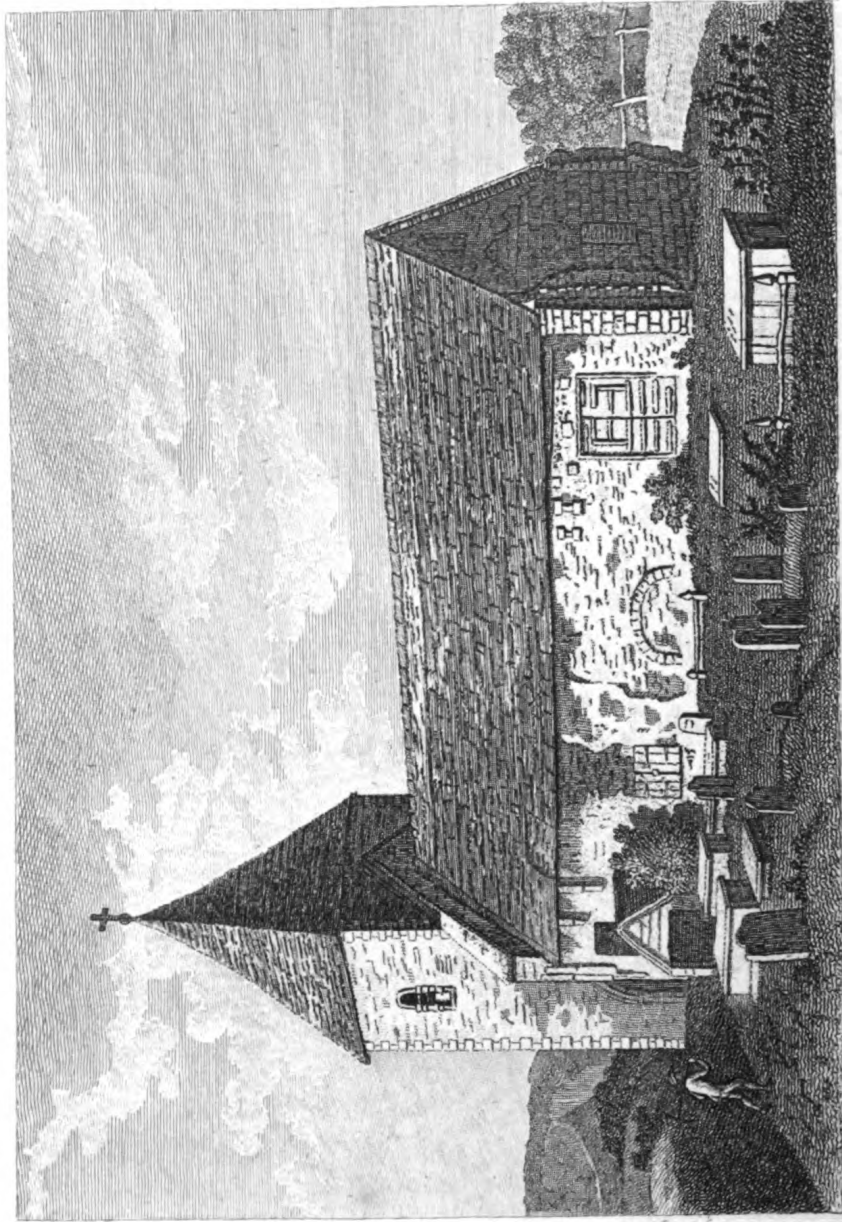
*The present Farmer of this place pulled down some Years ago a high Buttreff about where I have marked it thus \* A great many Foundations have been also Dug up but He can give no account how they lay or what they were except one part being inhabited as a House*

*This is now the end of a Barn*

*30 Feet*







Published by...

St. John's Church, Subice.

Pub. 8 June 1785, by S. Hooper.



the brothers and sisters. This was a right-angled parallelogram, 18 feet broad from east to west, and 60 long: its east side stood 34 feet west of the eastern end of the chancel.

The present tenant has taken up a great many foundations, but does not remember their situation; and it is now impossible to trace them out, the ground having been, since their removal, dugged up: he however recollected one, which was a large buttress. This, from the spot he pointed out, seems to have been the north-west extremity of the building, and belonged, in all probability, to the north aisle of the chapel: it stood about 115 feet west of what is now the west end of the chancel. What was the value of the estates belonging to this hospital, or to whom they were granted at the dissolution, I can no where find. The ruin, with its site, at present belongs to the earl of Thanet.

This view represents the chancel, being all that at present remains: its breadth is 15, and length 34 feet. It is now used for a granary and stable.—This drawing was taken in the year 1762.

### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, SUB CASTRO, NEAR LEWES.

**T**HIS church is undoubtedly of great antiquity. Its architecture is apparently of the same date as that of the wall surrounding the area of the castle, having in some places the stones laid herring-bone or zig-zag fashion, like some part of Guildford castle. It has, moreover, several marks of Saxon origin: its small lights, or windows, near the roof, at present stopped up; the descent into the west end by several steps; its circular door now covered by a porch; with many other corroborating circumstances. This church was originally much larger than at present; and, as some conceive, was in the shape of a cross, with the tower in the centre. The remains, however, of the chancel may be still traced out, and the marks of the former roof, which was higher than the present one, are visible on the tower. Near the centre of the north wall, towards the ground, there are the remains of what seems to have been a door-way, or old window, now filled up. The spring-stones of the arch are apparent in the wall.

Camden

Camden describes this church as in a ruinous condition, and overgrown with brambles. It was, however, afterwards contracted and repaired; probably in the year 1635, as a small stone tablet, having that date, is fixed near the porch on the south wall; on it are thus rudely cut, and uncouthly spelt, the names of the persons who, perhaps, were churchwardens when it was done :

1635.

EDWARD O M  
 IDDLTON O I-EN  
 ARI O SAMAN

The style of the repairs, particularly on the north front, where the parts of the old wall which had fallen down, are patched up with alternate squares of stones and flints, agrees well with the above date.

This church is, however, more particularly famous for an ancient inscription, reported to have been originally placed over the arch leading into the chancel; but, when the church was repaired, set in the outside of the south wall, where it now remains, and may be seen as in the view.

This ancient inscription, which is of the monumental kind, is semicircular, being cut on 15 stones of different sizes. The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, are in modern characters, done, in all likelihood, when they were last set up, to replace others destroyed by time or accidents. The 12th stone is more modern than the remainder, which are very ancient, in a sort of Saxon character, rudely and deeply cut. The whole may be thus read:

Clauditur hic Miles, Danorum regia proles  
 Mangnus nomen ei, Mangnæ nota progeniei  
 Deponens Mangnum, se moribus induit agnum,  
 Prepete pro vita, fit parvulus anchorita.

The purport of which is, “ Here lies a knight of the royal race of Denmark, named Mangnus, whose name is an index of his noble lineage; he nevertheless, laying aside his greatness, assumed an

humble and lamb-like deportment, changing the active life of a soldier for that of a humble anchorite."

It seems singular, that though the sole conceit of this punning inscription turns on the word Magnus, no such word is to be found in the whole epitaph, the name of the deceased being spelt Mangnus, and that same unlucky n intervening between the a and g in every case. The diameter of this semicircle, taking in the two extreme ends of the stones, measures about 7 feet 9 inches. An ancient gravestone, on which a handsome cross is engraved, has lately been set upright within the semicircle. This stone lay long in the belfry. The tradition of the neighbourhood is, that Mangnus was a Danish general, and commanded a large party of his countrymen, who made an incursion into these parts, in which expedition he was wounded and taken prisoner, and all his men slain; that, being kindly taken care of, he was converted to Christianity, or, at least, if before a Christian, he then became an anchorite; but the story adds, his wounds soon brought him to the grave. The place where he was taken, is said to be in a field behind the castle, called Walling; perhaps a corruption of Wall-end, that is, the end of the wall, or works of the castle. As to the period when this event happened, both history and tradition are silent. Near this spot there is a square camp, supposed, from its figure, to be Roman; those of the Danes being generally round. In this churchyard, on an altar-tomb, is the following inscription on one Thomas Blunt, a barber of Lewes, who gave to the town a cup, and several other benefactions. His will was dated 26 August 1611, and was proved the 26 September in the same year.

In obitum Thomæ Blunt Leweicensis ex societate Duodecim qui  
eidus Sep. placide in Domino Obdormivit

Clauditur hoc tumulo corpus, requiescit in alto  
Spiritus. Hic vivit moriens qui dona reliquit  
Mechanicis miseris sociis ludique magistris  
Craterem sociis statuit seu pignus amoris  
Tresque minas miseris, totidem ludique magistris  
Munere perpetuo repetendas quolibet anno.

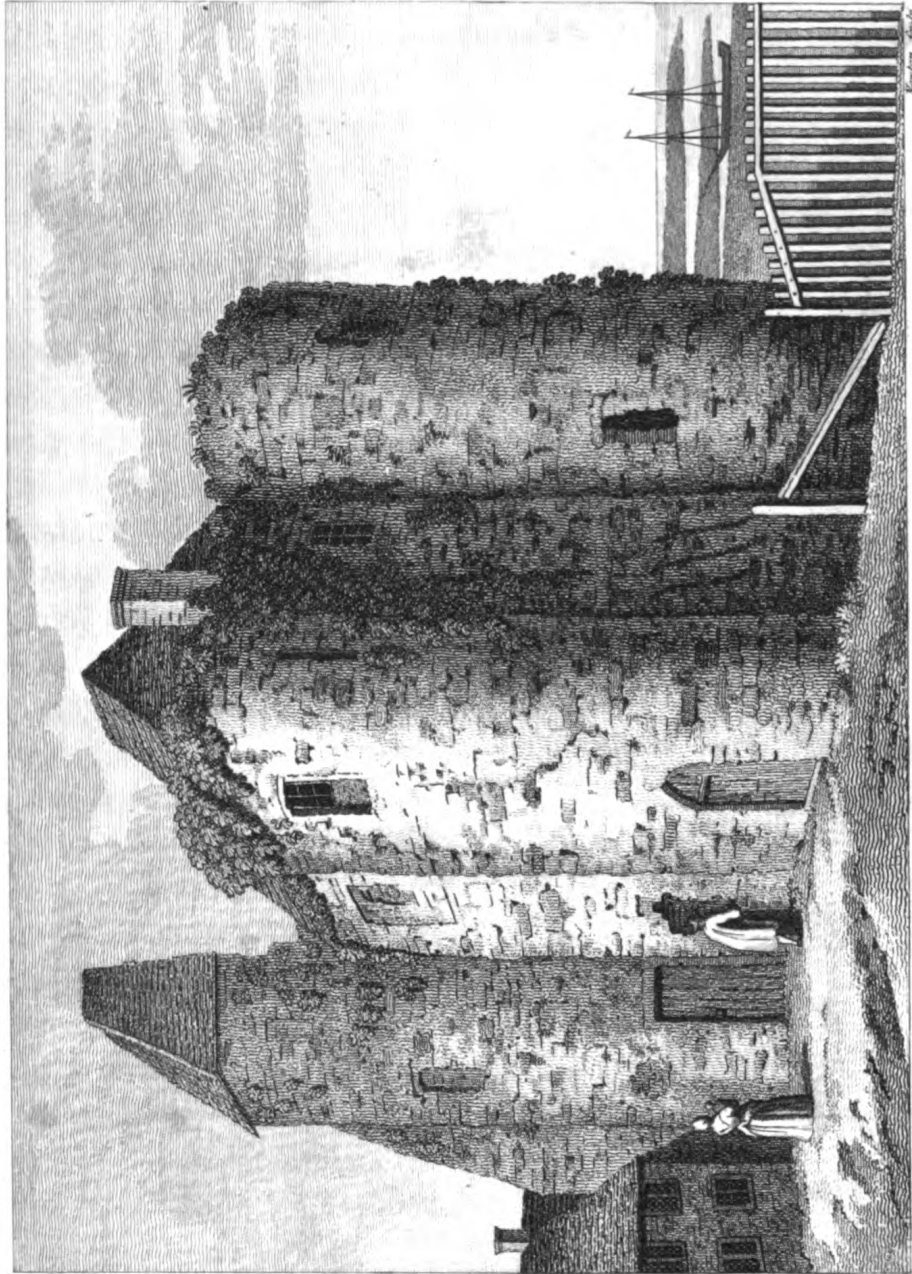
Mechanicis quoque quinque quater donavit egeniis  
 Grates præstandas sub pignore restituenda  
 Dona dedit, donisque datis datur ipse sepulchro  
 Dona dedit, dando cælestia dona recepit.

In memory whereof, Elizabeth his wife hath erected this monument.

### IPRES TOWER, AT RYE.

THE following account of this tower, included in the description of the town of Rye, wherein it stands, is given by Jeakes, in a note to his Charters of the Cinque-ports, published A.D. 1728.

Rye, or Rie, sometimes wrote Rhie, in Latin Ria and Rhia; I cannot conclude to derive its name from Rie, the corn so called (as Rieton in Warwickshire, in the opinion of Dugdale), because the soil thereabout is not very proper to bear it, so the people there are generally averse to it. Nor will I affirm the name came from the rivulet Ree, before remembered in Winchelsea, nor from Rhe or Rey, sometimes used for a river; though the river of Rother on the east, and the creek of the sea like a river running up on the west into the country, between Peasmarsh and Udimer, called Tillingham water, from a farm in Peasmarsh side, which it washeth, meeting together with the said Ree, and running out into the sea at the south-east (and formerly more south) side of the town, might be supposed to have first occasioned the name. But it seems to me rather to take the name from the British word Rhy, signifying a ford, or, as some say, a bay; in reference to the former, importing the place where the rivers of Rother and Ree were yet fordable; and to the latter, the situation of the town in the bottom, or middle of the bay, made by the sea, between the cliff at Beachy and those at Folkstone, from whence the sea over-against Rye, and near the shore, is still called Rye bay. This ancient town is compact as a little city, stored with buildings, and consisting of several streets, as the lower or longer street (in which standeth the grammar-school, built by Tho. Peacock, gent. one of the jurats of the town, anno 1636; and by his will,



*London, 1848.*

*Ipswich Prison; the Prison at Eye*

*Pub. by Messrs. S. Hooper.*





Sept. 10, 1638, devised to that use, and by order thereof, and settlement of his executors, enjoying the yearly revenue of 35*l.*); besides which, in the middle street, the Butchery (where is the market-place, with the town-hall) and the Watch-bell streets, with some cross streets, running from one to the other. It is built on a little hill, now washed on the south-west, south, south-east, east, and north-east sides of the town, by the flux and reflux of the sea, but especially on the two latter, where hath been washed away some streets, the Baddings gate and wall leading therefrom to the Land-gate; yet the compass of the town may be about 271 rods; beautified with a large church, called St. Mary's, the goodliest edifice of that kind in the counties of Kent and Sussex, the cathedrals excepted; inclosed with walls, as Camden says, in the time of king Edw. III. There are yet standing, the Land-gate, called sometimes the North-gate, leading into the country towards Kent; the Postern-gate leading to the new conduit; the Strand-gate, or South-gate, opening towards Winchelsea, where the old harbour was, though now more frequented on the east side of the town; the Gun Garden gate adjoining to Ipres tower, built by Wil. de Ipre, earl of Kent, and from him so called; afterwards purchased by the corporation, of one Mr. Newbery, about the tenth year of king Hen. VII. and used to keep court in, till the building of the town-hall aforesaid, whence it got the name of the Court-house, and then was converted into a prison. And besides the chapel of St. Clare (now used for a powder-house) the chantry of St. Nicholas, the chancel whereof is still kept for an ammunition-house, whereto it was converted anno 17 Eliz. had a monastery of the friers hermites of St. Augustine, the chapel whereof is yet standing, erected anno 16 Hen. VIII. and dissolved by him shortly after with the first dissolution, in the 27th year of his reign, because the revenues were not above 200*l.* per ann. so as it had but a short standing, for that it was not elder than the 16th year of that king, I gather from a passage I found in the records of this town, in that year, which was thus: "Eodem anno, scilicet quarto die Septembris, erect. fuit tegument. fabricæ fratrum heremitorum sancti Augustini infra villam prædictam, ex impensis cujusdam Willielmi Marshe, agricolæ. i. e.

In

In the same year, that is to say, the fourth day of Sept. was erected the roof of the fabric of the friers heremits of Saint Augustine, within the town aforesaid, at the costs of one Wil. Marshe, husbandman." The town is of beautiful prospect to look upon any way, a convenient passage into Normandy, famous for fishing, as good fish having been brought to market (before the French spoiled the fishing-grounds) as any where in England, and yet the fish keep the name of the town, as Rye herring, to sell the better in London. An ancient town it is called, and so it is, and with its sister town, or twin rather, Winchelsea (though this had the precedency in its prosperity, and now the priority in its decay and ruins), hath very near shared equally in vicissitudes and misfortunes; for in the time of Edw. the confessor, they were both given to the abbot and monks of Fischampe (as before noted in Winchelsea), and afterwards re-assumed in exchange by king Hen. III. as by the exemplification of another king Henry following, doth plainly appear.

To the above account it is necessary to add, that Wil. de Ipre, earl of Kent, lived in the reign of Hen. II. and that the tower yet retains his name, and is still used for a prison.

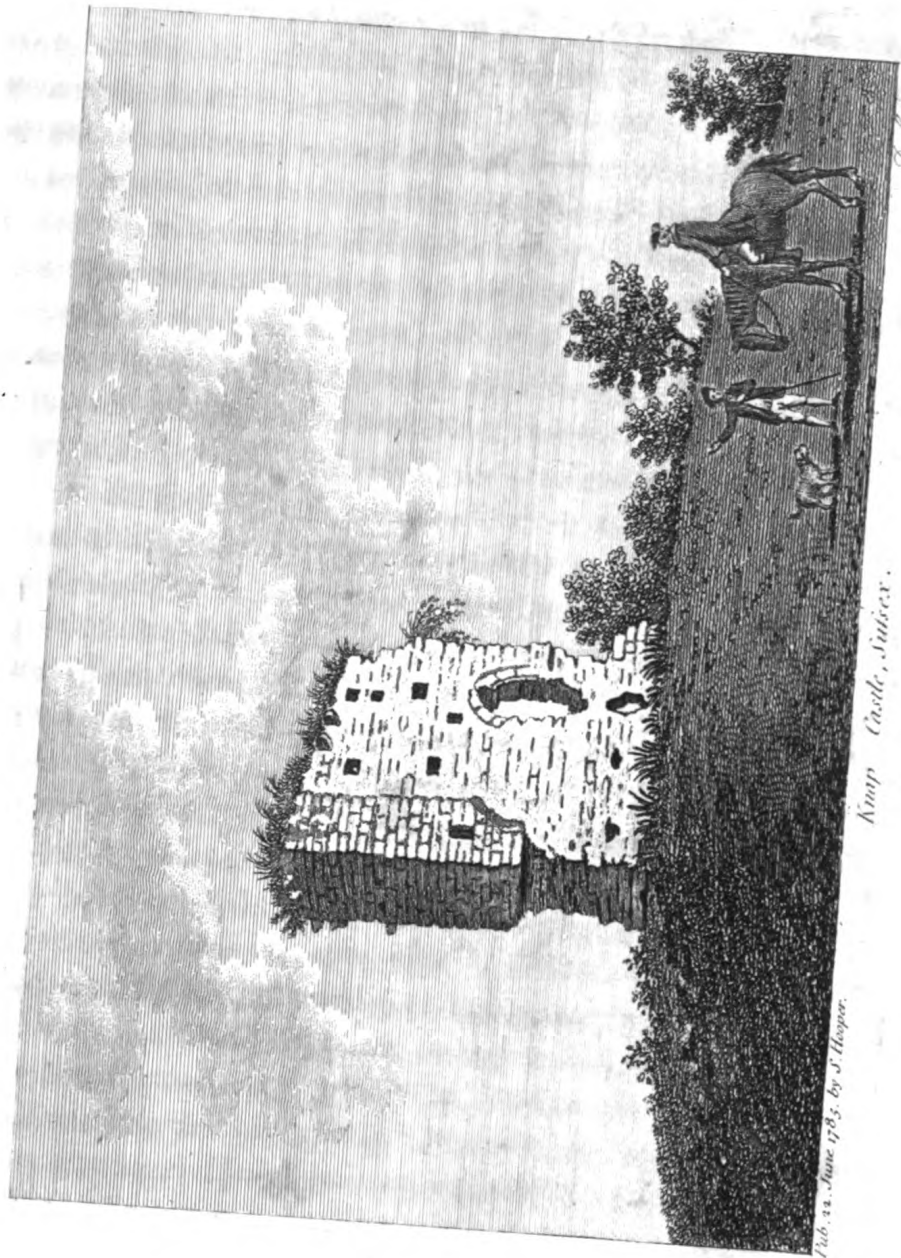
This view was drawn anno 1784.

#### KNAP CASTLE.

**T**HIS castle stands, or rather stood, in the rape of Bramber, and not far from the town of West Grinstead.

At what time, or by whom, it was built, as also its form and extent, are all particulars equally unknown. With respect to the two first, it is probable it was erected about the same period as most of our other ancient castles; that is, soon after the division of the lands made by the Conqueror among his Norman followers; and that its founder was some one of the family of Braose, to whom all the lands thereabouts then belonged. Respecting its form and extent, not even a reasonable conjecture can be made from its present remains; indeed they only serve to prove what scarcely occurs elsewhere, namely, that here was once a castle.

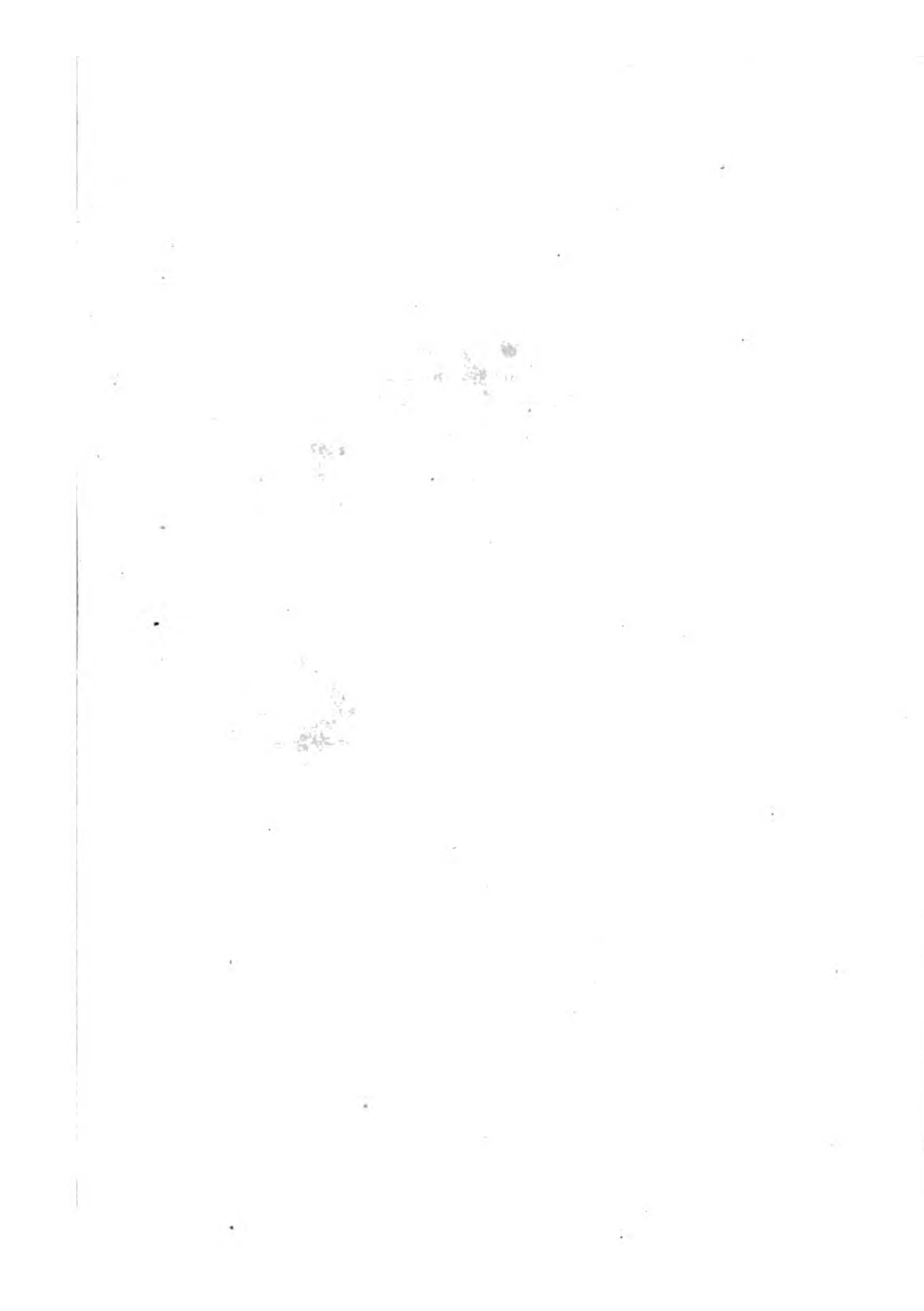
The



Pub. in June 1783. by J. Hooper.

*Kemp Castle, Sussex.*

J.L.



The manor of Knap, or Knep, was originally a member of the barony of Brambre, or Bramber, to which it long continued attached; so that the account of the successive owners of that barony will include those of Knap castle.

At the Conqueror's survey, this lordship was in the possession of Wm. de Braose, or Breose, whose son dying in his lifetime, he was succeeded by his grandson, Philip de Braose. From him I know not to whom it descended; but in the reign of Rich. I. Wm. de Braose was seised, as also 2d, 6th, and 8th of K. John; but whether the possessor in Rich. I.'s reign and 8 John's, were one and the same, or a different person, does not appear; however, for some offence, K. John seized on the estate of Wm. de Braose, and granted it to his 2d son, Richard earl of Cornwall, who continued seised thereof most part of his father's reign; but a little before that king's death, he restored to Reginald de Braose, son of the last mentioned William, great part of his father's estate, on his doing fealty. But in this restitution, the lordship of Brembre was not comprised, but remained either in Richard earl of Cornwall, or in the crown, till the reign of Hen. III. who, on Reginald's promise to be an obedient subject, gave him back the castle and honour of Brambre. Also, from Reginald, this lordship of Knep descended to his son Wm. de Braose, and after his demise to his son John de Braose, who died 16 Hen. III. by a fall from his horse, leaving one son, John de Braose, a minor; who left a son, Wm. de Braose, who married Eve, daughter of Richard earl of Strigul, and had Wm. de Braose living, 30 Edw. I.—35 Edw. I. Wm. de Braose, son and heir of Wm. de Braose, was attached to answer to the king for his relief. This Wm. de Braose, having obtained the marriage of John, son and heir of Roger de Mowbray, for his daughter Aleva, made a special settlement of the castle and barony of Brembre (of which this lordship of Knep was a member) upon them, and the heirs of their two bodies lawfully begotten; and in default thereof, upon Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, and his heirs.—John de Mowbray, above-mentioned, came into the possession of the castle and barony of Brembre; but joining in the insurrection against the Spencers, with Tho. earl of Lancaster,



and other nobles, was beheaded at York, 15 Ed. II. and his wife Aleva imprisoned, till she was obliged to give up her title to this honour of Brembre; as also the manors of Knappe, Shorham, Horsham, and Beaubusson, to Hugh le Despenser, earl of Winchester. On the deposing of Ed. II. his son Ed. III. sensible of the good services of the family of Mowbray, 1 Ed. III. accepted the fealty of John de Mowbray the son, and gave him livery of his father's lands (Aleva, his mother, had married, 2dly, sir Rich. Peshale). He attended that king in two expeditions into Scotland; and when the French hovered on the coast, 12 Edw. III. he was appointed to remain at his castle of Brembre to defend the coasts. He married Joan, daughter of Hen. earl of Lancaster, and died of the pestilence at York, 4 Oct. 35 Ed. III. leaving John de Mowbray his son and heir; who, I suppose, left Tho. Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, who died seised of this lordship, at Venice, 1 Hen. IV. leaving Tho. de Mowbray, earl Marshall, his son and heir; who dying without issue, the estate passed to his brother John de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, who had one daughter, Anne, married to Rich. duke of York, second son of Edw. IV. She died without issue, and her husband was made away with in the Tower, by Rich. III. by which means the inheritance of this great house devolved on the families of Berkley and Howard; Isabel and Margaret, the two daughters of Tho. Mowbray, the first duke of Norfolk, marrying into those families; upon the division of which, as I conceive, the honour, castle, and barony of Brembre, with its members, fell to the share of the Howard family.

Sir Rob. Howard married Margaret, youngest daughter of Tho. de Mowbray, 1st duke of Norfolk, and had one son, sir John Howard, created 10 Edw. IV. lord Howard, and 1 Richard III. duke of Norfolk. He married, 1st, Catherine, daughter of William lord Molines, and had sir Thomas Howard. Being killed at Bosworth field, 1485, and attainted the 7th of Nov. following, by Hen. VII. his castle, barony, honour, lordship, town, and borough of Brembre, with other lordships and manors, was granted, 1 Hen. VII. to Tho. West, lord Delaware, at the king's will, under a rent of 50*l.* and by ancient service: 17 Hen. VII. on a process in the exchequer, at the  
suit



suit of Tho. earl of Surry, against the said Tho. lord Delaware, pleading, that notwithstanding his being attainted at the same time with his father, that attainder was afterwards reversed, and he restored in blood, judgment of recovery passed to the said earl. The aforesaid Tho. was created duke of Norfolk, 2 Hen. VIII. He married Eliz. daughter and heir of sir Fred. Tilney, and had Tho. duke of Norfolk, attainted 38 Hen. VIII. and imprisoned in the Tower till 1st Mary, when his attainder was reversed. He had by his 2d wife, Eliz. daughter of Edw. Stafford, duke of Buckingham, two sons and one daughter. He died 25 Aug. 1554, 2d Mary. His eldest son, Hen. was beheaded 38 Hen. VIII. having married Frances, daughter of John earl of Oxford, and left two sons and three daughters. Tho. his eldest son, was restored in blood 1st Mary; he succeeded his grandfather as duke of Norfolk, and was attainted and beheaded 15 Eliz.

I observe that 1 Edw. VI. sir Tho. Seymour, knt. had a grant of the honour of Brembre, with its members and appurtenances, among which was the manor of Knep, in fee-farm. This grant was probably made in consequence of the attainder of Tho. duke of Norfolk, 38 Hen. VIII. which reverting to the crown on the death of the said sir Tho. Seymour, who was beheaded 3 Edw. VI. Q. Mary restored to Tho. duke of Norfolk, whose attainder caused this estate to revert again to the crown, 15 Eliz. after which I apprehend it never returned into that family; for by an inquisitio post mortem, amongst the Bodleian MSS. at Oxford, I find 15 Feb. 18 Eliz. Rich. Nye died seised, and that it descended to Hen. Nye, his son and heir. How it passed from this family, I know not; but by another inquisitio, in the same collection of MSS. 12 Jan. 7 Jac. sir Edw. Carrell died seised, leaving sir Tho. Carrell his son and heir; who died seised 13 Jan. 14 Jac. leaving his daughters, Maria and Philippa, his coheirs. Philippa probably obtained this manor on a partition of the estate with her sister; for 29 April 1641, Hen. lord Morley and Monteagle was seised of this lordship, in right of his wife, the said Philippa; who outliving her said husband, a court-baron was held for this manor, in the name of Philippa, baroness Morley and Monteagle, and baroness Rye, 9 Oct. 1655. Soon after which, she probably married Gyles

Travers,

Travers, esq. in whose name courts were held, 29 Sept. and 23 Dec. 1657; but whether this manor came to Mr. Travers by marriage or purchase, he did not continue long in possession of it; for 27 Oct. 1658, John Caryll, esq. was the proprietor, and continued so to 28 Sept. 1680, inclusive: he died before 12 June 1682; when Rich. Caryll, esq. 3d son of John Caryll, esq. of Harting in Sussex, held a court, which continued to be held in his name to 13 Dec. 1693, when his last court bears date; May 5, 1701, he died.—17 July 1704, John Caryll, esq. was seised; his last court was 24 April 1728.—3 April 1738, Elizabeth Caryll, widow, was owner, and continued so to 29 April 1752. — Caryll, esq. sold this manor to Wm. Belchier, esq. banker in London, who soon after alienated it to John Wreker, esq. of Horsham, who obtained an act of parliament for settling this manor in lieu of other lands; he married —, daughter of James Colebrook, esq. banker in London; by whom he had one daughter and sole heir, Mary, who married sir Thomas Broughton, bart. the present proprietor, in right of his wife.

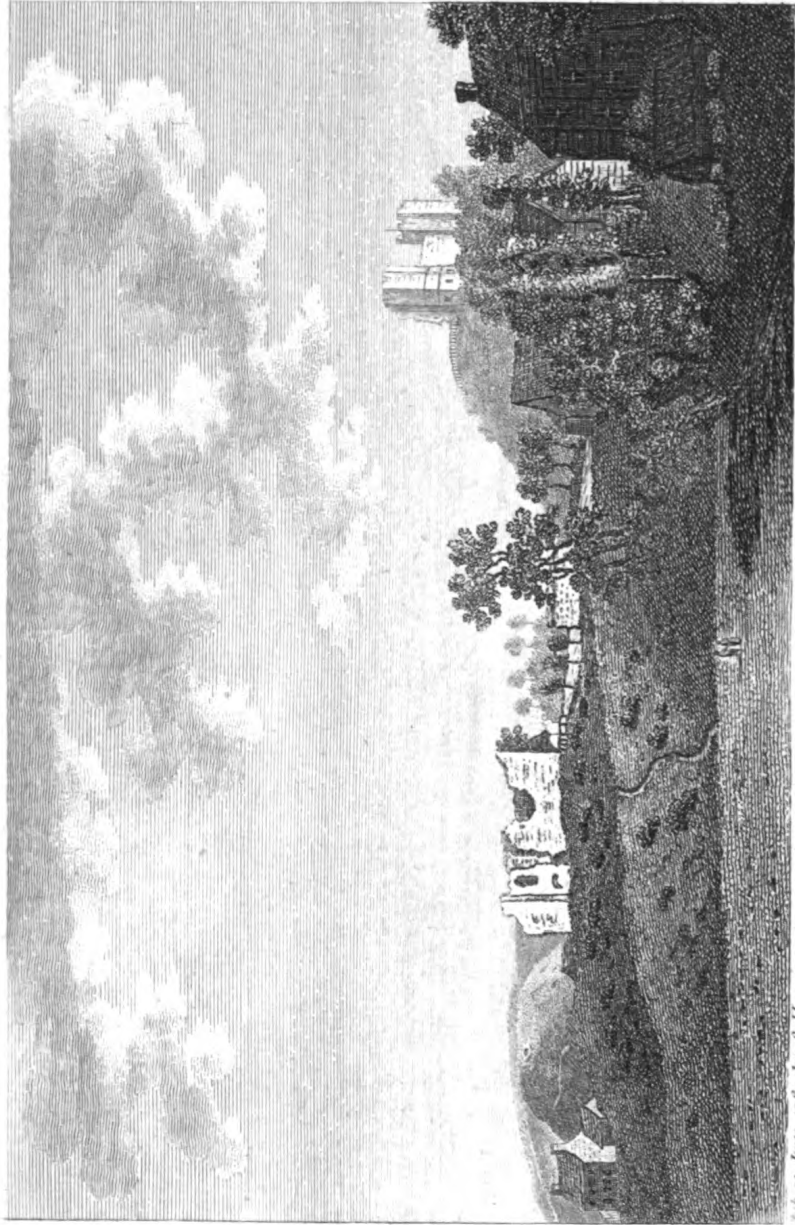
Near Knap castle was found, a few years ago, an ancient gold ring, on which was rudely engraved a doe lying under a tree, and on the inside, in Saxon characters, “Joye sans fyn.”

This view was drawn anno 1775.

### LEWES CASTLE.

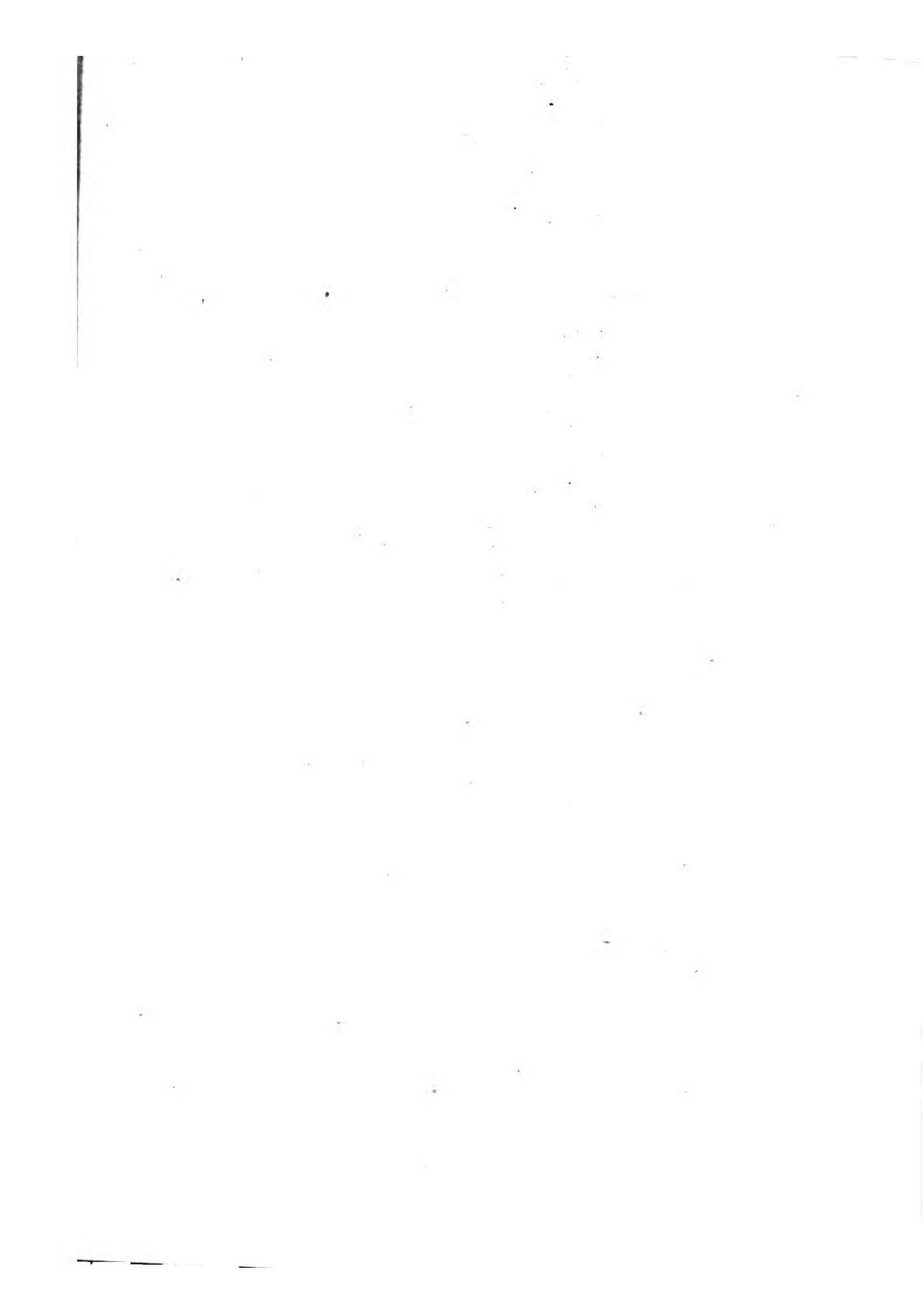
MANY antiquarians have been led by the appearance of the earthen works about this castle, to pronounce it originally a Roman fortress, and that the two earthen mounts, which are evidently artificial, had on them specula or watch-towers. Two mounts in one castle, is indeed a peculiarity no where else occurring; they are in ancient writings styled the bray mounts. The westernmost is the highest: on it now stand the remains of the keep of the castle.

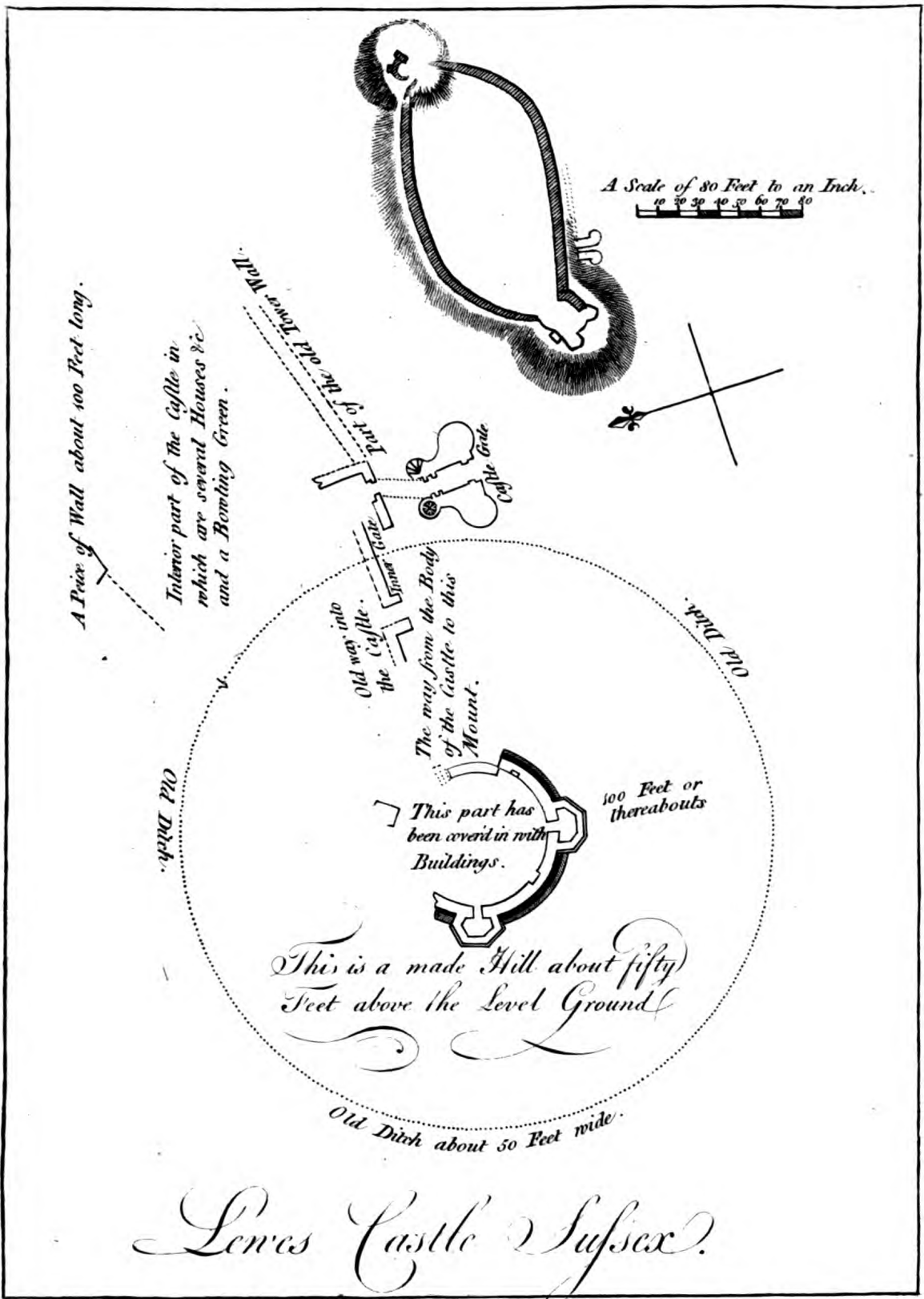
A castle is mentioned here in the Saxon times, anno 887, or 928, so that at the conquest, William de Warren, to whom the building of this edifice is attributed by Camden and others, is by some supposed rather to have repaired the old fortress, than constructed an



Lewis, Casselle.

Pub. by J. H. Cooper.









entire new one ; this supposition however has little more foundation than the bare probability.

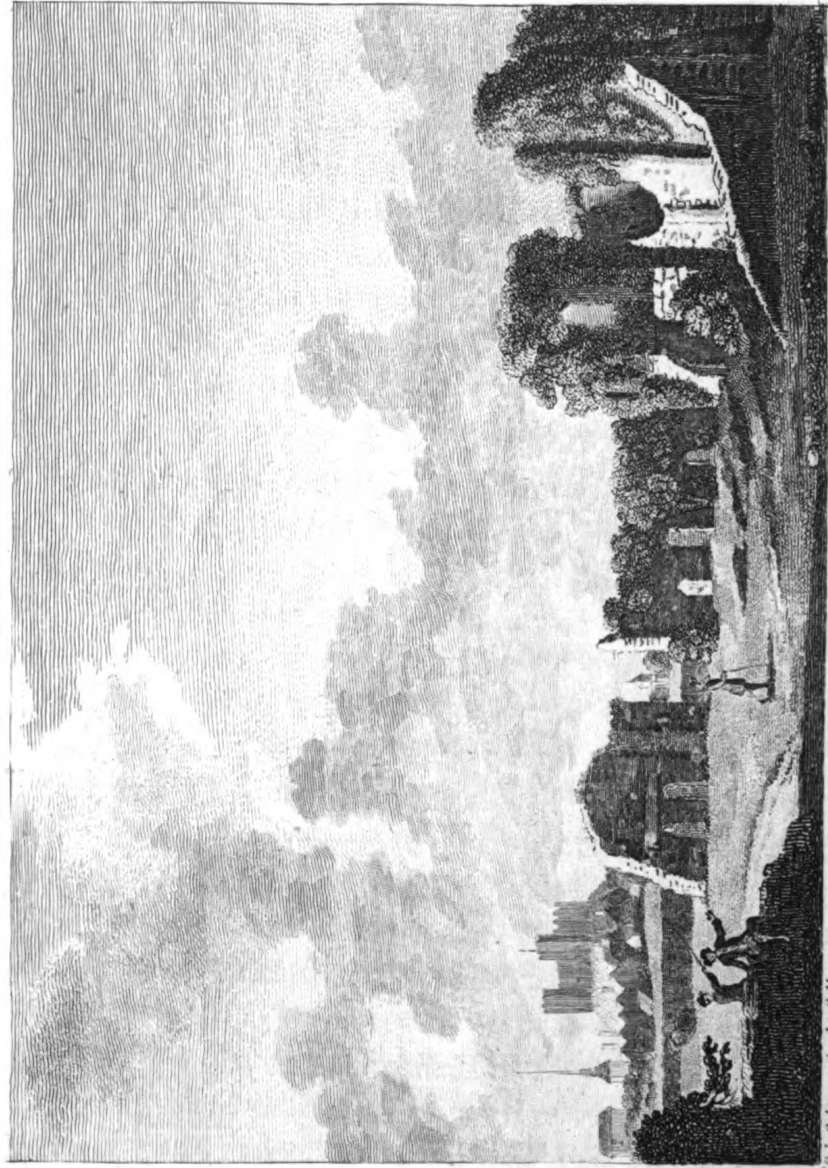
The figure of this castle was somewhat of an irregular oval, or shape of a lady's shuttle for knotting ; the longest diameter running nearly N. E. and S. W. having at the extremities of this diameter the two circular mounts above-mentioned, 3 fourths of which were without the walls, which running up them, inclosed only the segments next the tower and keep. Within this area were contained all the wards, offices, and lodgings, consisting chiefly, as is supposed, of timber buildings. On the S. side, and nearest the keep, was the great gate or grand entrance, which was somewhat advanced before the walls of the castle. It was defended by two towers on its S. front, had also machicolations, and on the side next the castle two portcullises, and a tower in which is a staircase. The arch of this gate next the town is pointed, but that on the N. side is circular, and of ruder workmanship.

At the conquest, the town and rape of Lewes were given to Wm. de Warrene as a barony, and he afterwards divided it into 62 knights fees, many of which he bestowed on his Norman friends and followers, reserving the town and castle to himself ; and in his family it continued for divers successions : but in the reign of Hen. III. John earl of Warren forfeiting his estates for some misdemeanor, this manor and some other lordships were given by that king to Peter de Savoy, the queen's uncle ; but it was again restored to the family of the Warrens by the adherence of another John, his successor, to that king's interests ; and he dying without issue, Alice his sister became his heir, and by marriage to Edm. Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, carried it into his family : his son Rich. forfeited it to K. Rich. II. who gave it to Tho. Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, whom he made duke of Norfolk. The 9 Edw. II. John earl Warren being excommunicated for adultery, by the bishop of Chichester, he went to that prelate with a party of armed men, four of whom threatened him, on which his servants fell on them, and seizing the earl and his soldiers, imprisoned them. The same year John de Warren, by special grant, dated at Westminster, Thursday, the morrow after the feast of St.

Peter and St. Paul, gave the inheritance of all his lands, &c. to the king and his heirs; among them was the town and castle of Lewes, which with some other possessions he obtained back again the next year. In the 19 of Edw. II. this town and castle were granted to John de Warren. 22 Rich. II. this castle and town were granted to John duke of Exeter, to hold to his heirs-male in capite as parcel of the possessions of Tho. duke of Norfolk, to whom it had been granted on the forfeiture of Rich. Fitz-Alan above-mentioned. 21 Edw. III. in a MS. belonging to Mr. Sutcliffe, in the parish of Halifax, it is said the last earl Warren died 21st Edw. III. having no issue-male then living, by Maud de Nerford; that she survived him, and held the manor of Sowerby till about the 31 Edw. III. 4 Hen. VI. Edw. Nevil, 4th son of Ralph earl of Westmoreland, married Eliz. daughter and sole heir of Rich. Beauchamp, earl of Worcester, son and heir of Wm. Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, about 4th Hen. VI. and in her right was tenant by curtesy of England, of one third of the castle and barony or manor. He died the 18th of Oct. 16th Edw. IV. and was succeeded in this and many other manors by his 2d son sir Geo. Nevil, his eldest son dying before him.

The 7th of Hen. VII. Wm. marquis Berkley died, seised of one fourth of the moiety of this borough and barony, and left it to the king, from whom his brother and heir, Maurice, recovered it, 19th Hen. VII. but did not die seised thereof, having made partition of it, with Tho. duke of Norfolk, about 15th Hen. VII. In the 8th of Q. Eliz. 21st of April 1566, one 4th of this castle and barony was conveyed to sir Rich. Sackville; and in the 9th K. James, a grant was made from that king to Rich. earl of Dorset, his heirs and assigns for ever, of one 4th of this castle, town, and barony, &c. in consideration of 469*l.* 6*s.* 9½*d.* paid by him into the exchequer. By a MS. Inquis. post mortem, in the Bod. Lib. Oxon. 17th Oct. 28th Eliz. sir Philip Sidney appears to have died seised of one 4th of these premises, leaving his daughter Eliz. countess of Rutland, his heir; and by another, sir Edw. Bellingham, knt. died seised of one 8th, 31st March, 3d of K. James. Also, that Rich. earl of Dorset was





Pub. B. Sme. 1745. by J. Hooper.

*Lewis Priory, Salsburgh. Pl. 1.*

Spartow Sc.

seised of one 4th in 1612. 6th K. James I. the whole barony was granted to Tho. earl of Suffolk, and lord Wm. Howard, younger son to the late duke of Norfolk ; and, in the 8th of the same reign, half this castle and barony was granted by the king to Edw. Nevil, lord Abergavenny, and his heirs, in consideration of 1000 marks ; and the next year a grant was made to Rich. earl of Dorset, and his heirs, of one 4th part of this castle, &c. to him and his heirs for ever.

In the 14th of his present majesty Geo. III. the property of Lewes castle was thus divided : one 4th to the duke of Norfolk, one 4th to the duke of Dorset, and the remaining half to lord Abergavenny. The site and ruins were leased to Mr. Tho. Friend, for 99 years ; he dying, devised it by will to his nephew, Mr. Tho. Kempe, who dying without issue, his interest is vested in Mr. John Kempe, of Pangdean.

The remains of the keep were converted into a summer-house by Mr. Friend, from whence there is a delightful and most extensive prospect.—This view was drawn anno 1762.

#### LEWES PRIORY. (PLATE I.)

THIS was the first and chief house of the cluniac order in England, founded in the old church of St. Pancrace, A. D. 1078, by earl Wm. de Warrena and the lady Gundreda his wife ; the history of its foundation is in substance thus related in the charter : The earl Warren and his lady being on a pilgrimage to Rome, visited several religious houses in France, in order to offer up their orisons ; and coming into Burgundy, there learned that they could not, with safety, prosecute their journey, on account of a war then subsisting between the pope and the emperor. Wherefore turning aside, they went to the monastery of Cluni, highly in repute for its extraordinary sanctity, where they were witnesses to such devotion, humility, and charity in the monks, and found such an honourable and kind reception for themselves, that they began to entertain a love and veneration for the order in general, and that house in particular ; and having before been determined, by the persuasion of archb. Lanfranc, to found a religious house, they applied to Hugh, the abbot, to grant them 3 or 4 of his monks for their intended monastery ; promising to endow it with a sufficiency



sufficiency in land and cattle to support 12 monks, and also to bestow on them the church of St. Pancrace, under the castle of Lewes ; which church, the earl found constructed only of timber, but had rebuilt with stone.

The abbot at first did not lend a favourable ear to this proposal, objecting to the great distance and the dangers of the sea ; but at length yielding to the entreaties of the earl, agreed, that on condition he would by deed make over the promised estates, and also procure the king's license and confirmation, he would comply ; but till this was done, he would not suffer any of his monks to set out. These preliminaries being accomplished, Lanzo, with 3 others of that convent, departed for England, and were not long established before they began to have a view to independency, by remonstrating to earl Warren, that in consideration of the dangers he was daily exposed to from the commotion in the kingdom, owing to the accession of Wm. Rufus, it would be right to give to the prior of St. Pancrace new grants and charters for their lands, the former deeds being lodged abroad in the abbey of Cluni. This he accordingly did, and procured to them the confirmation of the king.

By these and former grants, made for the benefit of the souls of himself and Gundred his wife ; the soul of Wm. the Conqueror, who brought him into England, by whose license these monks were permitted to come over, and who confirmed his first grant ; and also for the good of the soul of Q. Matilda, his wife's mother, and that of K. Wm. their son, who created him earl of Surry ; and for the souls of his own heirs, and all the faithful in Christ, living or dead ; he endowed them with the church of St. Pancrace ; a mansion called Falmel, with its appendages ; another called Carlenton, and 5 hides and a half of land in Swamberg ; also all the lands called the Island, near the priory ; those on which it is situated, with 2 water-mills ; an estate called Starforder ; the tithes of his lands, particularly those held by Rich. the presbyter ; also the mansion of Walton, with all its appurtenances, privileges, and rights ; reserving to himself for all service the right of being entertained twice every year, once going to, and once returning from Everwicsire ; and if he or his heirs were  
oftener



oftener entertained, the expense was to be repaid at the end of the year, at the perils of their souls, lest this intended charity should be rapaciously frustrated.

He also gave them the church of Acre, in Norfolk, with two carracates of land; whereon, he says in his deed, he intended, while living, to found a religious house, subordinate to, and filled with monks from Lewes; and recommends it to his heirs to fulfil this his intention, in case he should not live to perform it himself; and likewise directs his body to be buried near that of Gundred his wife.

By another charter granted after the death of Gundred, he gave his mansion in Norfolk, called Heckam, with divers other lands, as free as he himself held it; and for which he engages, for himself and heirs, to pay all taxes whatsoever; and in case any dispute should happen between the men of the priory of St. Pancrace, and him or his, whereby forfeitures may arise, he grants to the prior all such forfeitures, not being willing to vex or hurt holy men. He also directs, that in proportion as the revenues of the house increased, so should the number of monks be augmented.

He moreover gave them the following churches and chapels in Yorkshire: Cunigeburh, Hertill, and Fishlak; Hatfield, with the chapel of Torne; Little Sandhall, with the chapel of Harnoldes-thorpe; Wakefield, with the chapel of Herbere; Halifax and Dewsbury, with the chapel of Hertesheved; Burton and Great Sandhall. Both in the body, and at the conclusion of the charter, he imprecates divine vengeance against any of his heirs infringing or diminishing these donations; loading them, as he expresses it, with every curse a father can denounce against wicked children; and to those who preserve and defend it, every blessing a parent can bestow on his dutiful and virtuous offspring.

By an agreement made between the abbot of Cluni and earl Warren, the prior of this house was not to be displaced, except for very sufficient and evident cause. On particular occasions the prior of Lewes claimed the privilege of being high-chamberlain to the abbot of Cluni, and was often his vicar-general in England, Ireland,

and Scotland. K. Edw. III. in the 47th year of his reign, in consideration of the advowsons of the churches of Fishlak and Great Sandhall, in the diocese of York, Riston in that of Norwich, and Waddon and Coxton in the diocese of Ely, given to him and his heirs, made this an indigenious or native priory, and discharged it from all impositions to which, as an alien, it was liable; and at the request of Rich. earl of Arundel, extended this naturalization to the several dependant cells: namely, the priories of Castle Acre, Prittlewell, Farleigh, Horton, and Stanegate; on condition that the stipends they were bound to contribute to foreign religious houses, should for the future be paid to the king.

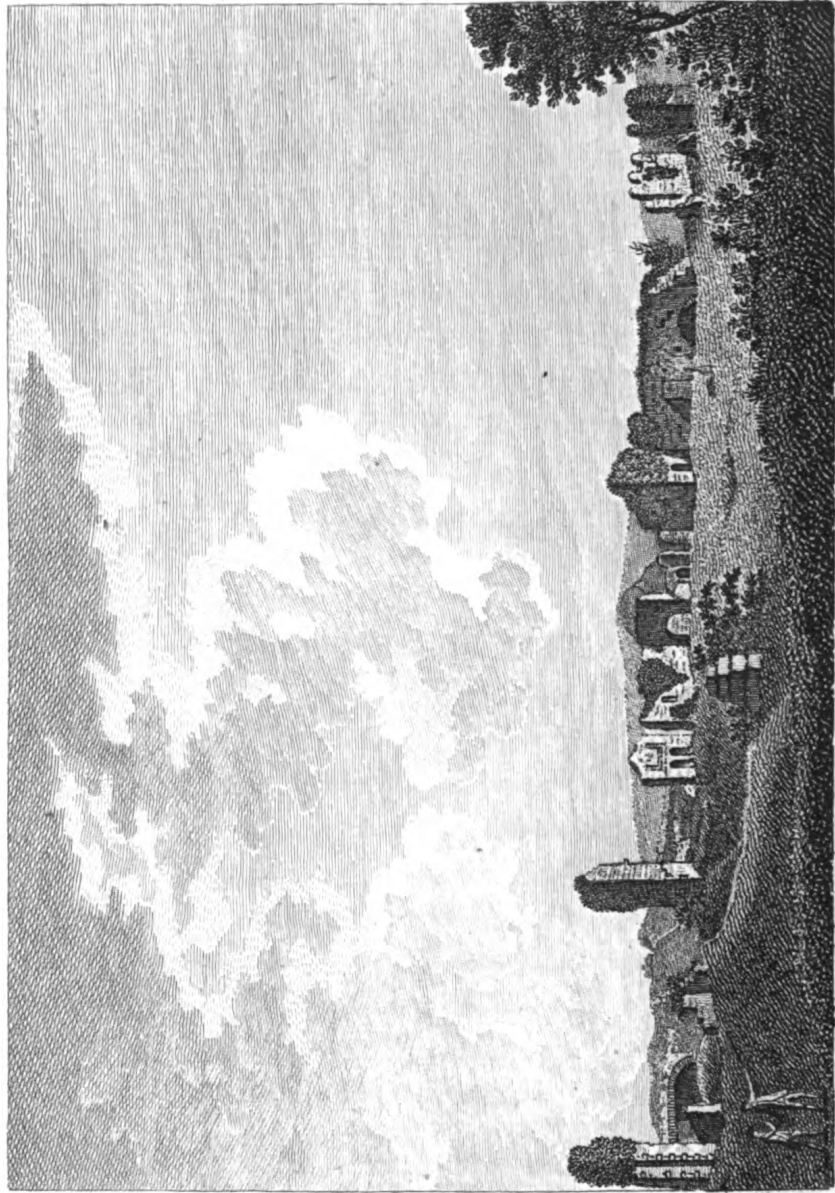
The revenues of this house were valued at 92*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Dugdale; 1091*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Speed. It was surrendered anno 1529, by Rob. Crokam, S. T. B. who was constituted prior anno 1526, and collated by the title of prior, April 11th, 1537, to the prebendship of Longford, in the church of Lincoln. The site was granted the 29th of Hen. VIII. to Thomas lord Cromwell; and the 2d of Eliz. to Rich. Baker and Rich. Sackville.

The buildings were, in all probability, not demolished at the dissolution; for the priory was sometime inhabited by the earls of Dorset, from whence it obtained its present appellation of the Lord's Place. It was at length destroyed by fire, but at what particular time is difficult to ascertain. The portrait of an earl of Dorset, always said to be he in whose time that accident happened, has been preserved in the family of William Newton, esq. on one side whereof is an earl's coronet with the Dorset arms, and on the other, the date when the picture was drawn, i. e. the year 1608.

An ancestor of Mr. Newton's, who died anno 1648, was steward to the earls of Dorset, and is said to have erected the family mansion-house in Southover, with Caen-stone taken from Lewes priory after the fire.

The estates of this priory came into the possession of the Thanet family by the marriage of John Tufton, earl of Thanet, with Margaret the daughter and heiress of Rich. Sackville, earl of Dorset; and anno 1709, the manor, borough, or lordship of Southover, and





Goodfrey Sc.

Lewis Priory Sussex Pl. 9.

Pub. & Amm. 1785, by S. Hooper.

site of the said manor, also the dissolved priory or monastery of St. Pancrace, were sold by Thomas earl of Thanet, to Nathaniel Trayton, of Lewes, esq. whose son bequeathed it to Samuel Durrant, esq. of Lewes, the present proprietor.

Browne Willis mentions the following persons as priors of this house :

“ Lanro, a cluniac monk, was first prior. William was preferred hither, an. 1258; after him John de Curtenay. A monk of Tavistock was nominated to this office by the pope, an. 1330; however, Peter, heir to John de Warrean, earl of Surrey, the patron, having been preferred before him, he was set aside. Hugh occurs prior 5 cal. Nov. 1361; as does John Danyell, an. 1460, and John Ashdown, an. 1506. After him I meet with Rob. Crockham, &c.”

This view, which was drawn anno 1761, represents the ruins as seen from the south, also shows the old castle and part of the town.

#### LEWES PRIORY. (PLATE II.)

THIS view represents the western aspect of the ruins of this priory. On the left is seen a large elliptical oven, its longest diameter measuring 17 feet. It is constructed with large tiles placed perpendicularly, each tile being 11 inches in length, 6 and a half in breadth, and one in thickness. Not far from the oven, and on the same side, viz. the north, is what is called a subterraneous passage, which it is pretended, communicated with the town of Lewes, near the house of sir Fernando Poole; it is now choked up with rubbish. Its width, at the opening, measures 3 feet; in all likelihood this was formerly one of the great drains. North-north-east of the ruins is a large mount, reported to have been thrown up by one of the earls of Dorset; between whom and a brother living at Lewes a difference arose, each fearing to be overlooked by the other. The top of this mount, which has much the appearance of an ancient tumulus, is seen near the centre of the view, just over a part of the ruin in which is an arched door.

Near the east end of the building is a spacious vault, supported by columns; it is 68 feet long, 19 feet 6 inches wide, and 10 feet high; the



the entrance into it is seen a little to the right of the centre of the plate. To the right, or south, of all, is what some take to have been the church or chapel of the monastery; though, from what is preserved relative thereto by Browne Willis, it seems that building was pulled down at the dissolution. This, however, appears to have been separate from the other parts of the priory, stands east and west, and had large church-like windows. Close under its south side runs a small rill of water. South-west of the ruins is a large brick pigeon-house, in the form of a cross, built probably when the priory was inhabited by the earl of Dorset; in it are 3228 holes for pigeons.

The whole monastery, containing an area of 39 acres, 2 roods, and 11 perches, was enclosed by four walls, whose sides nearly corresponded with the four cardinal points of the compass. Those on the west, north, and east, are still pretty entire, though in some places they appear to have been rebuilt. The present south wall reaches but half way the length of the side, is low, thin, and manifestly modern; but the traces of the whole wall running in a continued ridge, here and there covered with turf, are very discernible; and a piece of it is yet standing at the east end, making a right angle with that which runs from north to south. In several of the main walls of these ruins are square spiracles, continued from one end to the other. These are deemed by the vulgar, contrivances for playing off some juggling tricks, or miracles, but really were intended to facilitate the drying of the walls; a very necessary consideration, especially in those of such extraordinary thickness as were commonly made for religious houses, which were besides usually inhabited as soon as finished; the founders being impatient to see a completion of their pious intentions, as well as in haste to receive the benefit of those masses always offered up for them.

This monastery has suffered so much, that not a single piece of ornamental carving, nor scarce a piece of squared stone, is left; though, from the following account of it, given in Browne Willis's History of Abbies, it appears to have been once very magnificent. His words are, "The dimensions of this most magnificent church, returned by the commissioners, is, as I conceive, a great curiosity; and

it



it is pity that those of the rest of our monasteries, at least as many as have been taken in like manner, were not thoroughly searched out in our offices, and published. These dimensions, with a letter wrote to Cromwell, I shall subjoin, as I took them from a book in the Cottonian library.—Sussex, March 24, 1538, My lord, I humbly commend to your lordship. The last I wrote to your lordship was the 20th day of this present month, by the hands of Mr. Williamson; by the which I advertised your lordship of the length and greatness of this church, and sale, we had begun to pull the whole down to the ground, and what manner and fashion they used in pulling it down. I told your lordship of a vault on the right side of the high altar, that was borne with 4 pillars, having about it 5 chapels, which be compassed in with the walls, 70 steppys of length, that is, feet 210. All this is downe Thursday and Friday last. Now we ar a plucking down an higher vaulte, borne up by 4 thick and gross pillars, 14 foot from side to side, about in circumference 45 feet. This shall down for our 2d work. As it goeth forward I will advise your lordship, from time to time, that your lordship may know with how many men we have done this. We brought from London 17 persons, 3 carpenters, 2 smiths, 2 plumbers, and one that keepeth the furnace. Every one of these attendeth to his own office; 10 of them heweth the walls about, among the which they are 3 carpenters. These made props to underset where the other cut away; the other break and cut the walls. These are men exercised much better than other men that we find here in the country. Wherefore we must both have more men, and other things also, that we have need of. All the which I shall within these 2 or 3 days shewe your lordship by mouth. A Tuesday they begun to cast the lead, and it shall be done with such diligence and saving as may be; so that our trust is, that your lordship shall be much satisfied with what we do. Unto whom I most humbly commend myself, much desiring God to maintain your health, your honour, your heart's ease. At Lewes, March 24, 1537.

Your lordship's servant,

JOHN PORTMARUS."

“ Underneath here your lordship shall see a just measure of the whole abby: length of the church 150; height 63 foot; the circumference about it 1558 foot; the wall of the fore-front thick 10 foot. The thickness of the stepil wall 10 foot. The thickness of the vaults intorno 4 foot. There be in the church 32 pillars standing equally from the walls. An high roof made for the bells, 8 pillars very high, thick 13 foot, about 45 foot.—Th’other 24 are for the most part, 10 foot thick, and 25 about. The height of the greater sort is 24 foot. Of th’other 18 foot. The height of the roof before the high altar is 93 foot. In the middle of the church, where the bells did hang, 105 foot. The height of the steeple at the fronte is 90 foot.”

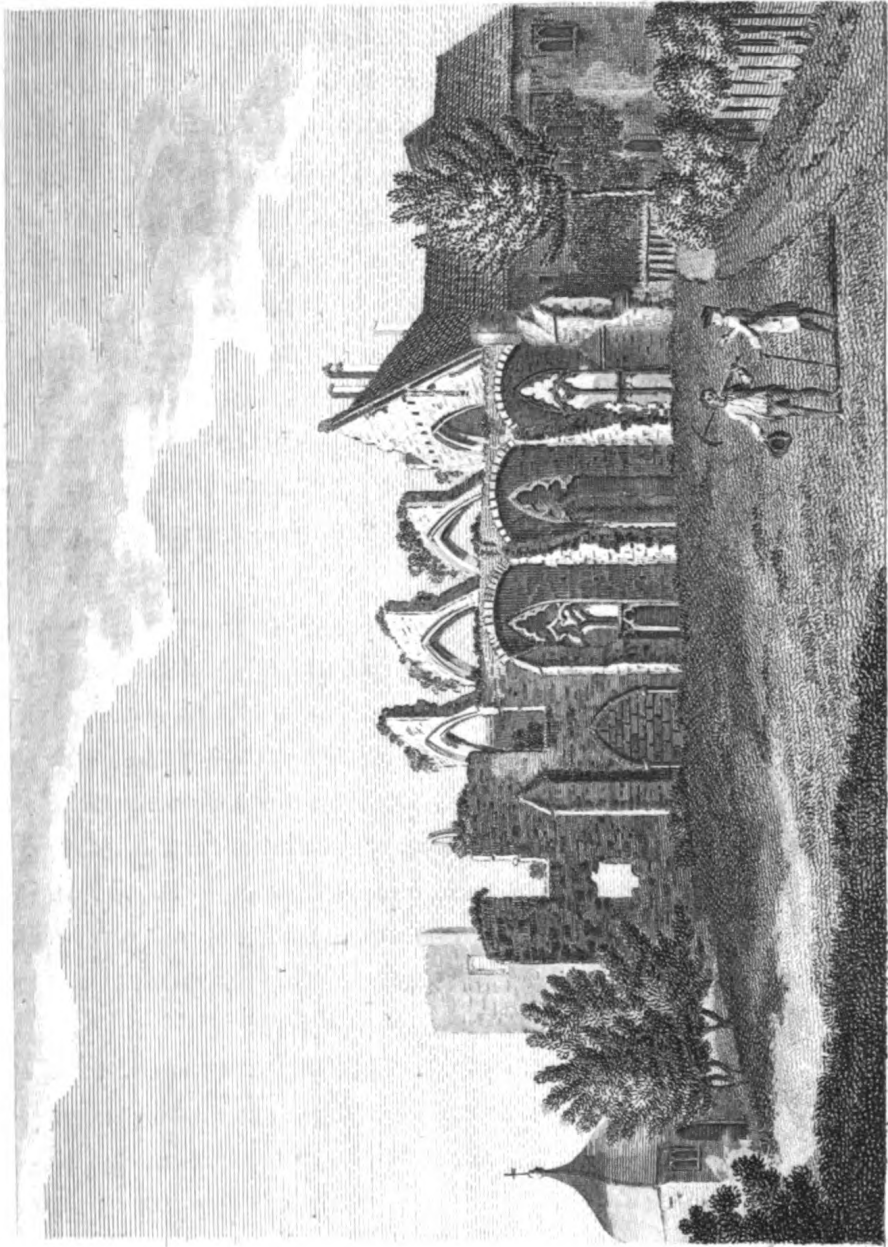
In BrowneWillis’s *Principals of religious Houses*, printed at the end of Tanner’s *Notitia Monastica*, there is the following list of priors of this house:

Osbert, 1180; Hugh, 1186; Stephen, 1219; Hugh, 1226; Albert, 1239; Guygardus, 1245; Wm. de Nevil, 1255; Milo, 1273; John de Tirenges, 1275 and 1280; John Avinion, 1289; Stephen de Roan, 1292; Alberic, 1309; John de Mountmartin, 1319; Adam de Winton, 1327 and 1336; John Gaincaria, 1343; Hugh de Chintriac, 1361; John de Cariloco, 1364 and 1377; John de Tring, 1412; Tho. Nelond, 1429; James Honeywood, 1433; Rob. Auncell, 1433 and 1444; John Daniel, 1460; Tho. Awell, or Atwell, 1486.—This view was drawn anno 1761.

#### MAYFIELD PLACE. (PLATE I.)

THIS was one of the villas of the archbishops of Canterbury, for the purpose of keeping hospitality in the more remote parts of their diocese. Eadmerus, in the *Life of St. Dunstan*, who died anno 988, seems to imply it was built by that prelate, although he does not positively express it. He also says, that he here erected a wooden church, as he had done at his other hospitary places.

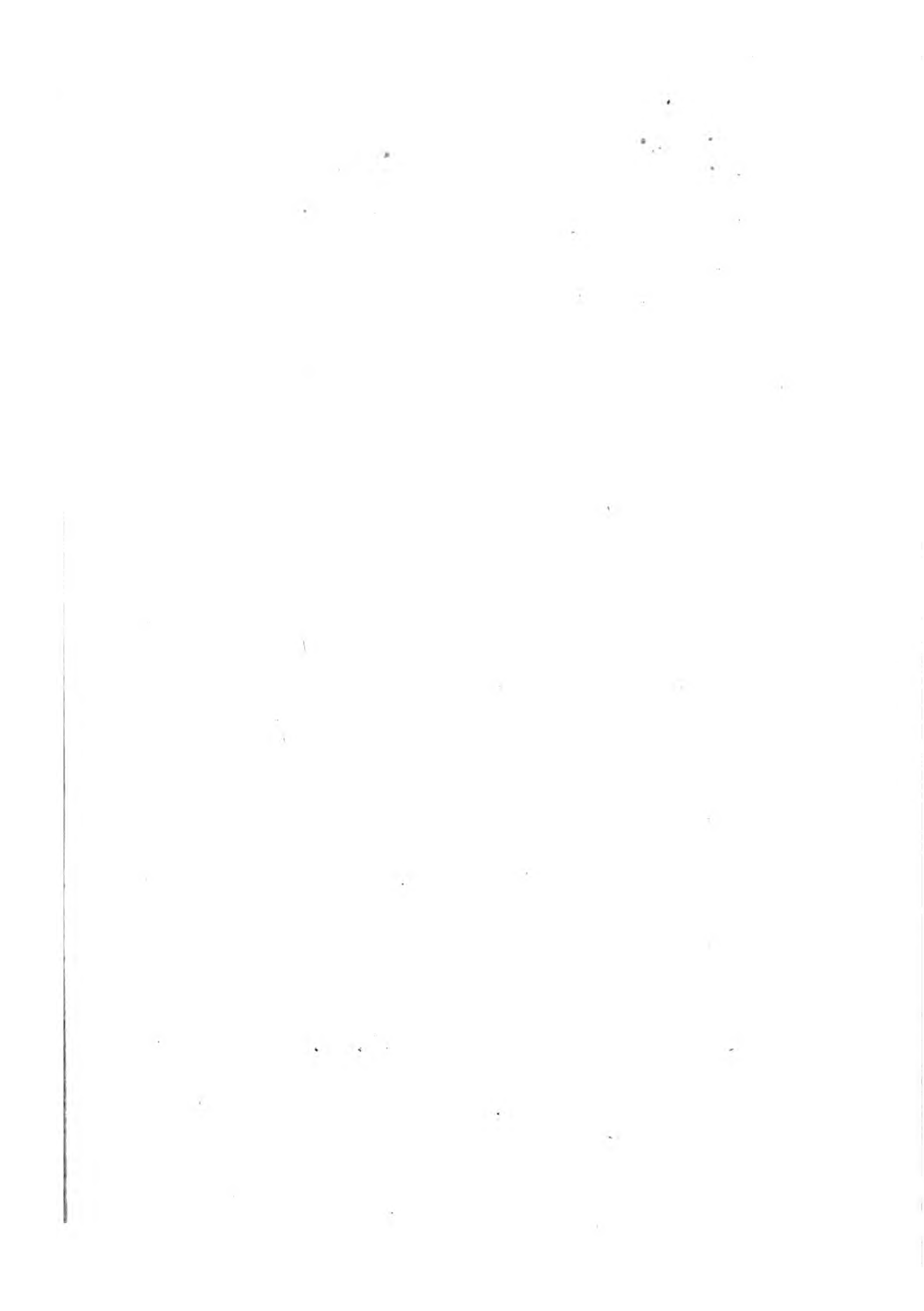
The life of this saint, as related by Osbertus, Eadmerus, and other monkish writers, is filled with relations of stupendous miracles wrought



ST DUNSTAN'S PALACE, MAYFIELD, SUSSEX.

*Published by W. G. & Co., 1853, by J. Hooper.*

*W. G. & Co. 1853.*



wrought by him, as well as a number of bickerings and conflicts with the devil; in all which Satan met with more than his match, and was forced to retreat with shame and precipitation. Among the miracles, the following is said to have been exhibited at the dedication of this church. St. Dunstan performing the ceremony in person, and, according to the accustomed form, going in procession round the building, observed it was out of the line of sanctity, that is, that it did not stand due east and west; wherefore gently touching it with his shoulder, he moved it into its proper bearings, to the great amazement and edification of all the beholders.

Mayfield seems to have been a favourite residence of several of the archbishops, from the many deeds and instruments dated there, where also many courts were held, and causes heard and determined. Anno 1332, a provincial council was assembled at Mayfield, and a constitution passed relating to holydays, their number, and the observance of them; and in 1362, another was held there on the same subject.

Several of the archbishops have ended their days in this mansion. Anno 1333, archbishop Simon Mepham; 1348, John Stratford; and in 1366, after a residence of a year and a half, Simon Islip: from whence it is but reasonable to believe it must at that time have been a very large and commodious edifice. A moderate one would not have contained the suite of the archbishops, who in those times had a prodigious retinue, and lived in great state; nor would a sick man, as Simon Islip then was, having received a stroke of the palsy, remain so long in a house that had not every possible conveniency. In all likelihood, as this archbishop received a thousand marks of the executors of John Ufford for dilapidations at Canterbury, which, with more of his own, he expended on his different houses, he did not forget Mayfield.

In the 43d Hen. III. the archbishop obtained a charter from that king for a market and fairs to be held here; and a grant of a market and two fairs was made by Rich. II. in the 15th year of his reign: this perhaps was a confirmation of the former charter. In 1389 a great fire happened here, which burned the church and almost all the town. Here was a park, now disparked, which appears to have



have been enlarged the 18th of Ed. III. as may be seen in Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, page 199 and 200. Anno 1573, this house was inhabited by sir Tho. Gresham, who had there the honour of entertaining Q. Eliz. when she made her Kentish progress. A large room in the habitable part of the building still retains the appellation of Q. Elizabeth's room.

The remains of this ancient mansion are very considerable; the great hall retains its magnificence even in ruins. It is sixty-eight feet long, and thirty-eight broad: its roof was taken off within the memory of persons now, or lately, living. The cross arches are, however, still remaining, and give it a most venerable and picturesque appearance. The falling of some plaster at the upper end has discovered, carved in stone, a mitre formed of roses; this is said to have been the spot where the archbishop's chair was placed.

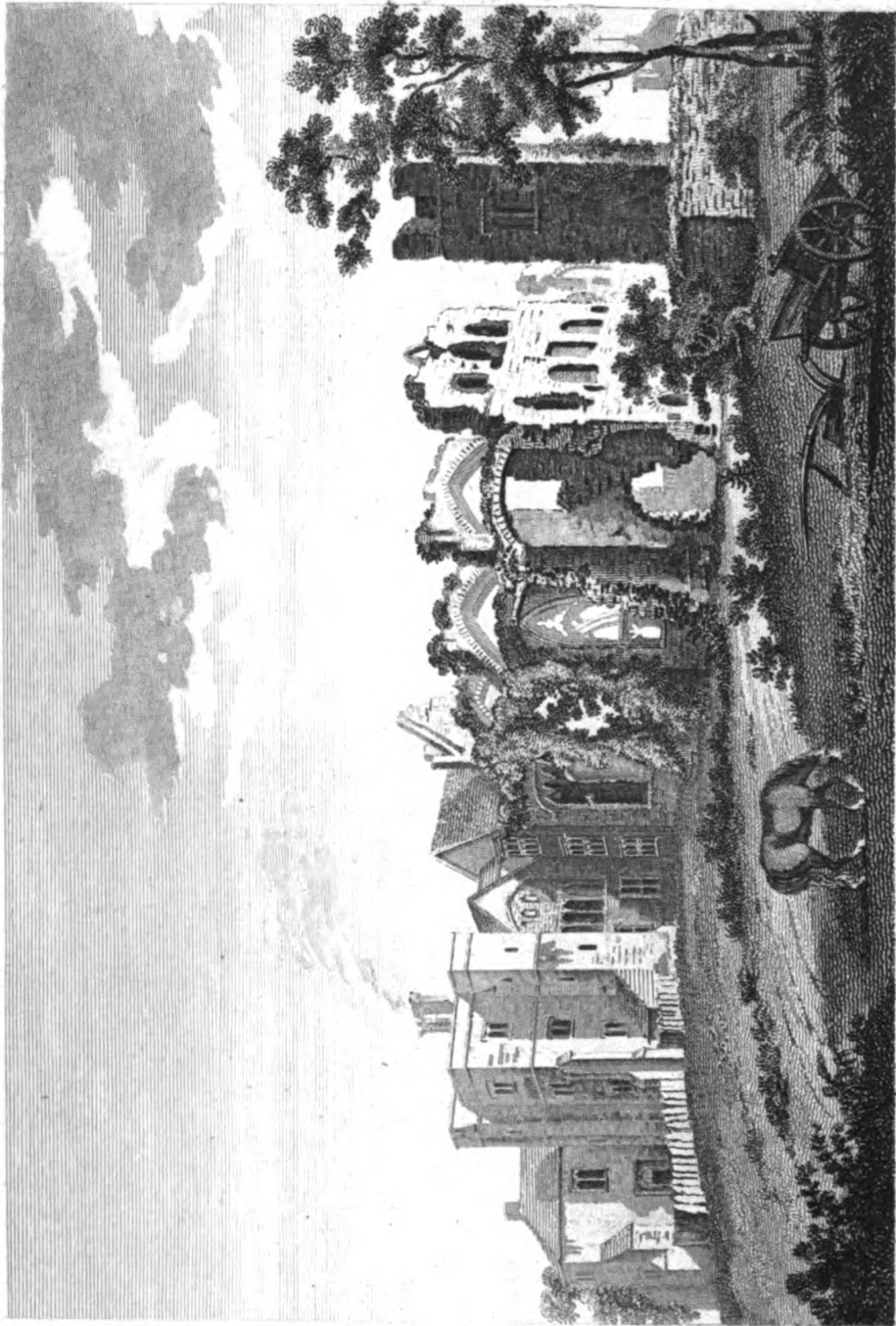
The gatehouse and porter's lodge remain entire, and about thirty years ago were fitted up for a dwelling-house, which is now inhabited by a farmer. On a chimney of a chamber, called the kitchen-chamber, is cut the date, 1731, and on the dexter side of the door of the ante-room adjoining, are the arms of the see of Canterbury, impaling a coat, charged with six lozenges, 3, 2, and 1, in chief a goat's head coupé. There seems to have been a covered way from this mansion to the churchyard.—This view was drawn anno 1778.

#### MAYFIELD PLACE. (PLATE II.)

**I**N this view is shown the side of the great hall, drawn from a station nearly opposite to that whence the former plate was taken.

This manor and mansion, which formerly belonged to the see of Canterbury, was by archbishop Cranmer, in the 37th of Hen. VIII. granted to that king, who, Jan. 5th, 1545, granted it to sir Edw. North, by whom it was shortly after alienated to sir Tho. Gresham, who bequeathed it to sir Henry Nevil: he sold it to Tho. May, of Burwash, esq. whose widow disposed of it to John Baker, esq.; to the widow of one of whose descendants the mansion still belongs for life: the manor is the property of Mr. Pelham.



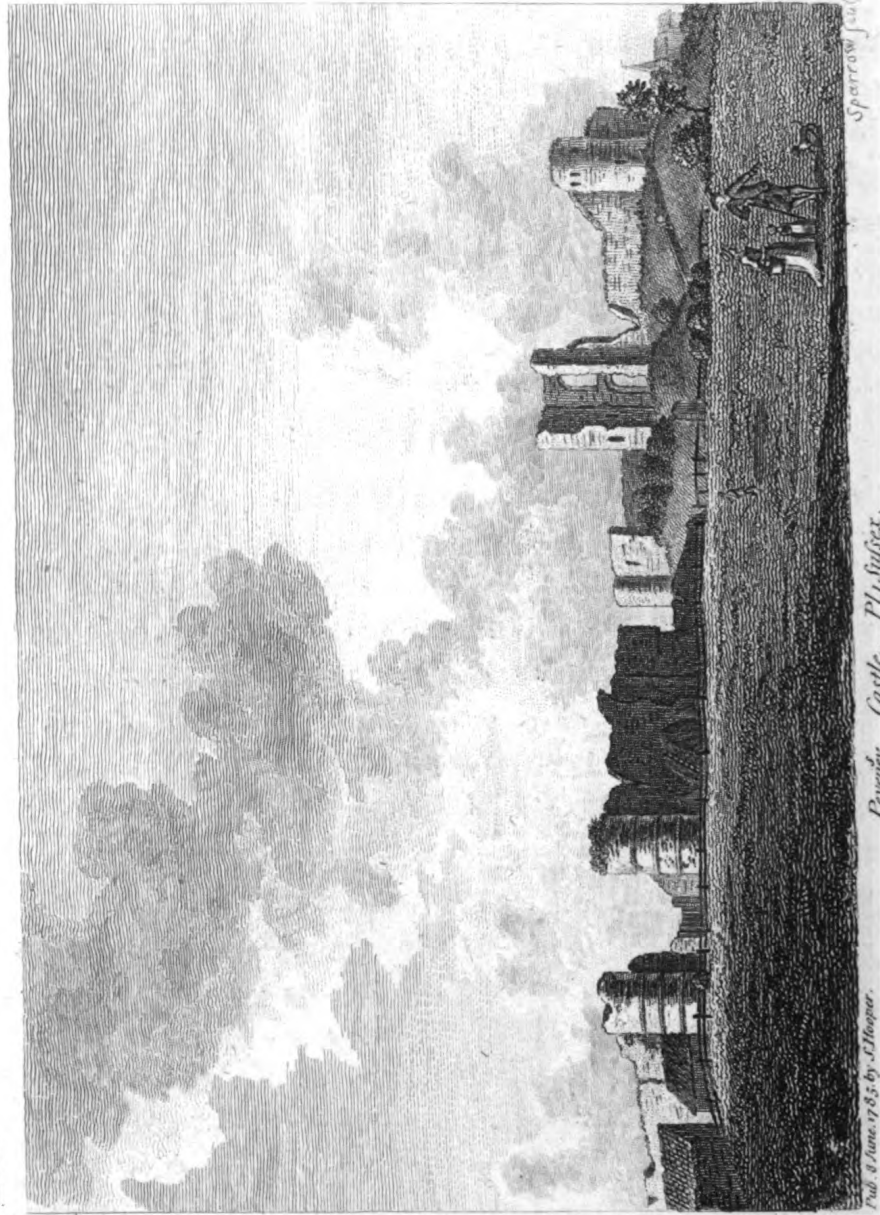


ST. DUNSTAN'S PALACE.

*Engraved by J. G. Thompson.*







Sparrow Juno

Penick Castle, Pl. Suisse.

Publ. & Am. 1785 by J. Hooper.

In the life of sir Tho. Gresham, printed in the *Biographia Britannica*, there are the following particulars respecting the furniture of this mansion: "But his chief seat (meaning sir Tho. Gresham) seems to have been at Mayghfield in Sussex, one room of which was called the queen's chamber, and the goods and chattels belonging to it were estimated at 7553*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*" This estimate, from a marginal note, appears to have been extracted from sir Tho. Gresham's journal, in manuscript. Whether the goods of the queen's chamber only, or those of the whole mansion, were here estimated, is not clearly expressed, but most probably the latter, and a very considerable sum it was, especially in those days.—This view was drawn anno 1778.

#### PEVENSEY CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

PEVENSEY, though now a small village, was once a town of great eminence, and a sea-port. It is reckoned among those ravaged by the earl Godwin in the time of Edw. the Confessor, and gives its name to the rape or division in which it is situated. The castle is, undoubtedly, of great antiquity; built, as is evident from the number of Roman bricks employed in it, out of some Roman fortress. Somner is of opinion Pevensy was the ancient Andarida.

The name of the builder and date of its erection are equally unknown. Some persons, from the regularity of the strata of Roman bricks, have been induced to think it of Roman construction; but this is by no means a criterion. In Colchester castle, Essex, an universally acknowledged Norman edifice, the strata of Roman brick are to the full as regular, and in as great a quantity. Here William the Conqueror landed, when he came to assert his right to the crown of England against Harold. The decisive battle of Hastings was fought about eight miles from this place. William being settled on the throne, gave this town and castle to Robert earl of Morton, in Normandy, his brother by the mother's side, and created him earl of Cornwall, which he enjoyed with divers other honours during the reign of that king; but in the succeeding one of William Rufus, Robert took part with his brother Odo, earl of Kent, in an insurrection in favour of Robert Courthose, and

held out this castle against the king ; but on the arrival of the royal army, he surrendered and made his peace. He was a very devout person, according to the standard of piety of those days, namely, benefactions to monasteries ; for, besides what he did for other religious houses, he gave to the abbey of Greistein, in Normandy, the house of one Engeler in this town, and granted to them in his forest of Pevensel pannage and herbage, with timber for repair of their churches and houses, and fuel for fire. When he died is not known.

He was succeeded in his possessions by William earl of Morton and Cornwall, who, on being refused the earldom of Kent by Hen. I. joined with Robert de Belesme, earl of Shrewsbury, in a rebellion ; whereupon the king seized on all his possessions, razed most of his castles to the ground, and banished him the realm. King Henry being thus possessed of this town and castle, gave them to Gilbert de Aquila, with all the land thereunto belonging, which were, in allusion to the name of their owner, styled the honour of the eagle.

He was succeeded in this honour by his son Ricker, or Richard, who engaging in an attempt to restore William the son of Robert Courthose, to his father's honours, his estates were forfeited, and this castle and town reverted to the crown : but his uncle Rotro procuring his pardon from the king, his estates were restored to him ; notwithstanding which, he again engaged in the same rebellion, and the king having again seized his lands and castles, settled them upon Henry afterwards king by the name of Hen. II. who assigned this town and castle of Pevensy to William, son of king Stephen, who held them till Henry's accession to the crown ; and, in the 4th year of his reign, surrendered them to him, upon condition that he the said William should have and enjoy, by hereditary right, all the lands that belonged to his father king Stephen, before he became king of England. This honour being thus put into the king's hands, he returned them to Richard de Aquila, whose posterity some time enjoyed them quietly. In the 5th year of this reign, the knights of Pevensy paid to that king five marks for what was then styled a donum, as appears by Madox's History of the Exchequer.



chequer. In the 6th of king John, according to the same authority, Pevensey, among other trading towns, paid a quinxieme, or tax, for its merchandise; and in the 9th of the same reign, the barons of Pevensey fined 40 marks for license to build a town upon a spot between Pevensey and Langley; the same to enjoy the like privileges as the cinque ports, and that they might have one annual fair to last 7 days, commencing on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, also a market every Sunday.

In the reign of king Hen. III. Gilbert de Aquila, the third of that name, held this honour, who by many disorders made himself obnoxious to the king; and passing over to Normandy without the royal license, Henry took that opportunity of seizing upon all his effects, lands, and castles. Among them was this honour, which in the 19th year of his reign he granted to Gilbert Marshal, earl of Pembroke; probably, during pleasure: for the same king, in the 25th year of his reign, bestowed it on Peter de Savoy, uncle to his queen, in all likelihood on the same terms; and afterwards, viz. 13th of his reign, he granted him the inheritance thereof, with the castle, and its appurtenances. How it came afterwards to the crown does not appear; but king Henry again, in the 13th of his reign, gave this whole honour to prince Edward and his heirs, kings of England; so that it should never be severed from the crown. In the 15th year of the reign of Edw. II. Robert de Sapy was entrusted with this castle, as appears by the king's writ, recorded in Madox, directing him to provide it with victuals and munition. Whether he was at that time sheriff or constable of the castle, does not appear.

Notwithstanding the proviso made by Hen. III. to prevent its being separated from the crown, yet when John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and fourth son of king Edw. III. married Constance, the sole heir of Don Pedro, king of Castile, in whose right he assumed the title of king of Castile; he, upon surrendering the earldom of Richmond, and all the castles and lands thereunto belonging, had a grant in general tail of the castle and leucate of Pevensey; as also of the free chapel within the said castle; which, upon his death, returned to the crown by the accession of his son and heir Hen. IV.

who

who succeeded king Rich. II. soon after his father's death. Some part of this honour of the eagle, says Camden, "king Hen. IV. gave to the family of the Pelhams for their loyalty and valour, which they still enjoy."

Before the reign of James I. this castle was a parcel of the possessions of the duchy of Lancaster; for that king, in the 22d year of his reign, did, by his letters patent, under the seal of that duchy, dated 18th of June, grant to Edw. earl of Dorset, the offices of steward of the honour of the eagle, of the forest of Ashdown, castle of Pevensey, and portreave of Pevensey, to hold the same during his life. For many years this castle has been held by the Pelham family, under a lease from the duchy of Lancaster, for a term of years; till about 40 years ago, when his grace the late duke of Newcastle gave it up to the late earl of Wilmington (Spencer Compton) on his being created baron Pevensey; and, on the death of the late earl of Northampton, it came to lady Eliz. Compton, his daughter, yet a minor, to whom it at present belongs.

This view was drawn anno 1760.

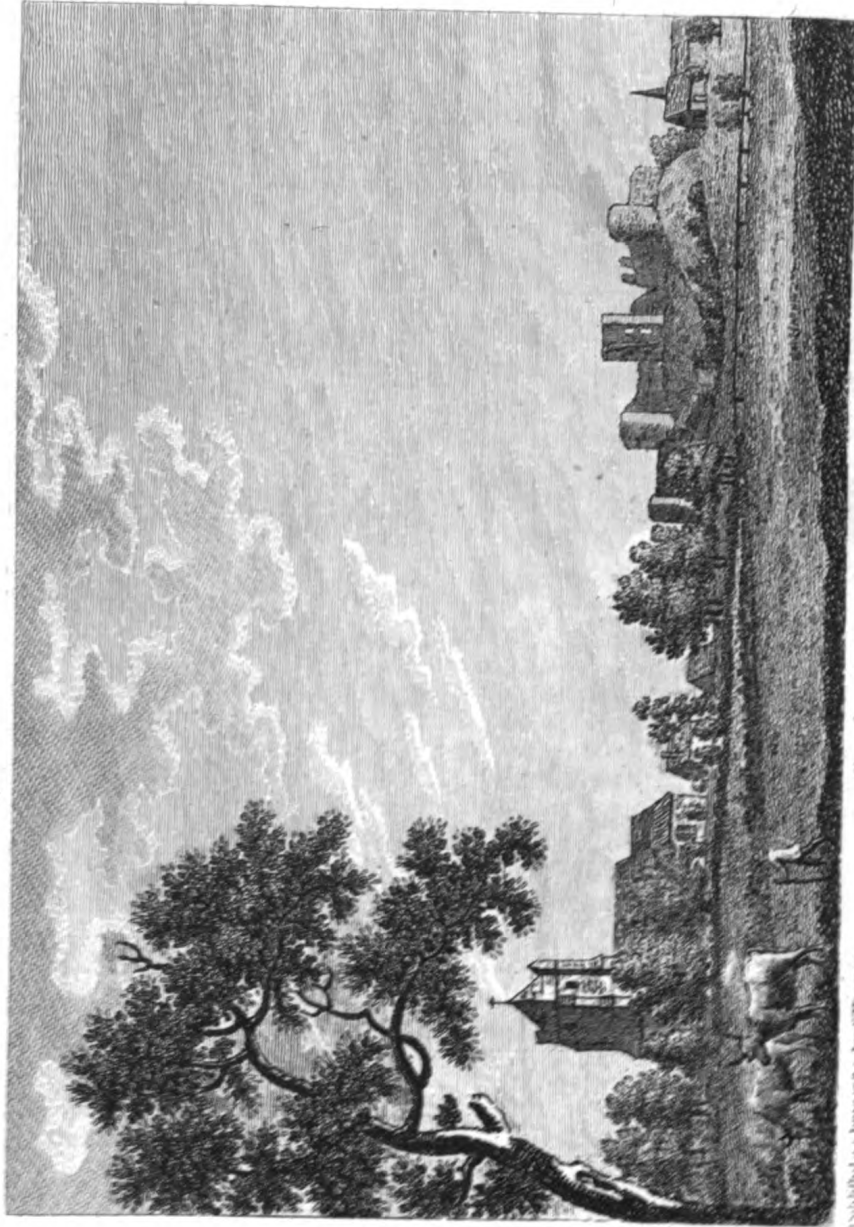
#### PEVENSEY CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

THIS plate gives a distant and more general view of this ancient castle: in which are likewise shown the churches of Westham and Bexhill; the first on the left, and nearest; the latter in the distance, on the right. Bexhill was much frequented by St. Richard, bishop of Chichester, who there ended his days.

This view was drawn anno 1760.

#### SHELBRED PRIORY.

SHELBRED priory is situated in the parish of Lenchmere, near Haslemere in Surry. It was a priory of black canons, founded by sir Ralph Ardent or De Arden, knight; very little of it is at present remaining in its original form, it having been fitted up for a farm-house. Adjoining to the north side is a ruinous vault, called by the ancient people of the parish, the monks room. It is 39 feet long and 21



Published 9 June 1863 by S. Hooper

*Devon's Castle, Sines, Pl. 2.*

R. Godfray Sc.





*Birds Eye View of Pevensey Castle, Sigbee.*

*Pub. Aug 20, 1885 by S. Hooper*







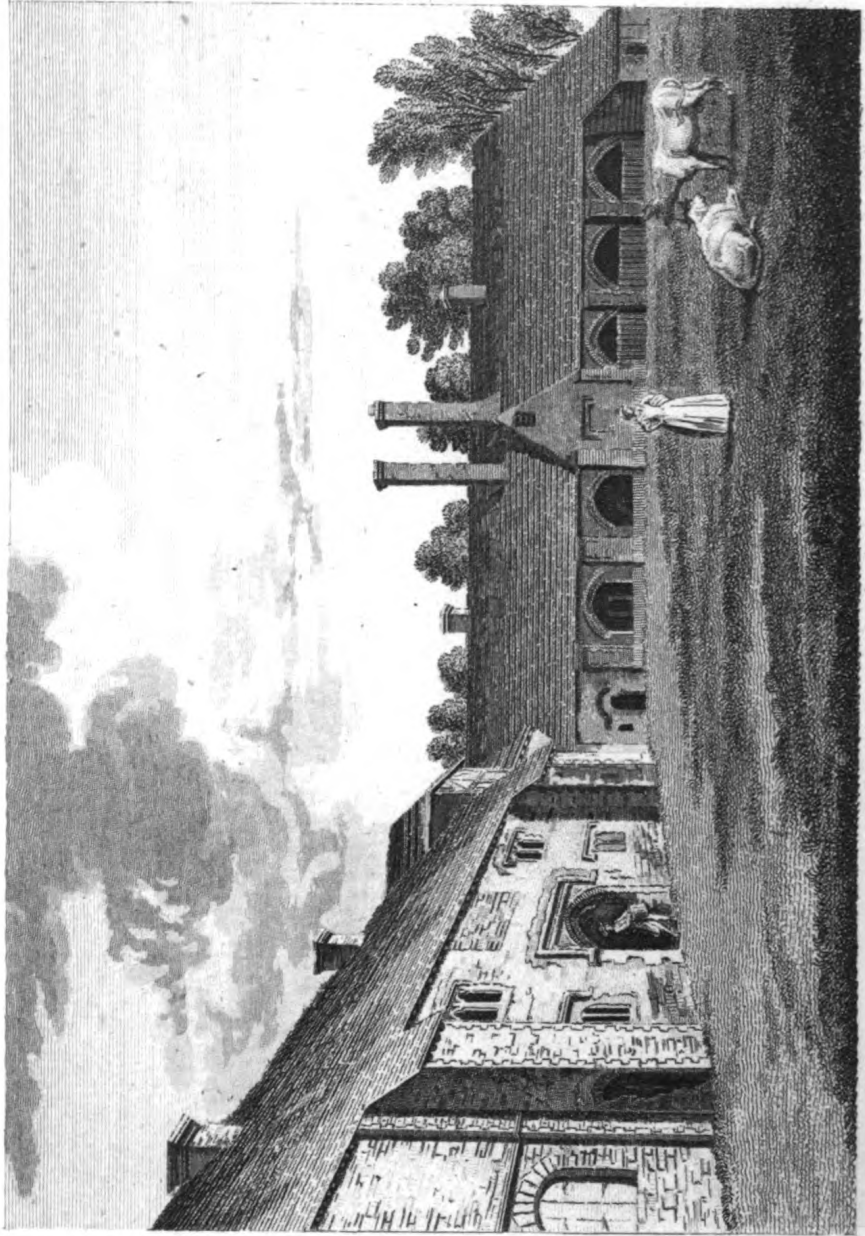
Shelbred Priory.

*Engraved Dec. 7, 1783. By S. Hooper.*

*J. Bannister sculp.*







J. Bennett del.

THE OLD HOTEL OF THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, &c. &c.

1846

wide; it has on the south three small parallelogram windows with an iron bar fixed in each of them; in the east end is a chasm in the wall, which now serves for the entrance. The roof is of groin-work supported by two octagonal pillars, from which the arches spring; the whole is not above nine feet high, of which the pillars measure four feet and a half. In the south side is a large Gothic door-place, and on the n. w. the ruins of a winding staircase, leading to what was once a chamber over this vault, though now overgrown with brambles, the roof being entirely gone. This building seems to have been once very large, the foundation of walls projecting all ways from it. On the s. side was lately a large porch, now taken down; the walls on the n. e. are mostly demolished, and modern buildings erected on their foundations. In a chamber where a court is now held, on the north wall are some rude paintings of the time of king James I. Next the window is the monkish conceit of different animals bearing testimony of the birth of Christ under the following inscription, *Ecce virgo concepit & pariet filius & vocabitur nomen ejus Emanuel.* Uppermost stands the cock as in the act of crowing; from his beak there is a label with these words, *Christus natus est*; next a duck, from whose beak issues another label, having on it the words, *Quando, quando*; from a raven, *In hac nocte*; a cow, *Ubi, ubi*; and lastly, a lamb, who seems to bleat out, *Beth-lam.* Next in the centre of the wall are the arms and motto of K. James I. and near the door three women in the dress of Q. Eliz.; beyond it two birds fighting with sword and buckler over a kind of perspective view of some buildings supposed to represent the priory; on another wall are some huntings and other buildings half effaced. The colours of the whole much faded. According to Dugdale, this house was endowed with *72l. 15s. 10d. ob. per ann.* Speed *79l. 15s. 6d.*—The present proprietor is lord viscount Montacute.

#### STANSTEAD PLACE.

**T**HIS view shows what was once the mansion of the earls of Arundel, now degraded to the stables and barns of a more modern seat; probably, from its style, erected about the time of Charles I.



The manor of Stanstead was in the reign of Hen. III. assigned to Isabella, daughter of Wm. earl Warren, and widow of Hugh de Albini, as part of her dower.

In the reign of Edw. I. it belonged to Edm. son of Rich. Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, when Wm. de Whitway, parker of the park thereof, was accused before the barons of the exchequer of certain trespasses committed there whilst in the king's hands, on account of the minority of the said earl, for which he was imprisoned in the tower of London.

Anno 1724, it belonged to the earl of Scarborough, and afterwards to George Montague Dunk, earl of Halifax, who left it to his natural daughter, married to Rich. Archdell, esq. from whom it was purchased by — Barwell, esq. the present proprietor.

This view was drawn anno 1778.

#### THE TOWN-HALL, CHICHESTER.

**T**HIS view shows the inside of what is now the town-hall of Chichester, formerly the refectory of a house of grey friars; founded, according to Tanner, in the reign of Hen. III. but by whom he does not mention. After the dissolution of the religious houses, it was granted by Hen. VIII. in the 32d year of his reign, to the mayor and citizens of Chichester. In an anonymous work, in six volumes 4to. styled *Magna Britannia*, it is said to have anciently been a castle, the seat of the earls of Arundel, who from thence styled themselves earls of Chichester. It stands not far from the north gate.

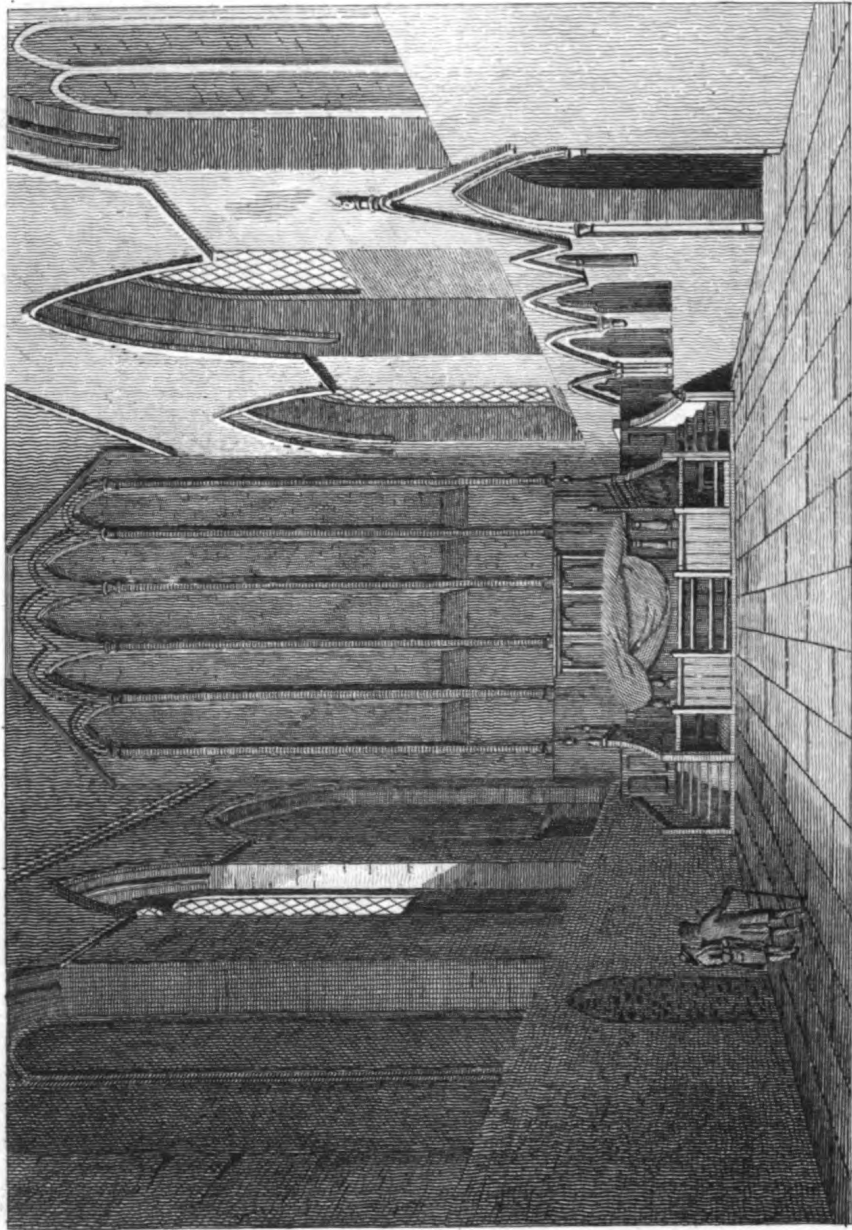
This view was drawn in 1780.

#### THE VICARS COLLEGE, CHICHESTER.

**T**HE college of vicars choral, belonging to the cathedral church of Chichester, stands a small distance west of that building: it consists of one court, shown in this view, but at what period, or by whom it was built, the author has not been able to ascertain.

These vicars, according to evidences in their possession, were incorporated so early as the fifth year of the reign of K. Edw. I.  
anno.



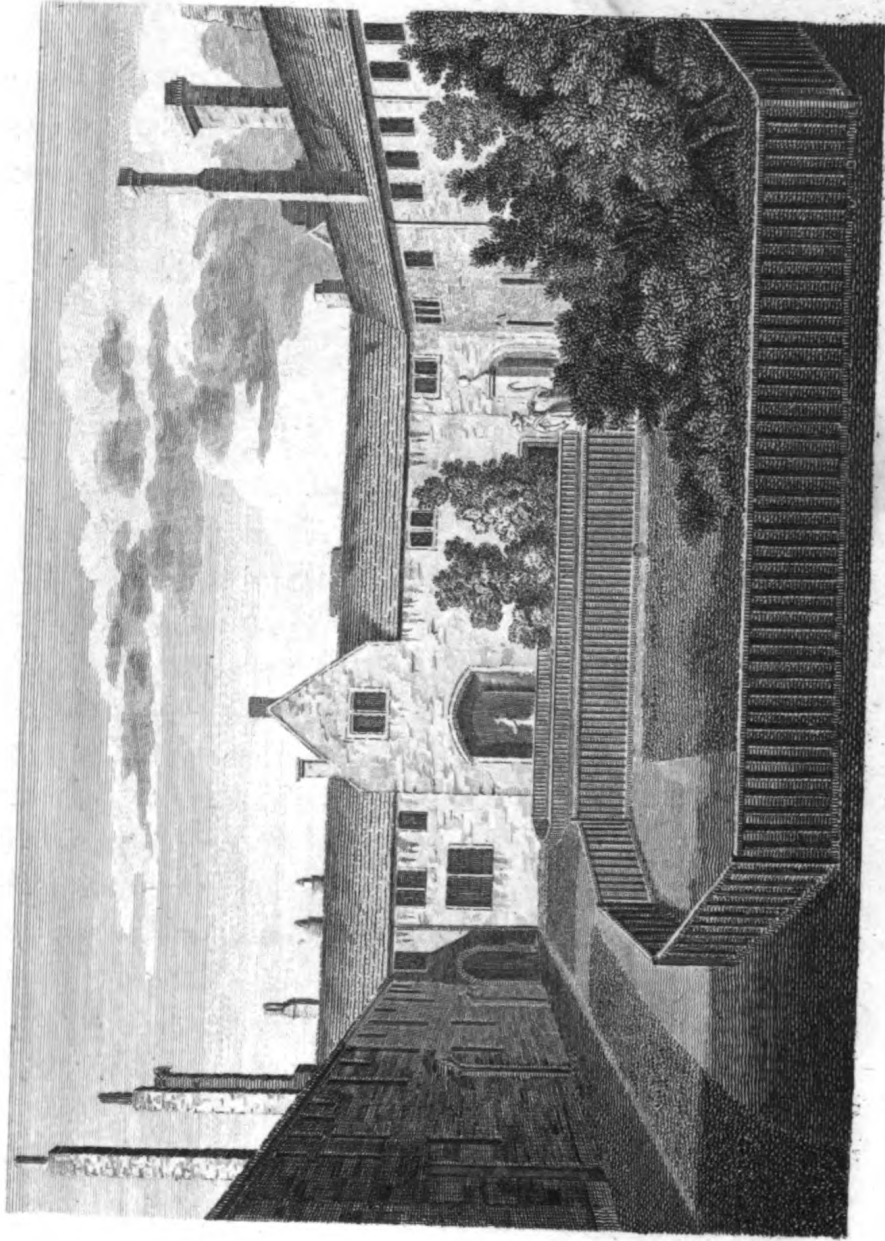


*Barrow sculp.*

Town Hall, Chichester, Sussex.

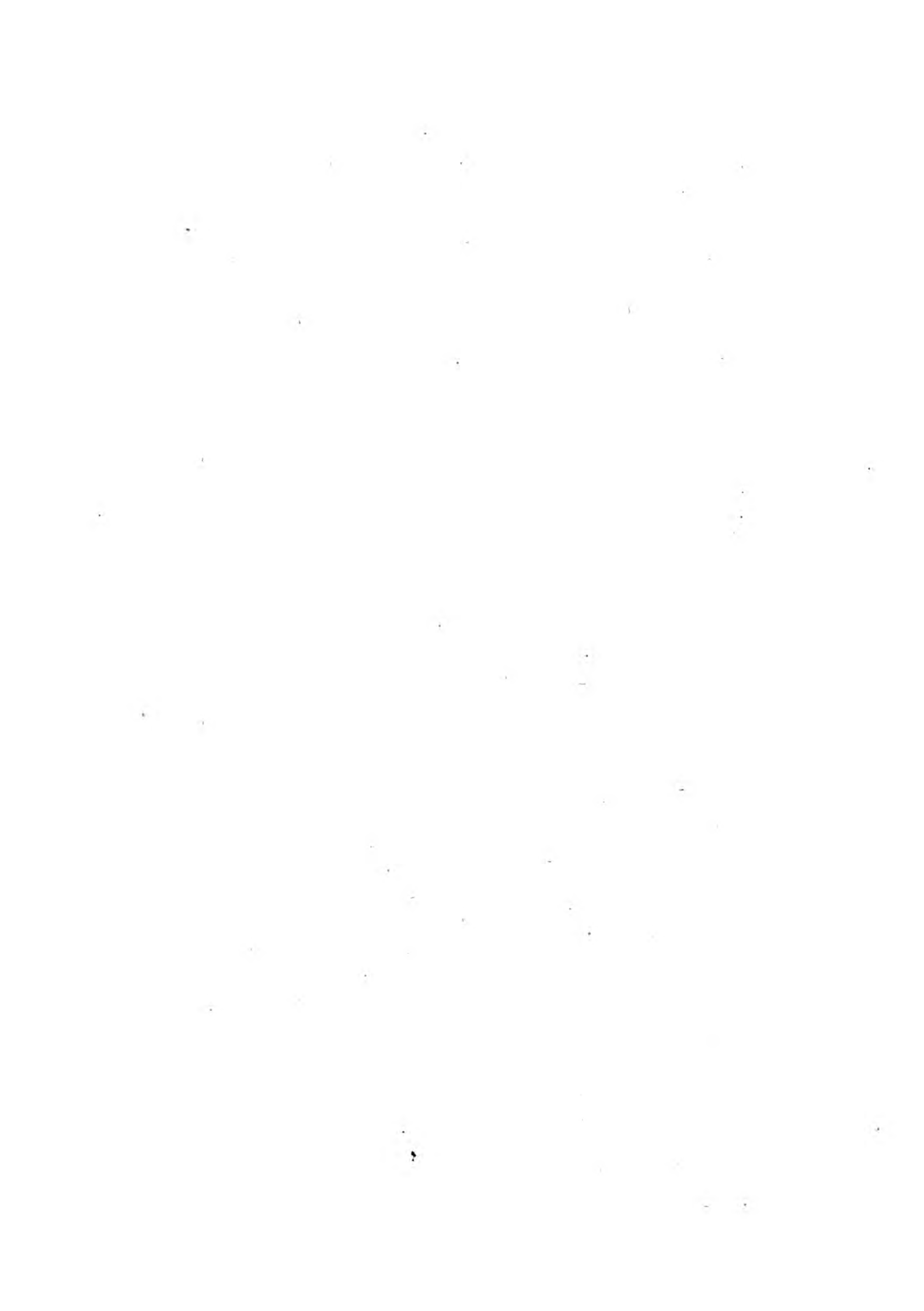
*Pub. at 25, July 1841, by S. Hooper.*





*Engraved by J. G. Kay*

THE VICARS COLLEGE, CHICHESTER.  
*published the 10<sup>th</sup> of January 1783 by S. Hooper.*



anno 1277; there are also among the papers in the chapter-house chest another charter of incorporation dated in 1334, and a grant to them anno 1377.

Tanner says they were incorporated about the fifth of K. Edw. IV.: this probably was a confirmation of the two charters before mentioned. This corporation consists of twelve vicars, their annual stipend 2*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* A set of statutes were enacted for their government by Rob. Sherborne, the fourth bishop of that Christian name, and signed by the dean and chapter, anno 1534. Among which were the following articles :

The vicars annually to elect from among their body, a principal, who was to have the government of the college in all matters whatsoever, with power to correct or discharge the servants, which no other vicar might offer to do. The principal might appoint a deputy to act in his absence.

The body were also annually to choose a discreet vicar to superintend the estates of the society, receive their rents, and direct such repairs as he should judge necessary; no vicar having served that office, could be obliged to serve it again, if re-elected within six years.

No vicar might lie out of the college, or admit a stranger to sleep in it, without leave from the principal; every vicar to repair his own chamber, which he was to keep; the other buildings to be in common.

Silence to be kept from seven at night to seven in the morning; none were to remain in the hall after bever time, except on festivals: no dogs were to be kept within the college. Every vicar on his admission was to take an oath to obey the statutes, a breach of which in several instances was punishable by a fine, half of which was to go to the public treasury, and half to the commons of the hall. In some other rules framed for the use of these vicars, and certain other members of the cathedral, is the following article, which seems extraordinary, as prohibiting irregularities not likely to be found among an ecclesiastical body: item, that none of the vicars choral, lay vicars, singing men, or Sherborne's clerks, shall be a fighter, common brawler, quarreller, or drunkard, either within the close of the same church, or within the city of Chichester; and if any of them at any time hereafter offend in any of the points aforesaid,

aforesaid, the first and second time of so offending, shall be had an taken for admonitions, ipso facto; and after the third offence so committed, shall be expelled from such room and commodities as he hath within the said church.

This view was drawn anno 1778.

### THE MONASTERY OF THE GREY FRIARS AT WINCHELSEA.

VERY little relative to this house is to be found in books. Leland only says: "There were two colleges of freres in Winchelse."—Camden is totally silent; neither is it mentioned in the Monasticon. Probably it might be suppressed, amongst the lesser religious houses before the general dissolution.

This monastery, it is said, was founded by William de Buckingham, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. Its possessions were confirmed by king Edw. III. and, according to Tanner, it was a house of grey friars. In the Collect. Anglo-Minorit. P. II. page 12, it is said to be the third house in the custody of London, in the old catalogue of the Franciscan order. After the dissolution, the site was granted, in the 36th year of king Hen. VIII. to William Clifford and Michael Wildboar.

The building here represented was the church, as is plainly discernible by its form and structure. In the turret is a staircase for ascending to the top, on which the custom-house officers have erected a stand, for the convenience of an extensive prospect over the sea-coast.

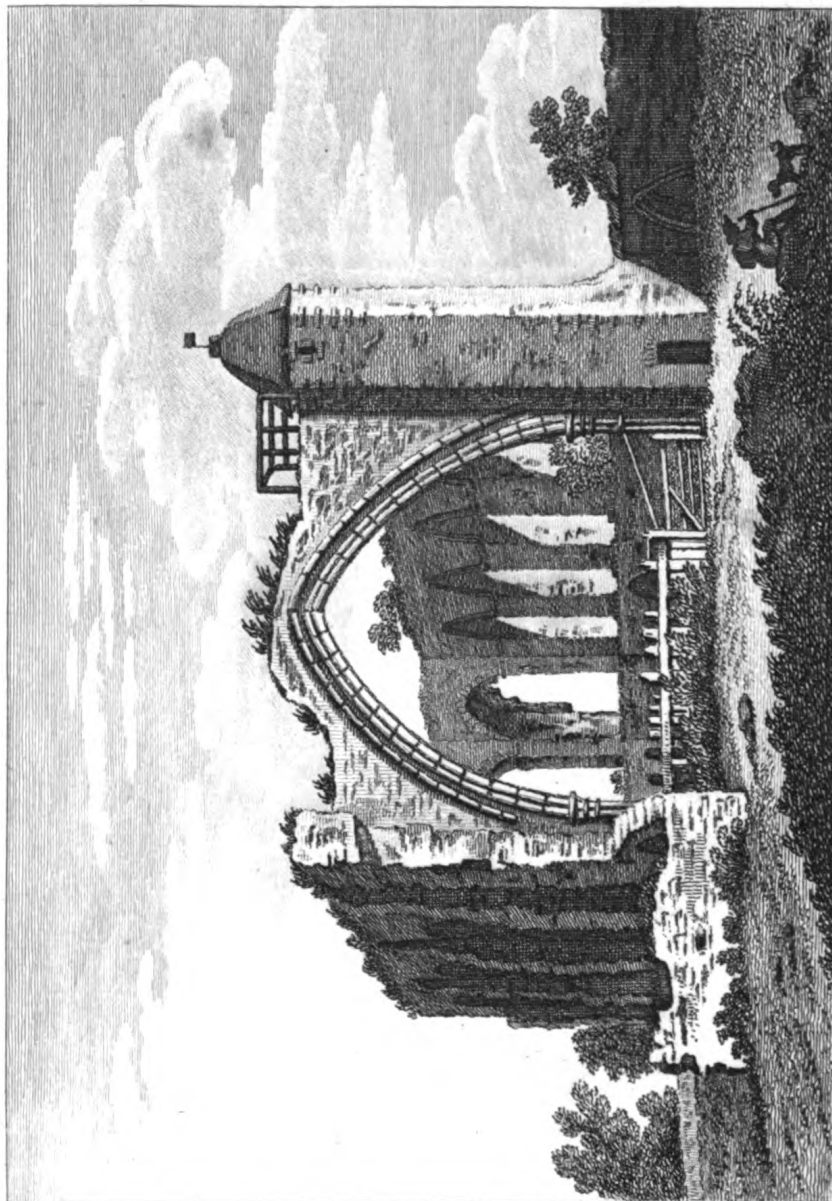
At a small distance south of the chapel are a house, and several other buildings, all formerly part of the monastery: in 1777 the house was inhabited by Mr. Holcombe, a surgeon, then the proprietor.

This drawing was made anno 1761.

### WINCHELSEA CASTLE.

WINCHELSEA, or Camber, castle, stands in the marshes, on a peninsula, about two miles north-east of the town, and half a mile west of the sea, near Camber point, whence it takes its name. It



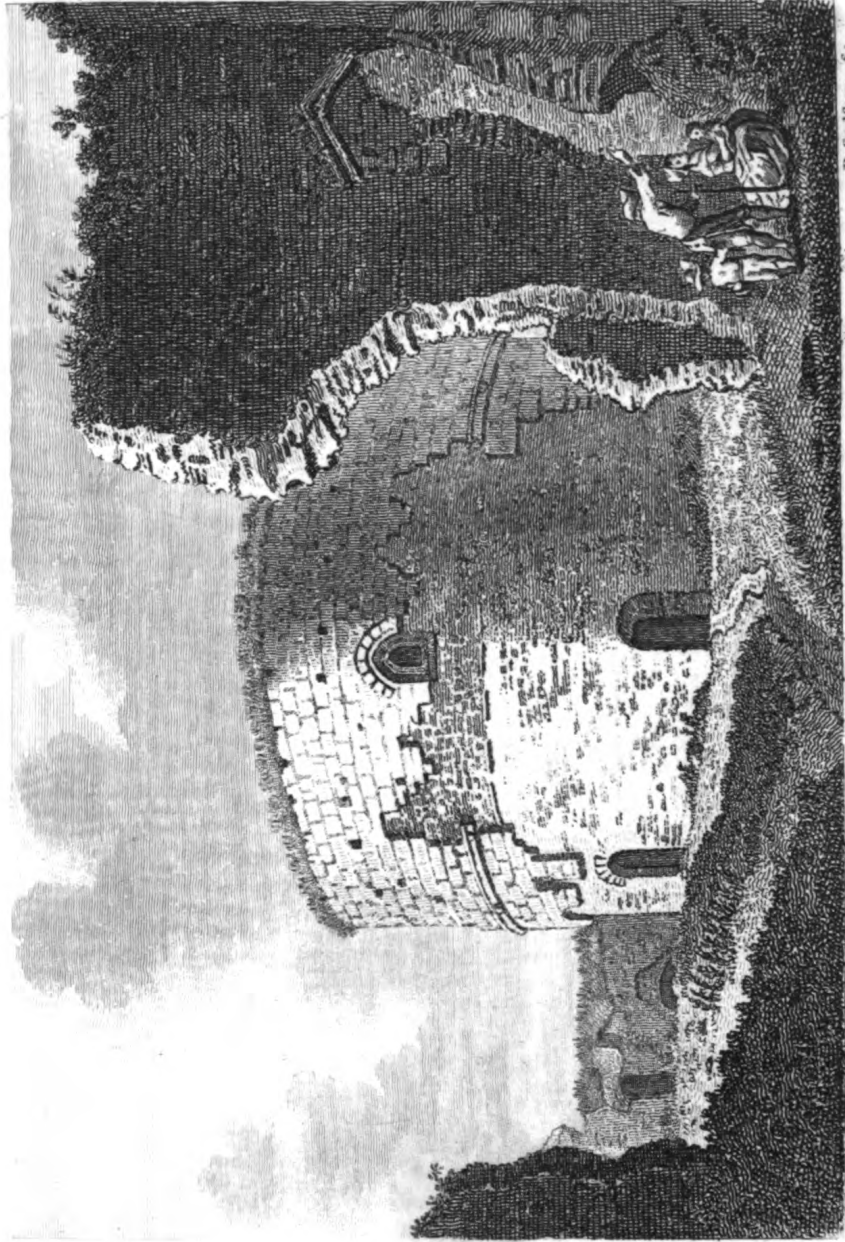


Pub. 15. June. 1853. by J. Hooper.

Grey Friars, Winchester, Sussex.

Canot No.





R. Godfrey Sc.

Winchester Castle, Sussex

Engraved by J. Hooper



was built by K. Henry VIII. either in the year 1539, or 1540. Hall, in his Chronicle, anno 1539, says, "The kynges hyghnes, whiche never ceased to stody and take payne both for the avauncement of the common wealthe of this his realme of England, of whiche he was the only supreme governour and hed, and also for the defence of al the same, was lately enfourmed by his trustie and faithfull frendes, that the cankerd and cruel serpent, the byshope of Rome, by that archetrailor Reginald Poole, enemy to Godes word, and his natural contrey, had moved and stirred dyverse great princes and potentates of Christendome to invade the realme of England, and utterlie to destroy the whole nation of the same; wherefore his majestie in his owne persone, without any deley, toke very laborious and paynefull journeyes towards the sea-coaste, also he sent dyverse of his nobles and counsaylours to view, and search all the portes and daungers on the coastes where any meete or convenient landyng place might be supposed, as well on the borders of England as also of Wales, and in all soche doubtfull places his hyghnes caused dyverse and many bulwarkes and fortifications to be made." This is likewise mentioned by Grafton, Holingshead, and Stowe. The last, in his Annals, under the year 1540, mentions, "That in a parliament which began the 18th of April, was granted to the king a subsidie of 2s. in the pound land, and 12 pence goods, and 4 15ths towards the king's great charges in building block-houses."

This grant passed with much difficulty, contrary to the custom of parliaments in that reign; it being objected, that if in time of profound peace the king spent such immense sums in one twelve-month, the produce of the whole lands of England would suffice but for the expense of a few years. This alluded to what he had just raised by the dissolution of the religious houses. His ministers answered, that he had laid out vast sums of money in securing the coasts, and that the safe keeping of his subjects in peace, cost him more than the most burdensome war.

This castle is thought by some to have been built on, or with the ruins of a more ancient fabric, and is said to have cost twenty-three thousand pounds. Its main walls are pretty entire; many of them

are of brick, cased with square stone. Its plan is similar to several others erected by this king about the same time; that is, one large round tower serving for the keep, surrounded by several small ones of the same figure, connected by short curtains. These buildings clearly show the low state of military architecture in this kingdom at that time, round towers being of all others the least capable of mutual defence. Round about the keep was a low battery or place, with chinks for firing out of; they are now below the surface of the ground, which proves that the earth must have been prodigiously raised. On the moulding which encompasses this tower, are several arms and devices, particularly the cross and the rose at the first coup d'œil on entering the gate (which view is here represented). This building strikes one with an idea of something Roman, and is not very unlike the mausoleum of Metella, called Capo di Bove.

In the year 1541, this and all the other castles, block-houses, and bulwarks in Kent and Sussex, were by an act of parliament then made, put under the care and command of the constable of Dover castle; which office, together with that of lord-warden of the cinque-ports, was, at that time, occupied by sir Thomas Cheyney. At length the trade of the once flourishing town of Winchelsea being totally lost, owing to the sea having receded from its harbour, and the superiority of our navy securing our coasts from insult, this castle has been suffered to fall to its present ruinous state.

This drawing was made in the year 1761.

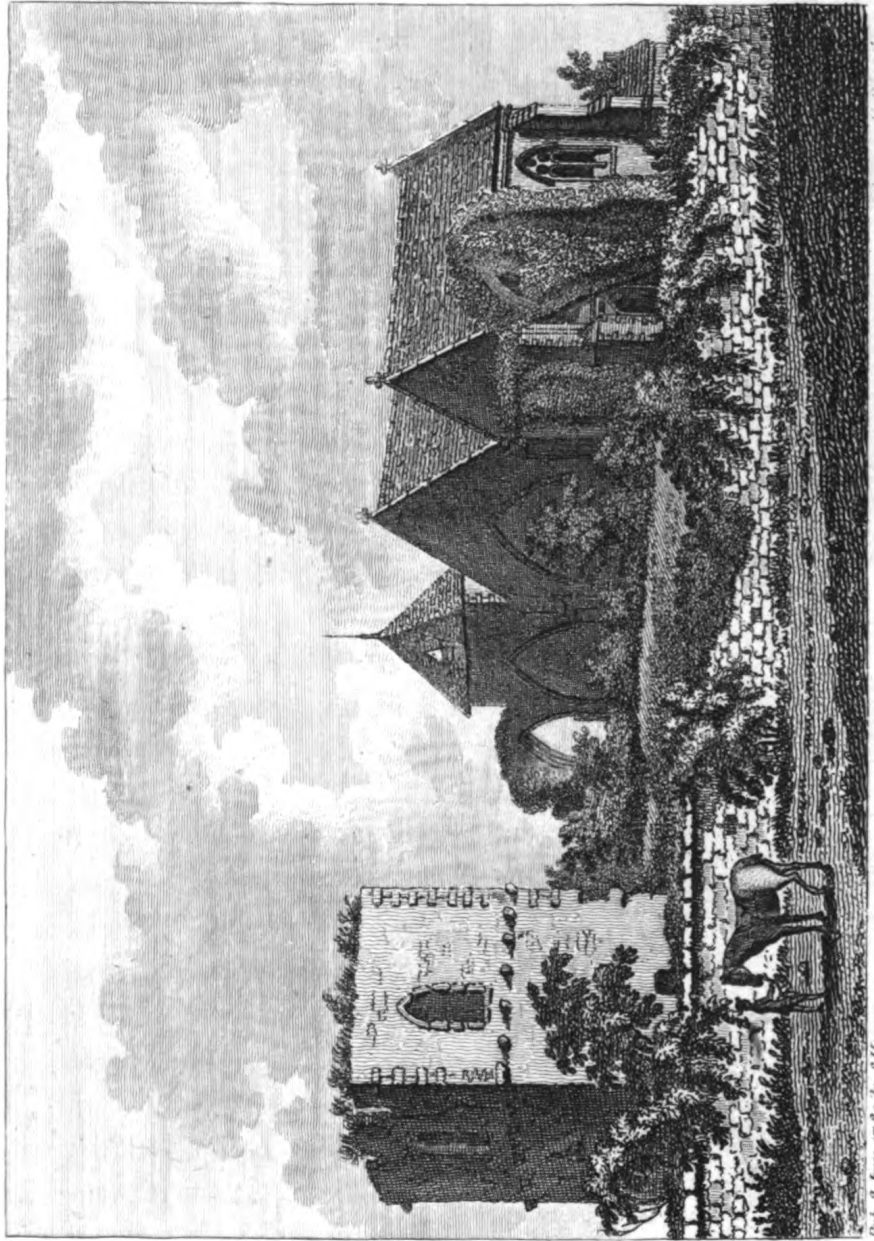
### WINCHELSEA CHURCH.

WINCHELSEA church, like the other buildings of that town, bears evident marks of its decay. It seems to have been once a very large and handsome structure.

The following account of this town is given by Leland in his Itinerary :

“ The olde Toune of Wincheleseey of a vi. or 7. yeres together felle to a very soore and manifeste ruine, be reason of olde rages of the se, and totally in the tyme of the aforesayde vi. or 7. yeres.





Coatway St.

Winchelsea Church, Sussex

Pub. 8 June 1783, by S. Hooper.



“ In the space of these aforesayde yeres the people of Winchelesey made sute to kyng Edwarde the first for remedy and a new plot to set them a town on.

“ Whereapon the King sent thither John Kirkeby bishop of Ely and Treasurer of England, and vewid a plot to make the new Toune of Winchelesey on, the wich was at that tyme a ground wher Conies parteley did resorte. Syr John Tregose a Knight was the chief owner of it, and one Maurice and Bataille Abbay. The King compounding with them : and so was there vii score and tenne acres limited to the new Toune, whereof parte is in the King mede withoute the Toune, and part in hangging of the hille.

“ Then in the tyme of the yere aforesayde the King set to his help in beginning and waulling New Winchelesey : and the inhabitants of Olde Winchelesey tooke by a litle and a litle and buildid at the New Toune : so that withyn the vi or vii yere afore expresid the New Toune was metely welle furnishid, and dayly after for a few yeres encreasid.

“ But or XX yeres were expired from the beginning of the building of New Winchelesey, it was twice enterid by enemies ; first by Frenchmen, that did much hurt in the Toune, and secundarily by the Spaniards, that enterid by night at Fareley aboute the midle way betwixt Winchelesey and Hastings. At this invasion the Toune of Winchelesey was sore spoyled, and scant syns cam ynto the pristine state of welth. For the commune voyce is, that at that tyme wer XX Aldremen yn the Toune merchautes of good substance.

“ In the Toune as withyn the walles be 2 Paroche Chirches, and there were 2 Colleges of Freres.

“ There is a litle without the Toune a Paroch Chirch : but that longith to the libertie of Hastings.”

To the account of the town of Winchelsea, extracted from Leland, as given in the description of the N. E. gate, may be added the following more accurate and extensive history of that place, taken from the *Magna Britannia*, published in six vol. 4to. in the year 1730.

“ Winchelsea, in Saxon Wincels-ea, which signifies a waterish place, seated in a corner ; which interpretation answers exactly the situation

situation of the town, lying at the corner of Kent and Sussex. It was built in the time of K. Edw. I. when a more ancient town of the same name was swallowed up by the sea, in a terrible tempest anno 1250, at which time the surface of the earth both here and in the Kentish shore was much altered. It was then encompassed with a rampart, and afterward with a strong wall; but no sooner it began to flourish, but it was sacked by the French and Spaniards, and by retirement of the sea, fell to decay all on a sudden. The new town was endowed with the same privileges as the old, namely, those of the cinque-ports, to which it belongs, as one of the ancient towns; but the sea, which had swallowed up the old town, left the new before it was quite finished. It still retains the privilege of sending burgesses to parliament, though the electors are but few; but hath lost that of a market, together with all its trade, insomuch that for lack of business the grass grows in the very streets (though they are paved) to that degree, that the herbage is lett some years for 4<sup>l</sup>. It was certainly at first a very fair town, though now little more remains than the skeleton of it. The streets standing all at right angles, are divided into 32 squares, or quarters, as they now call them. The stone work of the 3 gates is yet standing, and in many places of the town are fine stone arched vaults for merchants goods, and many ruinous materials of ancient structures. Upon the level relinquished by the sea, appears a castle built by K. Hen. VIII. now quite gone to decay. Near the town are large marshes, but the inhabitants are forced to great charges to defend them with great earthen banks and walls from the encroachments of the sea, which otherwise would daily overflow them.

“ In this town were formerly three parish churches, dedicated to St. Leonard, St. Giles, and St. Thomas, but the latter of them is used alone for the service of God. In it are certain monuments of 3 knights templars, as is conjectured by their pourtraitures in armour cross-legged; and one of them appears by his arms to have been of the family of Oxenbridge, which was anciently of great note in these parts. In the church of St. Leonard was set up a picture of that saint, as the patron of the town, with a fan or van as a sceptre in his hand; which being moveable at pleasure, such persons as desired a fair

fair wind to bring their father, husband, or friend home, were allowed, upon making some valuable offering to the idol, to set it as they pleased, and most answerable to their desire; and such was the superstitious credulity of those times, that they believed they should have a wind speedy and prosperous according to their wishes.

“ Upon the coasts of this town, anno 1349, K. Edw. III. being advertised of a fleet of Spaniards returning out of Flanders, laden with cloths and other riches, met them with a convenient force, and attacked them.

“ The Spaniards resolutely defended themselves, and maintained the fight so long, that they were all either slain or drowned, while they endeavoured to escape.

“ Their ships, which were 26 in number, were all taken, and in them were found great store of wares and riches. This K. Edw. did by way of reprisal; because certain Spaniards the last year had sailed up the river Garone, which runs up to the town of Bourdeaux, and there finding many English ships freighted with wines, slew all the Englishmen they found on board, and took away the ships with them; which K. Edw. revenged by this exploit.”

The description of the desolate appearance of the town here given, exactly agreed with its state in the year 1760, when this view was drawn; from which it may be discovered, that the present church is only a part of the ancient edifice.

The ruined tower was probably a belfry, it being no uncommon thing to have the bells in a tower apart from the church.

Among the monuments of cross-legged knights before mentioned, there is one represented in the act of drawing his sword; he is completely clothed in mail, but so obscured by being placed under the present belfry, as to be scarcely visible without the assistance of candles. A figure somewhat similar, at least respecting the action, is among the knights in the Temple church, London, saving that his legs are not crossed.

According to Ecton, this church is a rectory; the living is discharged. It is valued in the king's books at 28/ the yearly



tenth's 16s. It is dedicated to St. Tho. Becket, and Mr. Belchier is patron.

#### NORTH-EAST GATE OF WINCHELSEA.

**T**HIS was one of the town gates, built, as may be gathered from Leland, between the years 1287 and 1294, under the direction of John Kirkeby, bishop of Ely; the particulars of which are related in the general account of Winchelsea, given under the article of the church.

Jeake, in his notes to the Charters of the Cinque Ports, gives the following description of the town of Winchelsea and its gates: "Old Winchelsea (says he) being drowned, the inhabitants, by favour of the king and authority of his charters and grants aforesaid, brought the name of Winchelsea to their new plantation at Iham (which seems to be that which was before a member to Hastings, called Petit Iham, and the rather because Hastings yet claims that part called St. Leonard's), and there built a town of about 39 or 40 squares, called quarters, after the pattern (as I believe) of the old town, with spacious streets; adorned, besides the religious houses, with three churches, called St. Giles's, St. Leonard's, and St. Thomas's the apostle; of which two former, only some of the ruins remain to be seen, and of the latter, but part of the ancient building, and that no more than some say was intended for the chancel; yet all three were standing, as Lambard affirms, within memory, when he wrote, which was 1575: fortified, besides the natural situation on a hill, with walls, part of which, and of three of the gates, are yet standing; that called Pipewell, leading to Rye, another called Newgate, leading to Hastings, and the other called Strandgate, leading to the rivulet, running near the foot of the hill, and so into the sea at Rye, formerly called the river of Ree, which at the edifying of this new town is supposed to have run up navigable beyond Winchelsea into the country; and at the west side of the town, in the place called Pewes Pond, conceived



ceived to have made the harbour where ships lay at anchor, which the sea afterwards deserting, was one cause of the decay of the place. But others attribute their decay to the fire of the French in the reigns of K. Richard II. and king Hen. VI. ; yet it was not so much decayed in 1573, when Q. Elizabeth, in her progress, gave it a visit, but that beholding the goodly situation, ancient buildings, grave bench of a mayor and 12 jurats, in their scarlet gowns, and city-like deportment of the people (there being then several gentry), as well as projection of the place, she gave it, as she thought deservedly, the name of Little London ; and it is yet a title of honour to the noble family of the Finches in Kent, who are earls of Winchelsea.”

This view, which shows the inside of the gate as it appears in looking outwards, or from the town, was drawn anno 1784.

THE END OF THE FIFTH VOLUME.

















